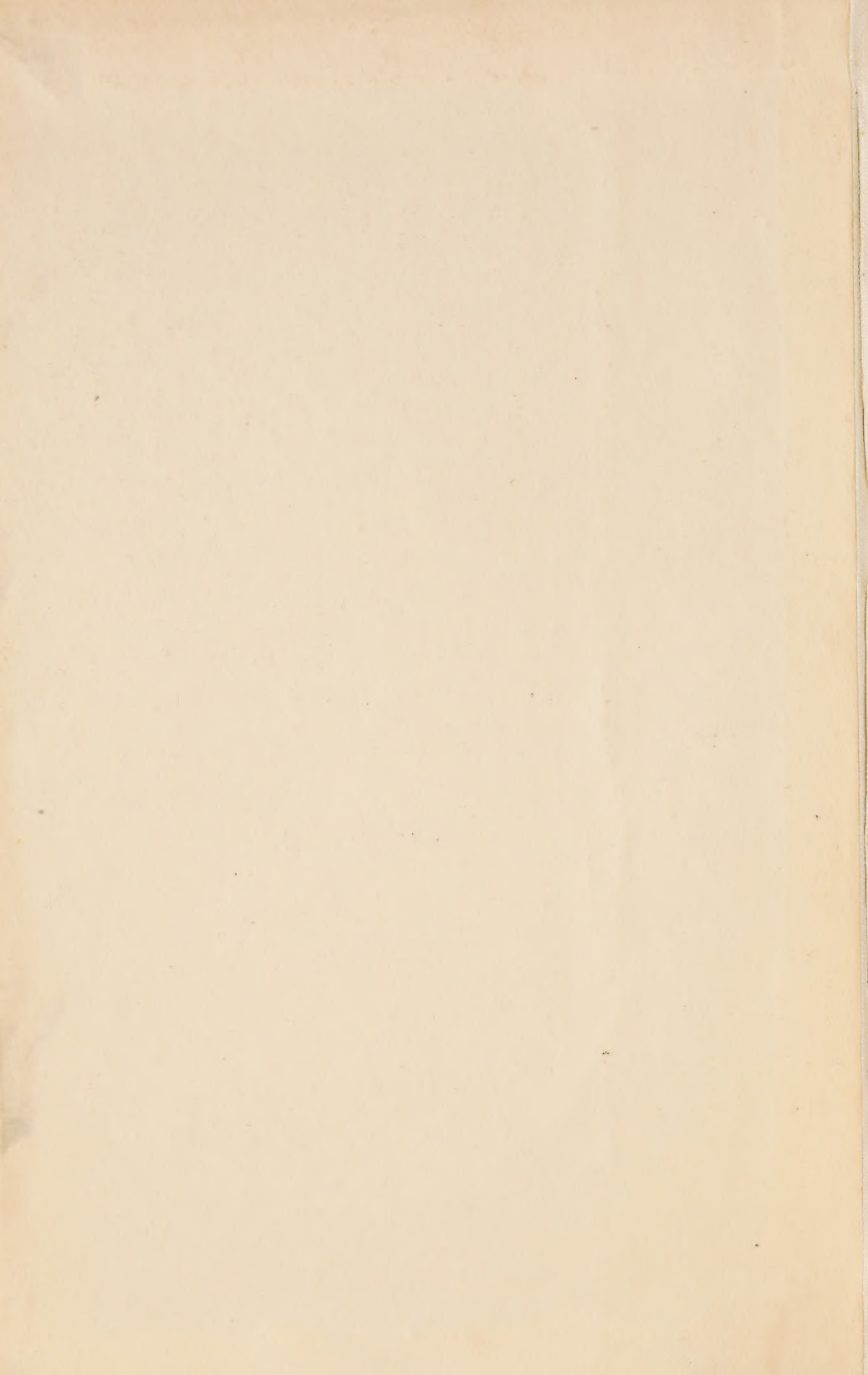





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# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JULY, 1916

15

DECEMBER 1918

Vol. 1  $\Delta$  2

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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## Provincial Board of Health

Since February last the Board has been distributing through the local Boards of Health the following biological products to the public free of charge: smallpox vaccine, diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine, anti-meningitis serum and Pasteur preventive treatment for rabies. This is an advanced public health measure and, together with four States in the Union, Ontario is a pioneer in the movement to supply serums free for the use of the public.

### GROWTH OF FREE DISTRIBUTION.

The Laboratories of the Board have supplied for the troops of Canada and Newfoundland all the anti-typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine used by the military authorities, from the inoculation of the First Canadian Division to the present time.

Formerly Ontario's imports under the heading of biological products amounted to almost \$100,000 for one year, in addition to the purchase of those manufactured within the Province, all of which expenditure will be saved to the people.

The administration of diphtheria antitoxin has of late years greatly reduced the mortality from diphtheria, as well as acting as a preventive, and it is hoped that the early use of the serums without stint because of their cost will result in a notable reduction in communicable disease in the Province, thereby effecting a considerable saving of human life, the prevention of much suffering and anxiety and a conservation for better purpose of the time heretofore lost to the workman and the school-child.

### CHECKING THE RABIES OUTBREAK.

The first serious outbreak of rabies in Ontario occurred in 1910, and the Province has not from that date to the present been free from the disease. In the month of June of this year a man died in the city of Toronto as a result of having been bitten by a dog suffering from hydrophobia. From January 1st, 1916, to the present twenty-nine persons have been given the Pasteur Preventive Treatment for Rabies at the Laboratories of the Provincial Board of Health. The matter is a serious one and the contagion is assuming such widespread proportions that the Board has deemed it advisable to enforce the Rabies Regulations, requiring that all dogs in that portion of Ontario west of the eastern boundary of the counties of Simcoe and Ontario be securely tied up or kept within an enclosure for a period of one year.

This restriction should limit the spread of the infection, and the providing of Pasteur Preventive Treatment by the Board *free of charge* will, it is hoped, help materially to combat the disease.

### LABORATORIES OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The central Laboratories of the Board are situated at No. 5 Queen's Park, Toronto, with branches at Queen's University, Kingston, and the Institute of Public Health, London.

The routine work is interesting and varied. One special department has to do with the chemical examination of specimens such as water from private and municipal supplies, effluents from factories, sewage disposal plants, etc.; liquors sent in by the License Branch; also coal, soap, oils, etc., for the various provincial institutions, as well as milk and various miscellaneous specimens such as heads of animals, etc.

Bacteriological and pathological examinations are also made, viz.: Diphtheria swabs for quarantine and release, sputum of tuberculous patients, and blood of suspected typhoid cases.

The bacteriological examination of water forms a large part of the work of the Public Health Laboratory and is an important item.



The laboratory provides and sends free of charge upon request outfits for taking of diphtheria swabs, typhoid bloods, and tuberculosis sputum. Sterilized bottles in which to forward samples of water are also supplied free of charge.

At the central laboratories is manufactured anti-typhoid vaccine; recently B. Paratyphosus Alpha and Beta has been added to fortify against the somewhat similar diseases. The vaccine is given gratis to physicians requiring it for use of the civil population, in addition to the large amount supplied free of charge for inoculation of all Canadian and Newfoundland troops on service.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

"It pays to advertise" has been the slogan of the commercial interests for a long time. The Provincial Board of Health is trying out the experiment as to whether this modern business principle could not be successfully applied to health work along educational lines, and has inaugurated a Public Health Service in some seventy-five representative newspapers throughout the Province. The series consists of paragraphs on health and kindred subjects, written in popular terms; the articles are published weekly and extend over a space two columns wide by one-half column in length, under the heading "How to Keep Well." That the service is popular is shown by numerous requests for it from various newspapers not included in the original list. The Board feels that since editors are anxious to secure the service, it must be of a considerable news value, and this means that the people of Ontario will read and, it is hoped, greatly benefit by the weekly contribution of the Chief Officer of Health.

### Vital Statistics

The Department of the Registrar General is that Department of the public service which is maintained for the benefit of Canadians to the extent of keeping track of the vital statistics of the population and their genealogies, as far as births, marriages and deaths which occur in the Province of Ontario are concerned.

This department is continually supplying certificates which prove certain facts in regard to such matters. It aims to have all births registered within 30 days after their occurrence. Notwithstanding the fact that there are certain laws and penalties regarding this very important matter, as well as free forms supplied by the department to facilitate such registration, it is remarkable that a fairly large number of people neglect the matter until threatened with the law. People who would be extremely particular in seeing that valuable live stock is registered are totally indifferent to the registration of their children. A process of education along these lines would benefit the public. Physicians are required by law to notify regarding births which they attend. Many times the physician fails and when such failure develops into habit or custom and indeed long before that time, the department, upon becoming aware of such negligence, interferes with the law, and many a physician has recently been taught by legal conviction that this duty must be carried out.

#### IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATIONS.

The value of such registration is to be found in the demand by insurance companies and others for proofs of age. These proofs are supplied for a fee of 25c., but perhaps the value of registration has never been more clearly demonstrated than during the last few months of the war. It is necessary for all soldiers who draw allowances from patriotic funds to prove their marriage and the births of their children. For this latter purpose the department issues a form and, upon the application for such certificate being endorsed by any patriotic fund, it is given free of charge; something like five thousand of these free certificates have been issued.

Over 67,000 births were registered in Ontario during the year 1915.



## REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

As for marriages it is also necessary for registration to take place. Clergymen are held responsible for the registration of such marriages as they perform.

Prior to June, 1905, the marriage license was a separate document from the affidavit, which is required by all applicants for licenses. After the marriage license was obtained by an applicant, the issuer kept the affidavit. After the marriage was solemnized, the clergyman kept the license. It lay with the honor of the clergyman to register it and the department had no adequate check on a license after its leaving the department. In June, 1905, it became necessary for the clergyman to forward the license to the department; also for the issuer to forward the affidavit. These documents were duly filed. Unfortunately, owing to negligence on the part of a clergyman or an issuer, sometimes only one of these documents was received, so the idea was conceived in 1910 of printing the affidavit on the back of the license, and, instead of filing away the licenses and depending on the registration for information (which was sometimes neglected), the department bound these licenses into such a form that they became in reality the records of the marriage. Such is the procedure to-day, and in the vaults of the department are to be found 100,556 marriage certificates, so bound up and indexed that a record of any one marriage can be found in the shortest time possible. During 1915 there were 23,506 marriages solemnized in Ontario. At present, the department is able to account for every license supplied to issuers, from the time it leaves until it is again returned properly endorsed.

## REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

Regarding deaths, the same care is taken as in the cases of births and marriages. The doctor who was in attendance when a death occurs issues a medical certificate of death. This is taken to the Division Registrar by someone able to supply all other information regarding the deceased, such as full name, age, social condition, occupation, etc., and the Division Registrar upon receiving this issues a burial permit. During 1915 over 33,700 deaths were registered in Ontario.

Since the year 1869, registrations have been returned to this branch to the number of nearly four millions; the number of marriages means double the number of names registered as marriages, thus bringing the total number of names, records of which are available, to over four and three-quarter millions. This does not take into account some thousands of other available registration of marriages received from County Registrars after Confederation. All these registrations are indexed and accessible, and in spite of it all there have been many names which have escaped registration by negligence on someone's part. It should be the aim of everyone to see that all registrations concerning him, or her, or their offspring, are made at the proper time, as there is no telling just when these are literally worth their weight in gold.

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Fire Marshal's Office

The Fire Marshal's Office is yet in its initiatory stage; its space is limited, and its machinery correspondingly restricted.

The first duty of the department is to collect adequate and reliable statistics in regard to the number of fires occurring in the Province, and the amount of loss sustained thereby. To obtain the required information, over one thousand sources have to be tapped, and the machinery to obtain reports from this wide constituency and then to properly record and analyze them must necessarily be a slow process. It is, however, essential that these necessary facts should be obtained, and the attention of the present staff of the department is being given very largely thereto.

Once the statistical recording machinery is in operation, the determination of the "Causes of Fire" will occupy attention. So far as can now be learned, fifty per cent.



of all fires reported are placed to "Cause Unknown." It is manifest that before the department can enter into any scheme of fire prevention, a much closer assignment of definite causes will have to be made.

### THIRTY-EIGHT INVESTIGATIONS.

From the 15th day of March, when office space was made available, the Fire Marshal has entered upon thirty-eight special investigations to determine causes of fire, and of these twenty-three have been found to be of incendiary origin. Five were due to defective electrical installations or "fuse jumping." Arrests have been made in three cases of incendiarism, details of the results of which will be made public in the annual report of the department.

### DEFECTIVE WIRING.

In each of the five special investigations in which electrical installations have been found to be the cause of fire, conditions have been exceedingly bad, and it is also apparent from the general reports coming into the office that this cause of fire is a most prolific one.

Advance regulations have now been adopted by the Power Commission, under which it is confidently expected that this cause of fire will be checked. The Power Commission has intimated that the new rules and regulations will be applied without fear or favor, and as they provide severe penalties for violations, it is to be hoped the result will be safer installations and a discontinuance of open and flagrant tampering with safety devices.

The lines indicated above are those upon which the department will be active for the next few months, but later there will be opened up features of fire prevention which must conduce to a decrease in the unenviable and unjustifiable fire waste throughout Canada.

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## Department of Agriculture

Under the Fairs and Exhibitions Branch of the Department of Agriculture come the several hundred Agricultural Societies in Ontario, which hold fall, spring and seed fairs and exhibitions. Legislative grants to these organizations are distributed annually to the amount of \$90,000. In addition to these grants there is an appropriation of \$15,500 for departmental judges. Nearly 300 of these judges are sent out to all parts of the Province to judge at fairs and exhibitions.

An important educational work was the holding of short courses in July at Guelph and Ottawa, where these departmental judges, both live stock and field crop, were given an opportunity of arriving at a much needed uniform system of scoring. At these courses the best experts in Canada, both in live stock and agricultural products, were selected to take charge of this important work, the expenses of which were met by the Federal Government. The courses have been discontinued in 1916, but will be resumed when normal conditions obtain.

### FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

Another most important line of work carried on by these societies is the Standing Field Crop Competitions, in which in 1915 upwards of 6,500 farmers took part, requiring 150 expert grain and root judges to score these thousands of fields. The appropriation for this work is \$25,000. The pure grain and seed fairs held in February and March are also proving of great educational value and a great deal of seed grain changes hands at these important farmers' gatherings.



## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The progress of these societies has, indeed, been marvellous; from a few hundred members eight years ago, they now have a paid membership of nearly 16,000. Composed as they are of energetic and enthusiastic citizens, engaged in the beautification of city, town, hamlet and home, the good results of their work are seen everywhere where these societies are established. The offering of awards for the best kept lawns and gardens, the distribution of seeds, bulbs, plants, shrubs and flowers, and the holding of horticultural exhibitions, are some of the prominent lines of work. The grant to these societies is \$12,000. Competent lecturers are sent out to these societies during the year.

## ONTARIO VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association's work is increasing from year to year, branches are formed in various parts of the Province, and the valuable work done by the members can be seen at the different fairs and exhibitions. Their most notable exhibits are those displayed at the Canadian National and Central Canada Exhibitions and the Western Fair. This organization has also taken up vegetable Crop Competitions, and large prizes are offered for the best kept gardens. Expert judges are sent out to score the crops. The grant to this association is \$800.

## ONTARIO PLOWMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized four years ago to promote interest in the better cultivation of the soil and the eradication of noxious weeds which were becoming all too prevalent in the Province. With a large and enthusiastic membership and efficient boards of directors good work is being done. Local branches hold matches each year, and usually in the first week of November a provincial match is held, which began in a small way, and in 1915 no less than five thousand farmers assembled at the provincial match held at Guelph. Notwithstanding the fact that for fifty years plowing matches have been held in the Province, that held last year was the cap-sheaf. Besides walking and riding plows, light and heavy tractor engines were to be seen at work, some of them turning as many as ten furrows at a time, others three furrows, and behind the plows a cultivator, followed by a seeder, thus completing the whole work at one sweep.

## PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH APPOINTED.

O. J. Stevenson, M.A., D.Pæd., Assistant Master, Toronto Normal School, has been appointed Professor of English at the Ontario Agricultural College, in succession to Professor J. B. Reynolds who resigned some time ago to become Principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College. This announcement has just been made by the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture.

Prof. Stevenson possesses a rare combination of experience and qualification for the position. He is a M.A. of Toronto University where he also secured the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy with honours. He took a post-graduate course in the University of Chicago. He has had experience as a Public School teacher, Public School inspector, High School principal and teacher in the Normal School as well as in the Faculty of Education in the University of Toronto. He is also an Associate Professor on the staff of Queens' University, Kingston. He is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman and was born in Western Ontario. In addition to his teaching he has done considerable literary work. He is the author and editor of the Ontario High School English Grammar, the Ontario High School English Composition and several other text-books, including works on Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" and "Macbeth," Scott's "Lady of the Lake," poems by Wordsworth, Tennyson and Longfellow, all of which have been published by prominent Canadian publishing firms. Possibly one of the most useful qualifications for his new work lies in the attention he has devoted to nature study and rural life. A new publication entitled "A Country Life Reader" has just come from the press of a prominent American and Canadian publisher and will

no doubt enjoy a large circulation in the United States and Canada. An educational publication recently said of him: "He is a teacher of English with no superior in the schools of the Province." Professor Stevenson will take up his new work on the first of September.

## Fighting the White Pine Blister

To the usual field work of this branch there has been added this year an investigation of the White Pine Blister Rust.

This rust is a destructive disease caused by a parasitic fungus, the introduction of which from Europe presents a serious problem in connection with the white pine of Ontario. It is peculiar in that the parasite requires two distinct hosts in order to complete its entire life—(1) the white pine, and (2) currants and gooseberries.

So far the most extensive outbreak of the disease is in the Niagara Peninsula. A number of special inspectors are engaged in determining the exact limits of the disease, preparatory to steps for its eradication.

## Steam Boiler Inspection

The following is a summary of the work done by the Steam Boiler Branch of the Department of Public Works, from November 1st, 1915, to July 1st, 1916:

Blue prints surveyed and registered, showing the design of new boilers.....	53
Blue prints surveyed and registered, showing the designs of boiler accessories..	36
Blue prints surveyed and registered, showing the design of pressure tanks.....	9
Blue prints surveyed and registered, showing the design of pulp digesters.....	3
Blue prints surveyed and registered, showing the design of cast iron heating boilers	7
Blue prints surveyed and registered, showing the design of power plant piping layouts . . . . .	47
Boilers inspected during construction . . . . .	296
Boilers inspected during construction for British Columbia . . . . .	8
Pressure tanks inspected during construction . . . . .	9
Pulp digesters inspected during construction . . . . .	2
Power plants inspected during construction . . . . .	20
Second-hand boilers inspected, undergoing extensive repairs, or being sold or exchanged . . . . .	302
Used boilers condemned for further use as power boilers . . . . .	27
Boilers inspected, repairs ordered, and steam pressure reduced . . . . .	275
Safety valves found unsuitable and ordered replaced with new ones . . . . .	77
Fusible plugs ordered to be fitted in boilers . . . . .	65

The Steam Boilers Act was amended at the last sitting of the Legislature by bringing in all steam boilers, with the exception of those used for agricultural purposes only.

Section 12, page 13, of the Regulations governing the construction and inspection of steam boilers was changed from 72" to 78" for the maximum diameter of any externally fired boiler, where the products of combustion come in direct contact with the boiler shell. This change is very much appreciated by the manufacturer and steam user.

## Neglected and Dependent Children

Ontario was the pioneer among the governments of America in taking up the work of protecting children. The Department of Neglected and Dependent Children was organized in 1893. Previous to that time there were two or three isolated societies in the United States, but no government had lifted the work to the dignity of a government department.



Since the passing of the Children's Protection Act and the establishment of the government department in 1893 up to the present 10,000 children have been made wards of the Children's Aid Societies of Ontario. There are now 65 of these societies working under the supervision of the department and 994 children were made wards of the Societies in the year 1915. The children cared for are practically all Canadian children. Probably ninety per cent. of them were born in Ontario. None of the thousands of wards of the C. A. S. are being paid for in foster homes.

#### OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN.

The Children's Aid Societies of the Province have been instrumental in bringing to light quite a number of cases of grossly immoral conduct towards children—cases that if no society existed would remain unnoticed and uncorrected.

One man convicted in this way was sentenced by the magistrate to ten years' imprisonment, and another man only a day or two later was sentenced to one year imprisonment and a fine of \$100. The publicity given cannot fail to have a deterrent effect on others and bring about a higher moral standard in the treatment of children.

It is also interesting to note the strong sentiment that prevails throughout the entire country against assaults on defenceless girls by unscrupulous men. In four other cases recently in which Children's Aid Societies had taken part one man was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary with hard labor, another to seven years and twenty-five lashes, and a third to six months in the Central Prison. There is a strong feeling among experienced workers in favor of the lash in these cases, with a shorter prison term.

### Labour Bureau

Observations coming under the notice of the Bureau of Labour for the first four months of the year 1916 show a prosperous condition of the various manufacturers and a strong demand for labour throughout the Province; also increases granted to the different labour bodies, and effective working of the Free Employment Bureaus.

From reports coming from labour organizations, it appears that in many cases their local bodies have been almost absorbed through enlistment for overseas service of all eligibles.

While the building trades are not as brisk throughout the Province as formerly they are fairly well employed, if not at their own trade, at other employment.

#### TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

The time losses resulting from disputes during January, February, March and April, eight disputes having occurred during the four months, were 9,605 working days lost to 1,090 employees, three disputes being unsettled.

#### FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Reports from the Free Employment Bureaus for the months of January, February, March and April:

	Called for by Employers.		Positions Filled.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Berlin . . . . .	101	125	80	10
Brantford . . . . .	230	60	183	31
Hamilton . . . . .	15	2	8	1
London . . . . .	21	0	21	0
Ottawa . . . . .	25	0	25	0
St. Thomas . . . . .	158	27	54	16
Walkerville . . . . .	81	11	45	9
	631	225	316	67

## Privy Council Decision

By the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered 24th February, 1916, in *Bonanza vs. The King* and in the *Companies Reference* the right of a Province to incorporate companies having the ability or capacity to do business anywhere is established. For ten years the Dominion has been attacking Provincial rights and has contended that a company incorporated by a Province had no capacity to do business outside the territorial limits of that Province, basing this contention on the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, section 92, which gives the Provincial Legislatures jurisdiction to legislate exclusively with regard to the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; see section 92, sub-head 11.

### PROVINCIAL RIGHTS UPHELD.

Their Lordship's Judgments in part read as follows:

The whole matter may be put thus; The limitations of the legislative powers of a province expressed in sect. 92, and in particular the limitation of the power of legislation to such as relates to the incorporation of companies with provincial objects, confine the character of the actual powers and rights which the provincial Government can bestow, either by legislation or through the executive, to powers and rights exercisable within the province.

But actual powers and rights are one thing and capacity to accept extra provincial powers and rights is quite another. In the case of a company created by charter the doctrine of *ultra vires* has no real application in the absence of statutory restrictions added to what is written in the charter. Such a company has the capacity of a natural person to acquire powers and rights.

Assuming, that provincial legislation has purported to authorize a memorandum of association permitting operations outside the province if power for the purpose is obtained *ab extra*, and that such a memorandum has been registered, the only question is whether the legislation was competent to the province under sect. 92. If the words of this section are to receive the interpretation placed on them by the majority in the Supreme Court the question will be answered in the negative. But their Lordships are of opinion that this interpretation was too narrow. The words "legislation in relation to the incorporation of companies with provincial objects" do not preclude the province from keeping alive the power of the executive to incorporate by charter in a fashion which confers a general capacity analogous to that of a natural person. Nor do they appear to preclude the province from legislating so as to create by and by virtue of statute, a corporation with this general capacity. What the words really do is to preclude the grant to such a corporation, whether by legislation or by executive act according with the distribution of legislative authority, or power and rights in respect of objects outside the province, while leaving untouched the ability of the corporation, if otherwise adequately called into existence, to accept such powers and rights if granted *ab extra*. It is, in their Lordships' opinion, in this narrower sense alone that the restriction to provincial objects is to be interpreted.

Practitioners prefer an Ontario charter as opposed to a Dominion charter (assuming in each case the Company has the capacity to carry on business anywhere) for the following practical reasons: That an applicant for an Ontario charter can have all the rights that he needs for an ordinary company, that in the Province he has to pay only one fee, that it is much speedier and more convenient to obtain and arrange the powers of a Provincial Company at the Provincial Capital than it is to send to Ottawa.

### PROVINCES MAY TAX DOMINION COMPANIES.

The Provinces have a right to tax Dominion Companies and the myth that a Dominion Company can go into all the Provinces without taking out a license imposed as a condition of the tax which may be levied will be exploded whenever any Dominion Company attempts to contend a properly framed taxing statute making the obtaining of a license necessary.

The decision in the *John Deere Plow Co.* which is supposed to support the statement that Dominion Companies may go for one charter fee into all Provinces does not do so, and that decision does not purport to question clear previous authority giving



the Provinces full powers of taxation accompanied by license and prohibition of carrying on business until license is obtained.

A point which has been kept in the background is that the recent references and the Bonanza case were really attacks by the Dominion upon Provincial rights and not attacks by the Provinces upon the Dominion. If this latter attack were seriously made it is doubtful whether the Dominion has a right to incorporate manufacturing or even trading companies which have strictly provincial objects by merely tacking to the end of their charter the words "and elsewhere in Canada," which the Ottawa Departments have inserted in many of their charters, considering that this would give the Dominion jurisdiction in the case of companies which naturally are Provincial.

To recapitulate Provincial charters for companies with Provincial objects are legal within their Provinces and also outside. The Dominion's charters of the same nature may or may not be legal and in any case Dominion Companies will be liable to taxation in all the Provinces not merely (as in the case of provincially incorporated companies) in Provinces outside the incorporating one, besides which it is much easier, quicker and more satisfactory to obtain a charter locally than it is to send to Ottawa where if any difficulty occurs there may be a long and often troublesome correspondence and delay.

## Department of Provincial Secretary

The various Public Institutions of the Province consisting of hospitals for insane, feeble-minded, epileptics, The Reformatory for Ontario and the Industrial Farms of Thunder Bay District at Fort William and Sudbury District at Burwash, have farms attached which are worked largely by inmate labour, only sufficient skilled labour being hired to direct or most economically work the farms.

### THE FARMS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The acreages used for the production of farm crops and pasture land are as follows at each Institution:

Hospital for Insane, Brockville, Ont. ....	487 acres.
Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ont. ....	441 acres.
Hospital for Insane, Kingston, Ont. ....	179 acres.
Hospital for Insane, London, Ont. ....	463 acres.
Hospital for Insane, Penetang, Ont. ....	165 acres.
Hospital for Insane, Whitby, Ont. ....	520 acres.
Hospital for Insane, Mimico, Ont. ....	200 acres.
Hospital for Insane, Cobourg, Ont. ....	6 acres.
Hospital for Feeble-Minded, Orillia, Ont. ....	212 acres.
Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock, Ont. ....	327 acres.
Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, Ont. ....	600 acres.
*Industrial Farm, Fort William, Ont. ....	700 acres.
†Sudbury Industrial Farm, Burwash, Ont. ....	2,300 acres.

Total acreage under cultivation ..... 6,600 acres.

\*1,200 acres total area.

†30,000 acres total area.

The object of these farms is to produce food for consumption at the institutions. There are maintained general farm, garden, greenhouses, dairy, hogs and poultry, as also horses required to do the work.

### CAREFULLY PLANNED PRODUCTION.

The production of the farms is planned according to climatic conditions and soil, and their adaptability for the production of crops and animals for the supply of all the institutions. The milk supply is amongst the most important, then meat, garden vegetables and fruits. To this end the stock is arranged so that each institution shall

supply itself with milk and at Brockville, Orillia, Whitby and Woodstock, dairy Short-horn herds have been established to help to supply both milk and beef—calves to be raised at the Industrial Farms. Burwash and Fort William are planned to grow the beef required for the institutions. Guelph is specializing in the production of butter and Hamilton and London in the production of fruits. All these commodities will be shipped from institution to institution as requirements demand.

#### PRODUCTION BY DAIRY HERDS.

The dairy herds of the institutions in 1915 produced from 394 milking cows, including heifers and the Shorthorn herds, 3,102,671 pounds of milk. Until last year all of the herds, except the one at Whitby, were purely dairy, but in order to help out in the supply of beef three more of the herds mentioned above were changed to dairy Shorthorn. This has, of course, affected our total production of milk for the year, but the value of the calves produced fully makes up for any loss in production of milk.

The value of the crops produced for 1915, grain, hay, potatoes, corn and roots was \$55,611.53.

Milk at the wholesale price of \$1.60 per cwt., \$49,642.73.

Garden and fruit crops, \$16,638.11.

On February 29th, 1916, the numbers and values of the different classes of animals on the farms were as follows:

Cows, heifers and bulls	588 @	\$85.00.....	\$48,880.00
Calves . . . . .	149 @	20.00.....	2,980.00
Hogs . . . . .	1,091 @	8.00.....	8,728.00
Institution horses . . . . .	84 @	150.00.....	12,600.00
Farm horses . . . . .	156 @	150.00.....	23,400.00
Poultry . . . . .	1,764 @	60.....	1,058.00
Beef cattle . . . . .	110 @	60.00.....	6,600.00
Sheep . . . . .	202 @	8.00.....	1,616.00

The older institutions were fairly well known to the public but the Industrial Farms at Fort William and Burwash are amongst the most interesting and valuable of the later work done by this section of the Department.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL FARMS.

Each of the institutions has been able to work out its own problem in the production of milk, garden vegetables and in part of its fruit. Special plantings have been made to take care of the requirements in fruit that the institutions were unable to supply for themselves. Canning plants at Hamilton and London have been established where the fruits and vegetables required by the various institutions, outside of their own production, are canned and shipped as required. But the production of meat, except pork (of which more than sufficient for requirements is produced) had never been seriously attempted at any of the older institutions, because of lack of acreage. The industrial farms will answer this question. At Fort William there are now some 103 beef cows, steers, heifers and calves and at Burwash this year for the first time, there are some 250 head of beef cattle, all for beef or production of beef animals. This number will be greatly increased as we proceed with clearing the land so as to obtain winter feed. This year, the second summer which the Sudbury Industrial Farm has been established, we will harvest 300 or 400 tons of hay.

#### RAISING MUTTON AND WOOL.

Last fall there was shipped to both Fort William and Burwash a flock of 100 sheep. These were mostly lambs and this year we have some 45 lambs from each flock, being a very encouraging start as we did not allow many of the lambs to breed the first year.

At Guelph an abattoir is now in operation where all the meats are prepared and shipped to the institutions for consumption. The wool from the sheep is shipped to the woolen factory at Guelph and there manufactured into clothing.



## Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

The results of the annual official inspections so far in our hospitals and public charities have been generally satisfactory. A good deal of progress is being made, in spite of the adverse condition caused, in some respects, by the great war, the prosecution of which is now our first and supreme duty.

### CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEMS.

These are being adopted as rapidly as possible throughout the Province, and are found to be a great saving both of money and labour within a comparatively short period of their installation. Recently, in a small group of buildings on an area of ground which was not large, thirteen different furnaces were counted, and on enquiry it appeared that the coal bill for last year was about \$2,000.00. Contrast with this the plan now in operation in one of the western cities of Ontario, where there is not only a central heating plant, but the fuel is supplied free for more than half the year. In other words, the civic incinerator is built not far from the hospital grounds, the fuel is the garbage of the city, and the coal bill is thus cut in half, thereby saving the hospital authorities, and consequently the city, about \$6,000.00 annually. This plan was suggested by the late Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Hospitals, and was modelled on a similar plant which Dr. Bruce Smith had inspected in one of the American cities.

### HOUSEHOLD STAFF.

Officers of long experience in hospital work state that there never before was a time when it was so difficult to get workers in the household service of these institutions as it is at present. Still, it is wonderful how good organization and kindly consideration to the members of the staff help over the difficulty. At a recent inspection, it was found that every place on the household staff of one of our large public charities was filled, and the work was going on in the most satisfactory manner. It is needless to add that these men and women were well treated. Their dining-rooms were not in the basement; their sleeping rooms were comfortable, suitably furnished and well ventilated, and their wages, though reasonable, were not the very lowest which could possibly be paid. The probability is that the institution received good value for its money, and that such administration is really more economical than a less enlightened one.

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### HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN WAR TIME.

There are now in operation in the Province of Ontario, 91 public hospitals, including 12 sanatoria for consumptives: and under the head of charitable institutions we have 68 private hospitals, including maternity homes licensed under recent legislation, and subject to official inspection, 39 refuges, 32 orphanages, 3 homes for incurables, 2 convalescent homes, and 32 county houses of refuge. They receive as far as possible official visits of inspection each year, and those entitled to Government aid share in the grants voted by the Legislature. Notwithstanding the unprecedented claims of patriotic and military service upon the Government and the public, the institutions above enumerated have been able to carry on their benevolent work with great success. The number of patients cared for in the public hospitals during the last year was 85,759, incurring a total expenditure for maintenance and equipment of \$2,772,849.89.

The hospitals of Ontario have done their share for Canada and the Empire in these days of stress and strain due to the great European war, and in districts where soldiers are in training, the opportunity to be of service in caring for those requiring medical or surgical treatment is cheerfully welcomed.

## CRIME AND INSANITY.

The operations of this office, cover, among other things, the movements of the criminal and insane population of the Province, and for this reason it may be regarded as a clearing house for these abnormal elements in society. The effects of crime and insanity can no longer be confined to the families of those concerned. Each is a social factor and affects the whole community, particularly when the community has to bear the expense of their support besides the loss of the work they hitherto performed. The European war, though carried on a distance of 4,000 miles from Ontario, is perceptibly felt in both crime and insanity. There are less vagrants in the Province to-day than there were two years ago, many of them having enlisted and found some scope for their misdirected activity. On the other hand, although the population is stationary, there are more persons unbalanced and in need of restraint. The war may be said to have divided society into three classes: First, those who are able to keep their heads level and contribute to the work of the Empire; second, those who are always more or less on the "ragged edge" of a collapse, and practically useless; third, those who have been unable to withstand the impact of the war and have completely collapsed. Two years ago there were 7,231 insane persons in the Province known to the office. To-day the figures are 7,440, which is limited to the ability of the provincial hospitals to house them. Had we more accommodation there would probably be over 8,000, much of the increase being directly due to the war.

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Game in Ontario

The summer months being the close season on all kinds of game very little can be said along this line, but the ceaseless activity of our friends the beaver is keeping the Department busy undoing their work. These animals have increased to such an extent that complaints are continually being received of private property and public roads being flooded. To remedy this it is necessary to blow out their dams, dynamite being used for the purpose, but in many cases they are rebuilt in a single night.

## MANY MOOSE SEEN.

Notwithstanding an open season of several years these animals seem to be on the increase, and the opening of the Transcontinental and Canadian Northern Railways has provided access to one of the best hunting grounds in the Dominion. One man reports, only this morning (July 21), having seen within four miles of the latter railway, where he was prospecting, thirty moose in four days.

## DEER PLENTIFUL.

These animals are, according to reports, as plentiful as ever, and if the war continues over another hunting season they will still further increase, as so many of the boys who generally go hunting in the fall are now either at the front or in training.

## PROTECTION FOR PARTRIDGE.

Owing to the unfavourable nesting season in 1915 it was thought advisable to give these birds some extra protection and a close season for two years has been placed on this species of game.

## COMMERCIAL FISHING.

Reports received by the Department indicate that the commercial fishing in the Great Lakes, with the exception of Lake Erie, during the spring months may be considered an average season. Some places reported that fishing was better than ever known and others that it was not quite so good. Regarding Lake Erie, the commercial fishermen were much disappointed, their catch being far less than last year.



### ANGLING.

Owing to the continued rains during April and May fishing with rod and line was not as good as usual, but now that the rivers and streams have reached their normal condition, it is expected that angling will be as good, if not better, than in former years. In view of the extensive planting done of recent years by the Department, a marked improvement is looked for. Reports have reached the Department of Brown Trout being caught in the Speed River in the vicinity of Hespeler, one of these trout weighing as much as six pounds.

## Summer School Course

The various Summer Schools set up by the Department of Education to afford additional facilities for professional training are well attended this year. They include six Model Schools for the training of teachers for the districts and for the English-French Schools. The Department this year has established three courses where Kindergarten teachers may attend for the purpose of securing the Kindergarten-Primary certificates. These Kindergarten-Primary classes are being conducted at Toronto, London, and Ottawa, and are attended by 230 candidates. The course at Guelph in Elementary Agriculture and Horticulture is attended by 182 candidates. The course in French pronunciation and oral and written French Composition is divided into two sections, one for Honour University graduates in Moderns, and the other for applicants whose academic preparation has fitted them to teach French. The total attendance is 20. Only those who hold professional certificates qualifying them to teach in High or Continuation Schools were admitted to this course. The number in attendance at each course is as follows:

	Attendance.
Summer Model Schools (6) .....	103
Kindergarten-Primary Classes (3) .....	230
Courses for teachers of French .....	20
Elementary Household Science .....	40
Commercial Courses .....	17
Courses for Admission to Normal Schools and Faculties .....	164
Courses in Vocal Music .....	36
Physical Culture .....	472
Courses in Art .....	230
Manual Training .....	22
Agriculture and Horticulture Courses (Guelph) .....	182

## Pollution of Boundary Waters

The recent hearings before the International Joint Commission at Detroit upon the question of remedial measures *re* the pollution of boundary waters, recalls to the writer the most interesting part taken by Canadians in this matter.

When the question was first considered by the Commission in 1912, both Dr. Starkey, Professor of Hygiene, McGill University, and Dr. Alan McLaughlin, now Commissioner of Health, State of Massachusetts, expressed themselves as being of the opinion that the pollution then existing was not of serious moment and would probably not require any treatment of sewage, but that water treatment was advisable.

### PROTEST BY CANADIANS.

Exception was taken to this by Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, at one time Chief Officer of Health for Ontario, then Medical Adviser to the Commission of Conservation. This led to representation at a meeting of the International Joint Commission in Washington, under date of November, 1912. Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, Dr. Geo. G. Nasmith, Bacteriologist of the Board of Health of the City of Toronto, and Dr. Jno. A. Amyot,

Bacteriologist of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, and Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Chief Officer of Health for Ontario, were present and requested that they might be heard in the matter. On this occasion Dr. Jno. A. Amyot was the principal speaker.

#### BOUNDARY WATERS EXAMINED.

The testimony of these gentlemen, from their intimate knowledge of conditions, unquestionably assisted very materially in bringing about the extensive examination of boundary waters which took place the following year. The survey work was under the direction of Dr. Alan McLaughlin; the major portion of the work, however, was relegated to two Canadian laboratories, the personnel of which was selected and all salaries paid by the Ontario Provincial Board of Health. The Commission spent \$42,138 upon this pollution investigation, one of the greatest ever undertaken in the world, and which demonstrated beyond doubt that very serious pollution existed in both the Detroit and Niagara rivers.

Three Canadians had the honour of signing the report of the sanitary experts containing the evidence—Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Dr. Jno. A. Amyot and Mr. F. A. Dallyn, C.E.

#### REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN.

At a later date and before the Commission proceeded with the question of remedial measures, a hearing of the Commission was held in New York, when some six engineers were requested to present their views upon the matter. The Canadians were represented by Mr. R. S. Lea, Montreal, Mr. Theodore Lafreniere, of the Provincial Board of Health of Quebec, and Mr. F. A. Dallyn, of the Ontario Provincial Board of Health. The representatives from the United States were Mr. Whipple, Mr. Fuller and Prof. Phelps.

In view of the fact that in considering the question of remedial measures it was shown that the cities of Detroit and Buffalo must bear the brunt of the expense, because of their being the principal offenders and having a combined population in the neighborhood of 1,200,000, it was deemed expedient by the Commission that Prof. Phelps, of Washington, should direct this phase of the work, which was brought to completion in January of this year.

Dr. Phelps' report and the figures presented by his assistant engineers indicate that both Buffalo and Detroit, as well as the minor Canadian municipalities, must undertake extensive sewage purification work in the very near future, to relieve existing conditions on the Detroit and Niagara rivers.

Dr. McCullough and Mr. Dallyn, representatives of the Ontario Board of Health at the recent hearings, expressed themselves as being pleased to see the spirit evinced by the citizens of both Detroit and Buffalo in regard to this vital question.

#### PURIFICATION A BOON.

The required works, which are of considerable magnitude, involving an expenditure of approximately \$11,500,000, will be an enormous boon to the many citizens of both countries now enjoying these waters for boating and summer resort purposes, to say nothing of the advantage to the several municipalities depending upon them solely for municipal water supplies, one of which, Niagara-on-the-Lake, has been recently compelled to instal an extensive purification plant for the protection of the troops located there. It is worthy of note that the population affected is 1,837,352 persons, and the annual cost of the works, including interest, sinking fund, and operation, averages 21 cents per person, a cost which appears small when compared with the benefit to be derived.



FREE ON APPLICATION

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

AUGUST, 1916

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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## The Workmen's Compensation Board

The midsummer vacation observed by law courts has no place with the Workmen's Compensation Board. Adjudication of claims and awards and payments to injured workmen and their dependants have gone on during the holiday season in the usual way. An average of 270 new claims are being allowed weekly, in addition to more than twice this number of continuing and pension payments, making a total of about 850 compensation cheques in all issued each week. The average weekly amount of compensation being paid is about \$22,000.

### INCREASED INDUSTRY BRINGS INCREASED ACCIDENTS.

The yearly number of compensated industrial accidents happening in the Province at the present average will be about 14,000. The figures for 1915 were 9,829. Increased activity in a number of industries, especially those stimulated by the war, is partly responsible for the increase.

About 85½ per cent. of the accidents involve temporary disability only, about 12 per cent. involve more or less permanent partial disability, and about 2½ per cent. are death cases. As always, a very considerable proportion of the accidents are preventable by a little more care on the part of workmen and employers.

### LAW SUITS A THING OF THE PAST.

The regular continuance of award and payment regardless of season is not the only way the new order of things inaugurated by the coming into force of The Workmen's Compensation Act, on 1st of January, 1915, differs from the old. Law suits and law fees, as well as law vacation, are a thing of the past so far as workmen's compensation for injuries is concerned. The simplicity, informality and speediness of the procedure for obtaining compensation are in marked contrast to the cumbersome and expense of the old system. Reports from the employer, the workman and the attending doctor usually suffice for an award of compensation, though where circumstances call for it special investigation is carefully made.

### THE NEW VIEWPOINT.

The questions of negligence, contributory negligence, voluntary acceptance of risk, common employment and other scholastic niceties of the old law are no longer relevant. The new law recognizes that the misfortune of a crippled workman or the needs of his widow and children are not any the less because he was at fault or some one else was not at fault for the injury. The sole conditions of compensation are that the injury must have arisen in the course of and out of the employment and that actual physical disability must have resulted for at least seven days, and, in cases other than those involving serious disablement, that the accident must not be attributable solely to the wilful and serious misconduct of the workman.

### COMPENSATION THE RULE.

Compensation for injury instead of being the exception is now the rule. The theory of the Act is that the industry should bear the loss of life and limb incurred in the production of its finished product just as it bears the expense of replacing worn out and broken machinery, and that for every disability incurred in the course of employment compensation should be provided for the person suffering the injury, or his dependants, in case of death.

### PERIODICAL PAYMENT.

Under the old law the compensation, if recovered, was a lump sum fixed by the jury or by the judge, varying greatly in different cases. Under the new law there is greater certainty and a more equitable rule as to the amount. For disability of the

workman himself the allowance is 55 per cent. of the impairment of earning capacity, while in death cases the allowance to the widow is \$20 a month for life and \$5 a month for each child, or, where children only are left, \$10 a month for each child, the whole, however, not in any case to exceed \$40 per month or 55 per cent. of the workman's average wages. A very important feature of difference in the new law is the periodical continued payment instead of a lump sum. Often lump sums recovered by a widow or other dependants have been badly invested, frittered away, or otherwise lost, and the widow and children perhaps in the end left without support. The policy of the new Act is to provide continued support.

#### A BOON TO THE EMPLOYER.

The employer as well as the workman derives advantage from the new law. The removal of causes of friction between employer and employees makes for better relations between them. The employer who pays his assessment under the Act enjoys immunity from litigation and risk of judgment for damages, which might in some cases mean financial ruin. He knows beforehand what, or about what, the burden will be—a percentage on the amount of wages he pays during the year—and can provide for it and be thereafter free from liability, unless he should by carelessness incur a special assessment by reason of an unsafe condition of his plant or premises. Employers in the industries covered by Schedule 1 of the Act are required, without request, to furnish to the Board a statement of their operations, and failing to do this or to pay the assessment upon them are, in addition to other penalties, individually liable to pay the amount of any compensation awarded to workmen for accidents happening while in default in these requirements.

#### A PATTERN TO OTHER PROVINCES.

The Ontario Act has become the pattern for other provinces of the Dominion. Legislation essentially identical has been adopted in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and the new Manitoba Act follows the Ontario Act in respect to amount and conditions of payment of compensation. The Ontario Act was framed by Sir William Meredith after extended investigation and was put upon the Ontario Statute Books in 1914, going into effect as to the payment of compensation on 1st of January, 1915.

A large number of employers not otherwise under the new law have availed themselves of the privilege given by an amendment passed last session of applying to the Board to be brought under.

#### PROMPT NOTICE REQUIRED.

Every employer should bear in mind that in case of an accident disabling any of his workmen he is required, under penalty, to notify the Board thereof within three days.

Workmen are required always to notify their employer and the Board at once of any accident for which they may be entitled to compensation.

Forms and information, synopsis of the Act, circulars showing who are under the Act, or copies of the Act or of the Annual Report for 1915, can be obtained by writing The Workmen's Compensation Board, Normal School Buildings, Toronto.

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## Department of Public Highways

Publications of the Highways Department just issued by direction of the Honourable F. G. Macdormid, Minister of Public Works and Highways, are the proceedings of the 14th Annual Meeting of the Ontario Good Roads Association (the Convention of 1916) and a pamphlet on township roadmaking. The Association Report will be distributed at once to all county councillors and clerks. The pamphlet on road construction is a short outline of simple but important rules for township road improvement and will be made available for all township councils desiring to distribute them among their road overseers and pathmasters.



While Provincial assistance to road construction and maintenance is largely confined to county roads, the improvement of township roads is of great importance. The Provincial subsidy to roads of county importance, however, relieves municipal authorities in respect to the more expensive roads, thereby permitting township effort to be applied to the roads of least travel and which are most cheaply maintained. In this way, the standard of roads generally should be advanced.

#### ESSEX COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM.

A system of county roads covering the northern portion of the County of Essex, was approved by an Order-in-Council of August 17th, 1916. The system of roads assumed by the county includes 141.5 miles, or about 21.4 per cent. of the total road mileage in the townships covered by the system. The roads are confined to the townships of Anderdon, Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich South, Maidstone, Rochester, Tilbury North and Tilbury West. A superintendent has been appointed by the County Council, and organization will progress immediately for the commencement of construction next year.

#### RECIPROCITY IN MOTOR LICENSES.

Interchange of motor vehicle privileges has recently been requested by and arranged with the States of Iowa and Missouri. The States with which reciprocal arrangements have been made, each for a period of twenty-one days, are now fifteen in number, as follows:—

New York, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Iowa, and Missouri.

Residents of Ontario, whose cars are properly registered in this Province, desiring to tour by automobile in any of these States, are now entitled to do so for a period of twenty-one days without taking out a State license. The United States Customs has extended the period without bond to twenty-one days.

Canadians wishing to enter the United States with a car should first consult a United States Consul, residing in Canada. If the car is not of Canadian manufacture, the owner should secure a tourist's permit from the Canadian Customs Officer at the boundary before leaving Canada. This is important. Entering the United States, he should report to the United States Customs Officer at the Port of Entry. A resident of any of the foregoing States wishing to enter Canada with a car, should obtain an Export Certificate from the United States Customs, and report to the Canadian Customs Officer at the Port of Entry.

#### THE OTTAWA-PRESCOTT ROAD SURVEY.

A survey has been commenced for the construction of a Main Road from Ottawa to Prescott, for which petitions have been received under the Ontario Highways Act of 1915. The road will be approximately sixty miles in length. Alternative routes will be considered. The line now being surveyed follows the St. Lawrence River to Johnstown, turning northerly through the villages of Spencerville, Kemptville, and North Gower, thence along the Rideau River to Ottawa, entering the Capital in the vicinity of the Dominion Experimental Farm.

The City of Ottawa has offered to contribute \$180,000 to the work, the remainder to be borne by the Province and the municipalities through which the road will pass.

#### CURRENT COUNTY ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Preliminary estimates of expenditures for the current year, approved by the Department of Public Highways, for the construction and maintenance of county roads under the Highway Improvement Act, are as follows:—

County.	Construction.	Maintenance.
Wentworth . . . . .	\$9,000 00	\$23,500 00
Lanark . . . . .	6,000 00	10,000 00
Simcoe . . . . .	25,000 00	25,000 00
Wellington . . . . .	57,000 00	13,500 00
Lincoln . . . . .	8,000 00	19,000 00
Oxford . . . . .	43,639 00	15,000 00
Hastings . . . . .	25,000 00	10,000 00
Peel . . . . .	51,500 00	10,000 00
Middlesex . . . . .	65,425 00	8,500 00
Lennox and Addington . . . . .	15,000 00	600 00
Prince Edward . . . . .	14,500 00	11,250 00
Halton . . . . .	39,915 00	4,100 00
Perth . . . . .	39,400 00	2,000 00
Frontenac . . . . .	25,000 00	7,000 00
Waterloo . . . . .	27,000 00	9,250 00
Carleton . . . . .	34,000 00	5,000 00
Leeds and Grenville . . . . .	6,000 00	3,500 00
York . . . . .	145,000 00	20,000 00
Haldimand . . . . .	12,200 00	10,000 00
Welland . . . . .	100,000 00	12,000 00
Total . . . . .	\$748,679 00	\$219,200 00

Under the Highway Improvement Act, the Provincial subsidy will, in each case, be 40 per cent. of expenditure on construction, and 20 per cent. of expenditure on maintenance. Payment is based on certified statements submitted annually by the County, the financial year, for this purpose, closing December 31st.

## Department of Agriculture

F. M. Clement, Director of the Horticultural Experimental Station at Vineland since 1913, has resigned to accept the position of Professor of Horticulture in the University of British Columbia, and leaves for the West in September.

### CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

In the two years that Mr. Clement has spent at Vineland, he has gained the respect of all classes of growers in the Province, and has gathered around him a staff of capable and experienced men. Much experimental work of great value has been carried out under his supervision, and with the coming into bearing of the thousands of young trees planted since 1908, the Director has been able to compile an extensive report of the work which will soon be ready for distribution. Mr. Clement leaves for his new position with the best wishes of the many friends that he has made in the Niagara district and elsewhere.

E. F. Palmer, Assistant Director of the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Toronto, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Clement and will take up his new duties early in September. Mr. Palmer is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, specializing in horticulture, with a splendid practical training in fruit growing and marketing obtained under his father, R. M. Palmer, one of the best known fruit growers in British Columbia. For the past seven years Mr. Palmer has been working in Ontario, and is fully conversant with orchard conditions in the Province. His three years with the Fruit Branch has prepared him for the administrative part of the work, which is very important in an experiment station so important as Vineland. With Mr. Clement, Mr. Palmer has been responsible for the preparation of the splendid series of bulletins issued on the various fruits by this Department.

A. G. Harris, Pomologist of the Station, has resigned his position to take up the management of a large fruit plantation in Colorado. This summer Mr. Harris has



devoted his entire time to the new advertising scheme of the Niagara District Publicity Association and has been very successful in his canvass of the fruit growers. The Association label is being largely used and far better results have been obtained this year than under the 1915 scheme. Considerable praise is due to Mr. Harris for his part in the work.

#### FORMALIN FOR WHEAT SMUT.

The Department of Agriculture has sent out 40,000 copies of a circular prescribing the use of Formalin for the prevention of Smut in Fall Wheat, pointing out the great importance of the safeguard and giving full particulars of its application. It is worthy of note that the use of Formalin by the farmers of Ontario increased 400 per cent. this year.

### Factory Inspection for July

The following is a brief summary of the work of this Branch for the month of July, 1916:—

#### MANY INSPECTIONS.

During the past month 779 inspections were made in 90 cities, towns and villages.

First inspections .....	458
Second inspections and re-visits .....	321
Total . . . . .	779

In these factories and mercantile establishments there were 13,887 employees; 44 of these were found to be under 14 years of age and were of course dismissed. Birth certificates were ordered to be secured for 43 others of questionable age.

#### NO CHILD LABOUR.

There has been some attempt made recently to employ child labour, employers alleging scarcity of adult labour for thus violating the law in this respect. Many applications have been received by this Department for permission to employ children, for the reason stated, namely, "scarcity of adult labour," but the idea has not been favorably entertained.

About 400 recommendations dealing with the various sections of the Act were made. Many of these were promptly complied with, others require a little time to complete, but all are "followed up" until compliance has been assured.

Exigencies of trade caused us to issue Overtime Permits as follows:—

Under Section 70 (Bake Shop Act) .....	2
Under Section 34 .....	8
Special under Section 32 (Military Contracts) .....	2
Total . . . . .	12

#### ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

Accidents reported during the month number 216; fatal, 9; non-fatal, 223. No reports of boiler explosions were received.

Complaints this month related chiefly to hours of labour and insufficient ventilation. Few on investigation were sustained. Those with reasonable grounds were looked into and matters adjusted.

## EXAMINING PLANS FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

A feature of the work has been the examination (under Sec. 14) of a number of blue prints in connection with the erection, alteration or extension of factories, shops or office buildings, involving the expenditure of large sums of money. The submission of these plans to the Department for approval before proceeding with the work makes for expediency, being a great saving of time, work and expense.

About 4,000 reports have been sent out to the various industries in the Province.

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Fire Marshal's Office

As mentioned in the July "Bulletin" our work at the present time is largely confined to the inauguration of a complete and reliable statistical system concerning the Province's loss by fire waste. This is tedious, but absolutely necessary work before we can embark upon the much more important branch of fire prevention. We are looking forward with considerable eagerness to the time when we can tackle the evil at its very root, but we must first know, with indubitable accuracy of what the evil really consists.

## TWENTY-TWO INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED.

We are not attempting any full or legal investigation into causes of fire unless there is some outstanding evidence of incendiarism brought to light in the preliminary investigations of an Assistant Fire Marshal. Nevertheless, we have started and closed twenty-two investigations during the month. In the majority of these cases we had unquestionable evidence of incendiarism, but in no case were we able to place the guilt upon any particular party.

The crime of "arson" is one most difficult to prove, circumstantial evidence will not hold, and the time is coming when we shall have to seek some legislation by which other than actual direct evidence will be accepted as adequate to secure a conviction.

We have, fortunately, been able to hold a legal investigation in every case where circumstances demanded such a course, and with the very limited machinery in operation we are pleased to have kept up with our responsibilities.

## VALUABLE CONVENTIONS HELD IN ONTARIO.

This is the season of Conventions, and during the month the Fire Marshal has attended and delivered addresses at three, viz.: at Trenton, before the Eastern Firemen's Association; at Hamilton, before the Ontario Volunteer Firemen's Association; at Windsor, before the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs. The members of these Associations are co-operating in the matter of reporting fires and later will be found of incalculable value in measures of fire prevention.

## NORTHERN ONTARIO CONFLAGRATION.

The outstanding event of the month is, of course, the greatly to be regretted disaster in the North. Our duty is to get at the full extent of the calamity from the standpoint of the actual loss, and that is a task which is giving us much anxiety. The Department of Lands and Forests has undertaken to obtain a census of the loss to settlers, but as to the losses in the towns of Cochrane, Iroquois Falls, Nushka, Matheson, etc., we must make our own records. We now have departmental representatives in the North, and by next month we may be able to present a review of the situation.

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines has been good enough to invite the Fire Marshal to give some thought to the whole subject of the prevention of similar disasters, and while this is a big task to undertake, just at the present time, he believes it to be one of the most important problems that can be assigned to him and he will very gladly lay his views, in due time, before the Minister for any value they may be to him in his earnest endeavor to avoid a repetition of such disasters.



## Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway

That the Government Railway of Ontario has shared in the general business activity of the Province is amply demonstrated by recent figures of the road. Passenger and freight traffic has been large. A striking feature of the passenger traffic is that out of more than 5,000,000 persons carried in ten years not one fatality has occurred. In the recent forest fires the railway rendered invaluable service in the emergency. The road has also contributed generously in men and money toward the great war.

### MILEAGE OF THE T. & N. O. RAILWAY.

Mileage in operation July 1st, 1916:—

#### *Main Line.*

	Miles.
North Bay to Cochrane .....	252.29

#### *Branch Lines.*

Charlton Branch .....	7.60	.....
Porcupine & Iroquois Falls Branch .....	40.11	.....
Elk Lake Branch .....	28.50	76.21
Nipissing Junction Spur (leased G.T.R.) .....		2.10

#### *Yards and Siding.*

Main and Branch lines .....	109.13	.....
Liskeard Spur .....	1.12	.....
Double Track, N. Cobalt-Haileybury .....	1.70	111.95

#### *Subsidiary.*

Nipissing Central Railway .....	.....	12.64
Total mileage .....		455.19

### PASSENGER AND TONNAGE CARRIED.

Passengers carried during 1915 .....	480,995
Passengers carried 1905-1915 .....	5,197,326
Tonnage carried during 1915 .....	676,938
Tonnage carried 1905-1915 .....	5,595,539

The record of the above passenger service shows that this vast number of persons was carried without one fatality or serious injury.

### FOREST PRODUCTS.

During the month of June the following wood-pulp and paper shipments were made by the mills of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, Iroquois Falls, destined principally to United States points.

Wood-pulp, 5,921 tons. Paper, 6,273 tons.

Pulpwood shipments during this period amounted to 3,926 cords, destined to Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Johnsonburg, Pa., and points in what is known as Watertown District, Northern New York. In addition there were small shipments to Georgetown, Ontario; Thorold, Ontario, and Appleton, Wisconsin.

## GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

From January 1st to June 30th, 1916, T. & N. O. Railway handled approximately 6,068 cars grain, representing 7,280,000 bushels—over four hundred thousand tons.

This was brought from Western points by Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Government Railway (Transcontinental), received by T. & N. O. at Cochrane for North Bay, and transferred at that point to Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal, Boston and Portland, etc.

There is still a very large volume of last year's crop in the West for shipment to the seaboard, the usual percentage of which will be forwarded all rail route.

## WESTBOUND SHIPMENTS.

During the months of May and June, 741 carloads of westbound freight were received by T. & N. O. at North Bay for furtherance via Cochrane to destinations in the West, affording an average of over twelve (12) carloads per day. Shipments consisted principally of agricultural machinery, automobiles and general supplies.

There is at present a serious condition of car shortage on G. T. Pacific in the West, but every effort is being made to overcome this difficulty.

## LABOUR SITUATION.

The great demand for labour throughout the country, especially as harvest time approaches, makes it very difficult to keep the section gangs up to full strength. The North Country has also contributed very largely to the Canadian Expeditionary Forces recruiting at North Bay, etc. However, the required standard of care and supervision is exercised and maintenance of right of way fully provided for.

## PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM IN MEN AND MONEY.

Since the commencement of the war in August, 1914, up to date of May 31st, 1916, over eleven per cent. (11%) of the total number of employees joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

The T. & N. O. Railwaymen's Patriotic Association was formed and the following amounts subscribed up to date of May 31st, 1916:—

Subscriptions to Red Cross .....	\$5,610 82
Subscriptions to Canadian Patriotic .....	14,056 83
Donation to enlisted employees .....	6,521 30
	<hr/>
	\$26,178 95

In addition to which many personal subscriptions were made direct by members of Commission and employees and the entire Toronto office staff are members of the 50,000 Club.

## ALL-STEEL TRAINS AND MODERN EQUIPMENT.

Trains No. 9 and 10 "The National," is an all-steel train of latest make and equipment, having through colonist sleeping cars, electric lighted first-class coaches, tourist sleeping cars, standard sleeping cars and dining car, between Toronto and Winnipeg. Trains 46 and 47, all-steel train, have through sleeping cars between Toronto and Cochrane, and cafe parlor car, North Bay and Englehart. Trains 1 and 2 have through sleeping cars between Montreal and Cochrane, ex C. P. Railway.

## FOREST FIRES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

First advice received of fires along line was at 11 a.m., Saturday, July 29th, 1916, when general information from points north of Cobalt was to the effect that conflagration was general. T. & N. O. officials acted immediately, preparing to protect life and property along the line and great service towards this end was accomplished. Relief trains were started from North Bay, picking up en route all available doctors, nurses and undertakers, also carloads of supplies and provisions for fire sufferers.



Arrangements were made with Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway whereby all refugees from fire zone were transported free of charge to their homes and were cared for en route by the railways interested. Over five hundred people were so handled during the first two days.

The destruction of property was large, several towns and settlements being entirely destroyed.

Commission's direct loss—largely covered by insurance—was as follows:—

Matheson Station and Freight Shed.  
Cochrane Freight Sheds.  
Iroquois Falls Engine House and Shed.  
Kelso Freight Sheds and Station.  
Several Section and Tool Houses.  
One hundred Freight Cars—Lidgerwood Unloader and Railway Ditcher.  
Many Telegraph and Telephone Poles and quantity wire destroyed.  
Sundry Culverts and Bridges damaged.

Work of reconstruction is now under way, but the full loss will not be established for some time.

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## Drainage on the Farms of Public Institutions

The farms of the Public Institutions, of which a resumé was given in the July number of the Public Service Bulletin, are intended essentially to help to provide food for the inmates of the Institutions and incidentally provide them with exercise and training. They are not intended to be experimental farms in the sense that the farms administered by the Department of Agriculture are. For this reason the methods of farming more nearly resemble the general conditions on the average farm, than are found elsewhere in Government Farm work.

### THE WORK UNDERTAKEN.

The first essential for successful farming is good soil, in good condition. The soils of the farms at nearly all of the Institutions have their special problems and careful study has been made of the character of each soil, in order to make it as productive as possible. Mechanical condition in the soil is the factor that produces tilth. Tilth is perhaps more dependent on the control of water in the soil than on any other single factor. The control of acidity which is so detrimental to the production of crops, is largely dependent upon the control of water. A soil that is too wet will not produce crops under any condition, and to remedy this condition extensive drainage works have been undertaken at the Institution Farms. At each place requiring drainage, surveys executed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture have been made, in order to obtain the levels and study the conditions that would give the most perfect drainage at the least cost.

At the Hospital for Insane, Whitby, some twenty-five miles of tile have been put in on about 350 acres; at Brockville about eighteen miles of tile in 300 acres; at Orillia about twelve miles of tile in 200 acres; at Hamilton some twenty odd miles have been planned, part of which was put in last year and the work is being completed there now. At Mimico the tile machine is at work putting in a complete drainage system for this place, consisting of fifteen miles. Drainage is also planned for Woodstock and London and considerable work has been done in drainage at these two places before.

When the work at all of the places is completed the farms of the Public Institutions should be in excellent condition to produce crops. This work has been done largely by contract in so far as the digging of the ditches themselves are concerned. The remainder of the work was done by the inmates—that is the digging of open ditches for outlets, the refilling of the ditches and all the other work connected therewith.

The cost per acre varies from \$15.00 to \$25.00, depending on the distance that is necessary to go to find an outlet, the large tile for mains, of course, being the more costly and therefore a considerable factor in the total cost per acre in the entire drainage scheme.

#### SOME OF THE RESULTS.

The advantages of drainage is very marked. At Whitby we are this year growing a crop of corn on land that had never been broken since it was cleared, being used only as a pasture field and being water soaked the greater part of the year. In spite of the extremely wet spring we were able to plant this land in good time and now a very good crop of corn is growing there.

The garden at Whitby, which is also planted on land that was too low and wet before it was drained, to produce anything but a scanty pasture, is now growing excellently in spite of the extremely dry and hot weather from which we have suffered for the past six weeks and the product from this garden is abundant and of good quality. Last year from a field of twenty-one acres which was drained we harvested some 9,000 bushels of mangolds and 120 tons of corn, having a value of about \$1,100. The cost of the drainage of the field was about \$420, so that the margin over and above the cost of drainage, even if the whole amount is charged against the field for one year, is considerable. The actual profit on this field when all material, labour, manure, etc., was charged is \$595.32, which more than paid for the cost of drainage in the one year.

At Brockville a field of thirty-six acres, which before being drained had yielded partial crops of hay, ox-eye daisies and other weeds and rubbish, last year produced 1,972 bushels of barley and oats and 50 tons of straw, having a total value of \$1,176.84, giving a profit of \$852.07, after all labour, material and manure was charged, the yield being about 55 bushels per acre. Another field on the same farm, of thirty-two acres, which previous to being drained grew water reeds as high as a man's head and which was absolutely useless, last year produced of oats and barley 1,815 bushels of grain and 39 tons of straw, with a total value of \$928.90. As this was the first crop on this land after draining it is a remarkable production and in the course of another year or two of cultivation when the land has become aerated and in good tilth it will be as fertile and productive as the best land on the farm.

At Orillia nearly two hundred acres of land that in the past was mill-pond and waste ground is being recovered and this year on this land crops of potatoes, roots and hay are to be found, all in excellent condition.

#### THE EXPENDITURE AMPLY JUSTIFIED.

Thus with the completion of the drainage of our farms the foundation has been laid on which the science of production is being builded. Already the results have abundantly justified the expenditure.

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## Geological Field Parties from Bureau of Mines

Following the practice of former years the Bureau of Mines sent out summer field parties into different parts of the Province for the purpose of making geological examinations of areas that appear promising from a mineral standpoint.

#### GOLD, NICKEL AND MOLYBDENITE.

The work of three Assistant Provincial Geologists is mentioned herewith: C. W. Knight is in the Sudbury nickel area, examining the ore bodies at several of the mines. A. G. Burrows is making a reconnaissance survey along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway from Lake Nipigon easterly to Long Lake. P. E. Hopkins is working in the Kowkash area, which is traversed by the National Transcontinental Railway, and lies some forty miles north of the territory covered by Mr. Burrows. Promising gold finds have been made near Tashota, which is headquarters for the new Kowkash Mining Division, created by Order-in-Council of May 26th.



Other field men on the temporary staff of the Provincial Geologist, are A. L. Parsons, E. Thomson, H. V. Ellsworth and A. Ledoux, all members of the teaching staff of the University of Toronto; and M. B. Baker, Professor of Geology at Queen's University. The first mentioned is reporting on molybdenite occurrences in Ontario. This mineral has recently become important because of the great demand for high grade tool steel, in which molybdenum acts as a hardening agent.

E. Thomson and H. V. Ellsworth are examining the Rognon and other gold properties in the vicinity of Dryden and Lake Wabigoon.

A. Ledoux, formerly of the University of Brussels, Belgium, has been collecting mineral specimens for the Bureau of Mines display at the Toronto Exhibition, and will be in charge of the exhibit this year.

M. B. Baker has mapped geologically the area adjacent to the Long Lake Gold Mine, near Sudbury, and is now working in the vicinity of Porcupine and the Alexo Nickel Mine examining serpentine deposits.

#### MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1916.

Returns made to the Bureau of Mines by the metalliferous mines and works of Ontario for the first three months of 1916, show an increase in production over a similar period in 1915 in all items with the exception of iron ore. The value of the production for the first three months of 1916 was \$14,276,382, as compared with \$9,358,210 for the corresponding period of last year. This large increase was due not only to the greater output but to the higher prices now prevailing for most of the metals. The output of nickel-copper matte showed a 50 per cent. increase over that for a similar period in 1915. Returns for the six months' period ending June 30th are still incomplete. A full report will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

### Labour Bureau

The manufacturing throughout the Province continues very brisk and there is great difficulty experienced in procuring sufficient help.

Increased activity with the advance of the season was noticeable through the construction of dwellings and additions to existing manufacturing plants. On the re-construction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, some 1,200 men were engaged, and there was a demand for carpenters and stone masons.

All labour organizations report activity in their respective trades throughout the Province.

#### ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN FIFTEEN CITIES.

Cities.	May, 1916.	June, 1916.	June, 1915.
Berlin.....	\$8,836	\$40,700	\$52,805
Brantford .....	39,032	21,735	75,555
Fort William .....	11,875	1,515	17,350
Guelph .....	30,345	16,303	14,200
Hamilton.....	310,210	475,261	102,180
Kingston .....	44,742	24,396	39,470
London .....	111,840	98,105	39,470
Ottawa.....	193,625	280,150	152,350
Peterborough .....	5,750	29,935	16,070
Port Arthur .....	182,170	34,560	8,005
Stratford.....	36,614	29,593	26,270
St. Catharines .....	96,797	53,700	60,552
St. Thomas .....	15,075	6,982	25,955
Toronto.....	988,985	569,889	836,938
Windsor.....	88,705	196,545	63,150
Total.....	\$2,164,601	\$1,879,369	\$1,690,960

REPORT FROM THE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR THE MONTHS OF  
MAY, JUNE AND JULY.

—	Help called for.	Positions filled.		
		May.	June.	July.
Berlin .....	163	91	57	11
Brantford .....	70	17	29	7
Hamilton .....	17	1	7	.....
London .....	32	.....	16	.....
Ottawa .....	47	4	37	.....
St. Thomas .....	185	28	76	20
Walkerville .....	115	6	90	.....
	419	131	312	41

## Orphanages and Children's Aid Societies

It will be interesting to know that there has been a comparatively slight increase in the number of Orphanages and inmates during the past 20 years. Had there been no Children's Aid Societies at work, it is safe to say that both the number of new institutions and the number of inmates would have been doubled, while the cost of maintaining them would be half a million per annum, instead of \$220,000 as at present.

The figures are:—

No. of Orphanages in 1894 .....	28
No. of Orphanages in 1915 .....	32

No. of children in residence Sept., 1894 .....	1,825
No. of children in residence Sept., 1915 .....	2,310

There is a strong current of public opinion in favor of the family plan of rearing all dependent children, and the future will doubtless see a falling off in the above figures.

## Forestry Branch of Agricultural Department

The first preliminary survey by the Forestry Branch to determine the extent of the White Pine Blister Rust has been completed. It shows outside the Niagara District but five outbreaks of the disease. The outlook for control and so keeping it from the northern pinery is accordingly quite hopeful. Through co-operation with the Field Pathologist of the Federal Division of Botany, at St. Catharines, special studies are being made as to the rate of spread of the disease and factors influencing this.

At the Provincial Forest Station the tree seedling beds are looking very well despite the abnormally dry and hot season. Transplanting is now in full swing at the nursery.

In connection with the fire protective work by the railways under the Board of Railway Commissioners a larger number of fires has been reported than at the same date last year. This was to be expected from the climatic conditions prevailing since the end of June. However, in nearly all cases the fires were extinguished in their incipency, which speaks well for the railway companies concerned.



## Department of Education

The professional schools for training teachers will be well attended this year. The number of applications to attend Normal Schools already made to the Department of Education exceeds thirteen hundred, and while the admissions to the Faculties of Education at Toronto and at Queen's have not yet been made the indications are that these classes will also be well attended. The number of teachers-in-training in the Autumn Model Schools, which this year are eight in number, is one hundred and eleven.

The text-book list for the school year 1916-17 just issued by the Department of Education embodies the result of the recent award of tenders to the lowest tenderers for printing and publishing the Art Manual and the Writing Courses. It is to be noted that low prices were obtained on these books notwithstanding the present era of high cost of materials owing to the war, showing that the method of open competition is the best method of obtaining cheap text-books for the schools.

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## Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario

This Commission has been appointed by the Government of the Province of Ontario to constitute a Central Provincial Committee and a branch sub-committee of The Military Hospitals Commission to take care of and to find employment for members of the C.E.F. who return to Canada, to assist, advise and co-operate with the Military Hospitals Commission and with all Provincial or local committees or organizations to attain the aforesaid objects. The Commission may also exercise the like powers with respect to and may grant the same assistance to members of His Majesty's Imperial Forces or the forces of any of the Allies who as Reservists and while resident in Canada were called upon to serve in the Imperial Forces or the forces of any of the Allies, or who left Canada for the purpose of enlisting and did enlist in the Imperial Forces or the forces of any of the Allies to serve therein, during the war. The like assistance may also be granted to any person who after enlistment in Canada for service in the war, and before going overseas has been discharged on account of wounds, injury or disease incurred or contracted while on active service.

### METHOD OF GETTING IN TOUCH WITH DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

As soon as a returned soldier passes through the Discharge Depot at Quebec, a full report of his case is forwarded to the office of the Commission. On receipt of this information a letter of "welcome" is despatched to each man, together with a form for reply whereby the men may report regarding their capacity for work, also any difficulty they may have experienced in connection with their pay or pension.

Advice of men discharged before going overseas is sent to the offices of the Commission by the A.D.M.S. of the various Military Districts and an application form is at once forwarded to each man so discharged. When this form is returned completed either by a returned soldier or a soldier discharged before seeing Overseas' Service, the Commission have a full record of each man and then endeavor in every way possible to be of assistance to him either in securing a suitable position or a settlement of pay or pension.

### PUBLICITY.

In order to bring the work of the Commission to the notice of employers in the Province, a circular letter and copy of Blue Book, containing the minutes of the organization meeting, have been distributed to all members of the Manufacturers' Association, every employer of labour in the larger cities of the Province, together with the Mayors or Reeves of each Municipality, asking them for the names and addresses of former employees who had enlisted and whether they could take these men back at the close of the war if fit for their old positions, or if partially disabled, whether they could find employment for them.

Many employers have replied to our communication and are showing their keen interest in the work by informing the Commission from time to time of vacancies on their staffs, and as far as possible giving the returned soldiers the preference.

As a further means of bringing the work of the Commission to the notice of the public in general, lantern slides have been placed in six theatres in the city stating that we have discharged soldiers on our files ready to take up employment and if any member of the audience knows of a suitable vacancy, to kindly notify the Secretary of the Commission.

#### NO UNEMPLOYED RETURNED SOLDIER.

The number of men who have been placed in satisfactory employment by the Commission to date is 1,213 and at present we have no unemployed returned soldier capable of employment on the files at the Head Office.

#### BRANCHES.

The Commission have formed some 40 branches outside Toronto. In several instances the Local Branch of the Patriotic Fund have agreed to take on this additional work, for which they are so well qualified on account of their close association with the work of taking care of the soldiers' families in their absence and in most of the smaller towns these organizations can be regarded as permanent. The effort at present is to secure at least one working branch in each County, if possible in the County Town.

The Branches already formed have done excellent work, and from reports received from the Secretaries no discharged soldier able to work, is at the present time out of employment in any district of the Province.

#### TEMPORARY RELIEF.

A very large number of men have used this organization as the channel through which complaints are made regarding back pay due them or pension claims still existing. In a number of these cases the men were married, and their families in distress owing to the fact that while the Government money which was due to them had not arrived, the Patriotic Fund had ceased paying the usual monthly allowance. It was found necessary in many of these cases to make advances of cash on the promise of these men to repay the sums advanced on receipt of their pay cheques.

Temporary relief has also been granted by the Commission to a large number of widows of men killed in action, pending the settlement of the claim for insurance to the City Council on the life of the deceased soldier.

In numerous cases also transportation has been advanced to enable men to take up satisfactory employment outside of their own home towns with satisfactory results.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

With regard to the Vocational Education of returned soldiers a Vocational Secretary has been appointed by the Military Hospitals Commission and it has been decided to proceed at once with the organization of schools in connection with every Convalescent Home as a first step towards the re-education of disabled men.

The facilities for training disabled soldiers are intended to apply only to men whose disability incurred on service is such that they cannot follow their previous occupations except that all men undergoing treatment in any of the Military Convalescent Hospitals and Homes under the Military Hospitals Commission may be given instruction in general subjects and elementary vocational training whilst they are inmates or out-patients of such Homes or Hospitals.

#### SCALE OF PAY.

By an Order-in-Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor-General on the 29th June, 1916, the following scale of pay and maintenance has been established for men undergoing Vocational Training:—



1. Single men with pension living in, including free board and washing, no pay.
  2. Single men with pension living out, sixty (.60) cents per day.
  3. Married men with pension living in, free board and washing plus eight (\$8.00) dollars per month with the following additions:—
- (A) For wife having no children, \$35.00 per month, less pension of husband.
- (B) Wife and one child—
- (a) If the child is under the maximum age and over 10 years of age, \$42.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (b) If the child is under 10 and over 5 years of age, \$39.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (c) If the child is under 5 years of age, \$38.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (C) Wife and two children—
- (a) If both children are between ages of 10 and the maximum age, or if one is between 10 and the maximum age and the other between 5 and 10, \$47.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (b) If both between 5 and 10, \$42.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (c) If one is between 5 and 10 and the other 5 years old or less, \$42.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (d) If both are under 5 years of age, \$41.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (D) Wife and three children—
- (a) If all three children are between the ages of 10 and the maximum age, or if two are between 10 and the maximum age, and the third under 10, or if one is between 10 and the maximum age and two between 5 and 10, \$50.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (b) If all three are between the ages of 5 and 10, or if two are between the ages of 5 and 10, and the third younger, or if one is between the ages of 5 and 10, and two are younger, \$45.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (c) If all three are under 5 years of age, \$44.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (E) Wife and four children—
- (a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age and a second child between 5 and the maximum age, no matter what be the ages of the other two, \$53.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (b) If one or more children are between 5 and 10 and the others younger, \$48.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (c) If all four are under 5 years of age, \$47.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (F) Wife and five children—
- (a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age and a second child between 5 and 10, no matter what be the ages of the other children, the maximum allowance may be given, which is \$55.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (b) If one or more children are between 5 and 10 and others younger, \$51.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
  - (c) If all the children are under 5 years of age, \$50.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (G) Wife and six children—
- (a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age and a second child between 5 and the maximum age, no matter what be the ages of the others, the maximum allowance may be given, being \$55.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(b) If one or several children are between 5 and 10 and others younger, \$54.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(c) If all children are under 5 years of age, \$53.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(H) Wife with seven or more children under the maximum age, no matter what be their ages, may be given the maximum allowance of \$55.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

NOTE.—In all the foregoing cases, payment of allowances for the wife and children of a man undergoing vocational training will be made direct to the wife, unless otherwise deemed advisable by the Commission in individual cases.

6. Married men living in their own homes, sixty (.60) cents per day extra.

7. A widowed mother, if she be dependent entirely for support on an unmarried son who is receiving vocational training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance during the time he was in service, may be paid on the same scale as the wife of a married man with no children.

8. The parents of a man undergoing vocational training, if both are old and incapable of work, and if they are entirely or partially dependent on the son in question, may be paid on the same scale as the wife of a married man with no children.

9. WIDOWER'S CHILDREN. The guardian of a widower's children who are under the maximum age shall be paid the following rates:—

(a) One child, \$10.00 per month.

(b) Two children, \$17.50 per month.

(c) Three children, \$22.00 per month.

(d) More than three children, \$3.00 per month for each child in excess of three, with a maximum payment of \$35.00 per month.

10. When a child reaches the age of five or ten or the maximum age between the first of the month and the last day of the month the birthday shall be regarded as on the last day of the month.

11. Payments under these regulations shall be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training whether the man has secured employment or not.

12. In the preceding clauses wherever the term "Maximum Age" occurs it means sixteen years old in the case of a son and seventeen years old in the case of a daughter.

PENSIONS: The following revised scale of pensions, involving a large increase over the old scale, has now been adopted:

#### SCALE OF PENSIONS FOR TOTAL DISABILITY.

	Yearly
Rank and file .....	\$480 00
Squad, Battery or Company Sgt.-Major .....	} 510 00
Squad, Battery or Company Q. M. Sergeant .....	
Colour Sergeant .....	
Staff Sergeant .....	} 620 00
Regimental Sgt.-Major, not W.O. ....	
Master Gunner, not W.O. ....	
Regimental Q.M. Sergeant .....	} 680 00
Warrant Officer .....	
Lieutenant .....	
Captain .....	1,000 00
Major .....	1,260 00
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	1,560 00
Colonel .....	1,890 00
Brigadier-General .....	2,700 00

13. Those who are entitled to be awarded pensions shall be divided into six classes, and each member of each class shall be awarded a pension in direct proportion to his partial or total disability, as follows:—

Class 1.—Total disability, 100 per cent.

For example—Loss of both eyes.

Loss of both hands, or all fingers and thumbs.

Incurable tuberculosis.

Loss of both legs at or above knee joint.

Insanity.

Permanent extreme leakage of valves of heart.



Class 2.—Disability 80 per cent. and less than 100 per cent. pension 80 per cent. of Class 1.

For example—Loss of one hand and one foot.  
Loss of both feet.  
Disarticulation of leg at hip.

Class 3.—Disability 60 per cent. and less than 80 per cent. pension 60 per cent. of Class 1.

For example—Loss of one hand.  
“ leg at or above knee.  
“ tongue.  
“ nose.

Class 4.—Disability 40 per cent. and less than 60 per cent. pension 40 per cent. of Class 1.

For example—Loss of one eye.  
“ one foot.  
Total deafness.  
Loss of two thumbs.

Class 5.—Disability 20 per cent. and less than 40 per cent. pension 20 per cent. of Class 1.

For example—Loss of one thumb.  
Anchylosis of elbow, knee-shoulder, wrist, or ankle.

Class 6.—Disability under 20 per cent., a gratuity not exceeding \$100.

For example—Total deafness in one ear.  
Partial deafness in both.  
Loss of index or other finger.

14. To those, up to and including the rank of Lieutenant, who are totally disabled and in addition are totally helpless so far as attendance to their physical wants are concerned, a further allowance may be made of an amount not exceeding \$250 a year, but such special allowances shall be subject to annual review.

15. Those, up to and including the rank of Lieutenant, who are disabled and are entitled to a pension in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Class shall be paid, in addition to the personal pension, a special allowance of \$6 per month for each child; of the rank of Captain \$7 for each child; of the rank of Major \$8 a month for each child; of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel or Brigadier-General, \$10 a month for each child. Child shall include a step-child and also a child in respect of whom the pensioner was in loco parentis, but in either case only if the relation had been established before the pensioner's disability arose.

16. If a member of the forces has been killed, or has died as the result of injuries received, or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, the widow, until re-marriage, shall be entitled to the equivalent of the pension mentioned in Class 2, and also be entitled to draw the allowance for children. On the re-marriage of the widow her pension shall cease, but she shall be entitled then to a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year's pension.

17. If a member of the forces who has been killed, or has died as the result of injuries received, or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, was a widower, but leaves a child or children as defined in Regulation 15, said child or children shall receive an allowance of \$12.00 per month each.

18. In the event of an application being made for a pension on behalf of a woman who has, without being married to a member of the forces, lived with him as his wife, or on behalf of the child or children of any such man or woman, the Commission shall be authorized to grant the customary pension and allowances for a wife or for a child or children, on being satisfied that the circumstances were such as to warrant the conclusion that the woman had at the time of enlistment, and for a reasonable time previously thereto, publicly been represented as the wife of said member, or if the Commission is satisfied that justice would be done by the recognition of such woman, for the purpose of a pension, as the wife of such member. On the marriage of the woman her pension shall cease, but she shall be entitled to a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year's pension.

19. No allowance shall be paid to or in respect of any child, if a boy over the age of sixteen, or a girl over the age of seventeen, unless owing to mental or physical infirmity the child is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the allowance may, if in the discretion of the Commission it seems best, be continued until the child is twenty-one. No allowance shall be paid in respect of a child after the marriage of such child.

20. No pension or allowance shall be paid to a member of the forces or any person dependent upon him when the disability or death in respect of which the claim is made was occasioned by the negligence of such member, unless the Commission otherwise consent.

21. In all cases the claims by members of the forces for pension must be made within two years of the date of the appearance of the disability in respect of which the claim is made.

22. A widowed mother, step-mother or grandmother wholly or mainly dependent upon a member of the forces who is killed or dies as the result of injuries received or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, if such member was without dependent children and unmarried, or a widower, shall be entitled to a pension of Class 3, provided, however, that no such woman shall be entitled to more than one pension. On the marriage of the woman such pension shall cease, but she shall be entitled then to a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year's pension.

23. A father, wholly or mainly dependent upon a son who is a member of the forces and who is killed or dies as a result of injuries received or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, if such member was without dependent children and unmarried, or a widower, shall be entitled to a pension of Class 3.

24. If a member of the forces to whom a pension has been granted in either Class 1 or in Class 2 dies, leaving a wife to whom he was married at the time of his incurring the disability in respect of which his pension was granted, or a woman occupying at said time the position of a wife within the purview of Regulation 18, or leaving children by such wife or woman, the pension for the Class next below that granted the said member shall be given said wife or woman, and the allowance on behalf of any child or children shall be continued subject to the restrictions as to age as provided by Regulation 19. On the marriage of the wife or woman her pension shall cease, but she shall be entitled then to a gratuity equivalent to one year's pension.

25. Pension to widows and allowances to children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the member of the forces in respect of whom said pension is granted occurred, and a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension, or two months' allowance, shall be paid the first month in addition to the pension.

26. These regulations shall only apply to or in respect of members of the forces serving in the Canadian Expeditionary forces during the present war, and shall be deemed to have come into force on the Fourth day of August, 1914, and shall apply to or in respect of all casualties occurring in the said forces since the said Fourth day of August.

#### INCREASING DEMAND FOR EMPLOYMENT.

In conclusion: The Commission desires to point out that greater numbers of men are expected to be returned from Overseas service in the near future, who will in a short time require employment, and manufacturers, employers of labour, in fact, anyone having vacancies which might be acceptably filled by discharged soldiers, are requested to inform the Commission at their offices in the Parliament Buildings of any vacant position within their knowledge, with the assurance that everything possible will be done to secure a desirable applicant.

### Alcoholic Patients in Provincial Institutions

Considerable attention has been directed throughout Ontario to an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature for the treatment of alcoholic habituates at the Provincial Hospitals. This notice has not been as general as the importance of the legislation would seem to warrant, but comes largely from clergymen, physicians, social workers and others who have to do with this class of person. In almost every case they speak in terms of high appreciation of the law and urge its wider publicity.

#### MODERN TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

In short, the Act, which is an amendment to the Hospitals for the Insane Act, provides that an alcoholic habituate may voluntarily make application to the superintendent of a Provincial Hospital for admission to the institution for treatment. The superintendent shall make an investigation of the case and if he is satisfied there is a reasonable chance for a cure he can admit the patient, who must agree to remain in the institution for a period not exceeding one year at the discretion of the superintendent, and also agree to conform to the regulations and discipline of the hospital.



## ADMISSION EITHER VOLUNTARY OR ENFORCED.

The Act also takes in those who do not voluntarily make application for treatment. In cases where an alleged habituate is so given over to drunkenness that he places his family in distress or mismanages his business or is dangerous to himself and others, a petition may be presented to a County Judge-in-Chambers or a Magistrate by a relative or a friend or the family physician of the person, who may order that he attend for examination. If the examination of the person shows the facts set forth in the petition to be correct a report shall be made to the Inspector of Prisons and Charities, who shall inquire into the financial condition of the habituate and the number of those dependent upon him. When this is done an order for his committal may be made and he shall be sent to an institution for treatment.

## ABSENCE OF PUBLICITY OR HUMILIATION.

A new element in this law is the provision that pending his admission to a Provincial Hospital the person shall not be sent to jail but in such custody as may be satisfactory to the Judge. Care is taken in cases where a petition is presented that no injustice shall be done to a person, and for that reason a hearing of the facts is ordered. On the other hand the usual publicity given to court proceedings is avoided and the whole investigation can take place in chambers where only those interested may be present.

## UNITED STATES FOLLOWS EXAMPLE.

It is noteworthy that since the Act was passed a number of States in the United States have made request for information as to its working with the intention of enacting some such similar law to meet their own conditions.

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## Moving Picture Theatres and Their Inspection

Prior to the outbreak of war two years ago moving picture theatres were on the increase, but since that time they have made little or no advance in number. To-day there are in Ontario 369 moving picture theatres, of which 85 are in Toronto.

## SUBJECT TO STRICT LEGAL REGULATIONS.

These theatres are all subject to the Theatres and Cinematographs Act, the Act to Regulate the Means of Egress from Public Buildings, the Amusement Tax Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder, all under the administration of the Provincial Treasurer, and supervised in practice by an Inspector-in-chief and an assistant, and two assistant inspectors. These inspectors are constantly inspecting the theatres (vaudeville, operatic, theatrical or "movie") and enforcing the Amusement Tax Act. A copy of the Acts governing these theatres is sent to every theatre manager, every chief of police, and every fire chief, free of charge.

## FIRE PROTECTION AND EXAMINATION OF OPERATORS.

Especial attention is devoted to the prevention of fire in these theatres. Not only are the plans of new theatres carefully scrutinized, and the exits and fire-escapes of existing theatres examined for efficiency, but the moving picture operators must undergo a rigid examination by the inspector-in-chief (himself a theatrical stage-manager of forty years' experience) as to their proficiency in the practical operation of the lantern. These examinations may take place in Toronto in the Inspector's office or in the local theatre. First of all the applicant for a license must have served an apprenticeship of one year as an assistant operator. He then must answer 110 questions on theory and practice regarding electricity, wiring, lenses, defective films, breakages, the mechanism of the machine, how to act in an emergency, etc., and he

must finally take a dismantled machine, couple up the wires between it and the switchboard, produce a light, get a perfect arc, thread the machine, and display a film on the screen. If he fails to get 95 per cent. of his examination marks he must wait thirty days before re-examination. The first annual license costs \$5.00 and each annual renewal \$3.00.

Not only are the greatest precautions against fire taken by inspection of buildings, examination of operators, etc., but the modern machine is equipped with safety appliances and devices which render fire well nigh impossible.

All films shown in Ontario must first pass the Board of Censors at their office.

## Vital Statistics for 1915

The Report of the Registrar-General for 1915 has not yet been completed, but for those who are interested, the following statistics showing the number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province for the year, are presented:—

	Births.	Marriages	Deaths.
Ontario (excluding cities and towns) .....	35,887	9,812	18,161
Cities . . . . .	27,283	12,304	13,080
Towns (5,000 population and over) .....	3,862	1,390	2,053
Total (including cities and towns) ....	67,032	23,506	33,294

The populations have not yet been estimated and therefore the ratios are not presented. It is expected that these will be ready for the next issue of the Bulletin.

## Game and Fish Department

During the month of August—no hunting of any kind being allowed—everything was very quiet until the last week or ten days when as usual certain persons, who cannot or will not restrain themselves until the season opens on September 1st, began shooting ducks, which necessitated the placing of several men on duty as Special Patrols at different points in the Province. Duck and other waterfowl are reported as being very plentiful this fall, and the prohibition of the purchase or sale of any of these species will have a beneficial effect, and will most effectually put an end to the activity of the man who made a business of shooting for the market, and who was the main cause of this prohibitory legislation.

### HEAVIER FINES IMPOSED.

During the month several convictions for illegal hunting were obtained, and some seizures made. Most of the convictions were for illegal possession of venison or moose meat, and it is satisfactory to find that in such cases our Magistrates are beginning to impose much heavier fines than formerly, which will no doubt prove a great deterrent to poachers.

### MANY NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS.

Many non-residents have signified their intention of hunting in Ontario this fall, principally from the United States. This is no doubt to a large extent owing to the reduction in the license fee, and to the struggle still going on in Europe, which has prevented many from spending their vacation there.

### HOT WEATHER AFFECTED THE FISHING.

The month of August was one of excessive heat, and everyone able to left the city or town for some place near the water, many hoping to amuse themselves in the cool of the evening by angling, but the hot weather affected the fishing as well, and many returned home much disappointed.

A great number of tourists have visited the Province this year, and on the whole have respected the laws and regulations. Our patrol boats have been active, and some seizures of nets have been reported.

#### MANY YOUNG TROUT AND BASS DEPOSITED.

Re-stocking of public waters has been carried on during this month, and up to the twenty-third of August, the following fish had been deposited:

##### *Trout Fry.*

Muskoka Lakes and Algonquin Park .....	300,000
Rideau Waters .....	250,000

##### *Small-mouth Black Bass Fingerlings.*

Lake Simcoe and Muskoka Lakes .....	355,000
Trent Waters .....	265,000
Rideau and other eastern waters .....	240,000

## Ontario's Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition

As the Public Service Bulletin is about to go to press the Canadian National Exhibition for 1916 is opening, and it is opportune to say a few words about the exhibits there of the Ontario Government.

In all, five departments are represented, namely, Agriculture, Education, Mines, Northern Ontario and the Board of Health. In each case these exhibits represent a lot of work and planning, but hitherto they have been taken as a matter of course by the public and too little thought has been paid to their real significance. Ontario to-day is on the eve of a great industrial expansion and as the effect of the war subsidies we will turn our thoughts to the avocations of peace.

Spread before the eye in interesting and attractive form is the product of the field, the forest and the mine. The Ontario Agricultural College brings down its latest achievements, and the best results from the work of the Department throughout the country is made available for the general good. Similarly those Departments having to do with the development of the north suggest in fragmentary fashion what that storehouse of wealth contains, while the Department of Education has something that will appeal distinctly to the young and show at the same time what is being accomplished in the different institutions under its control.

The Department of Public Health is carrying on a noble work on broad humanitarian lines. Something more than cursory notice should be paid to this branch of the exhibition. What Ontario has done, is doing, and can do in the future, is interesting at this time to young and old alike.

An especially interesting display is that of the clay products and the equipment turned out by the industrial branches of the Public Institutions of Ontario, under the Provincial Secretary's Department. The tile and brick is unique, and the equipment in the form of office, hospital and domestic furnishings for the public institutions will prove a revelation to the public.

## Experimental Station of the Provincial Board of Health

To many of our readers it will come as a novelty that the Provincial Board of Health in its activities has been operating since 1908 an experimental station for the purposes of examining into processes of water purification and sewage treatment.

By reason of this laboratory and the extensive apparatus connected with the Station much of the recent development in sewage purification has been anticipated,



and in a few instances such as the disinfection of water by use of bleaching powder and the sterilization of water by the Ultra Violet Ray the Board was amongst the earliest pioneers in these attractive fields.

This Station with its small staff of enthusiasts has been performing a dual function of advancing knowledge and verifying and correcting information affecting the operation of various works both in operation and projected for the Province and is shortly to come into a new field of activity.

Some few years ago the Faculty of Applied Science of the University of Toronto offered a course in sanitation which was closely followed by the Faculty of Medicine offering a course in Public Health. Instructional work in both these courses has been sadly handicapped owing to the lack of demonstration work in the laboratories, especially in the field of water purification and sewage disposal; the attendance, however, has increased from year to year. In 1915, the Provincial Board of Health approached the University and offered the use of the Experimental Station for the purpose of filling this want, which offer was gladly accepted by the Governors of the University.

By associating this government-operated Public Health Laboratory with the University it is hoped that education along well-promoted lines will advance more rapidly and that the associations formed between the students of the University and the instructors associated with public health will be enduring ones and promote the centralization of information along this subject which has been proceeding for some years in Ontario. Not only is it anticipated that this good will be accomplished, but the enthusiasm of the students in this new field may be taken advantage of for field work arranged during summer vacations, which doubtless will ultimately be recognized by the University as leading to post-graduate work in connection with matters pertaining to public health.

#### WELL REPRESENTED AT THE FRONT.

It is interesting to note that amongst those associated with this laboratory the following are now at the Front: Major John A. Amyot (the originator), Major George R. Philp, Captain H. W. Tate, Sergeant N. F. Parkinson, Corporal O. G. Lye and Bombardier C. R. Avery.

Three attractive bulletins have been issued by the Experimental Station and were incorporated in the Annual Report of the Board for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, respectively.

#### INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

The disease of Infantile Paralysis has been prevalent in several United States cities for some months. There are some twenty-five cases at present writing within the Province of Ontario, and the Chief Officer of Health has prepared a circular pamphlet in which all the important points in relation to the disease are touched upon.

The following is a summary of the circular:—

Early diagnosis and reporting of cases are essential. While adults may be attacked, the majority of cases occur among children. The disease is transmitted by contact and by carriers.

“Early symptoms to be regarded as suspicious are: Fever, vomiting, slight diarrhoea, listlessness, unusual fretfulness and drowsiness. Later, and more characteristic symptoms, are: The appearance of weakness in any extremity, skin and muscular sensitiveness, spinal pain, especially on flexion, apparent or real rigidity of the neck muscles, Kernig's and MacEwen's signs.”

There are three types of cases:—

1. The abortive cases which do not become paralyzed.
2. The cerebral group, with spastic paralysis.
3. The bulbo-spinal group, a very fatal form.

Complete rest for the first six weeks is of the utmost importance. Measures of prevention are outlined and the necessary precautions to be followed in the care of the patient as well as the correct action for the Local Board of Health is given in full.

Copies may be had on application to the Chief Officer of Health.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER, 1916

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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## Ontario Bureau of Mines

Returns of production for the first six months of 1916,, made to the Ontario Bureau of Mines by the metalliferous mines and works of the Province, are summarized in the following table, which also gives comparative quantities and values for the corresponding period of 1915:

Product.	Quantity.		Value. \$.	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
Gold.....	173,021 ozs.	235,060	3,570,072	4,822,740
Silver .....	11,101,909 "	10,267,743	5,188,763	6,188,269
Copper .....	.....lbs.	77,795	.....	14,368
Cobalt (metallic).....	.....	121,817	.....	103,677
Nickel ( do. ).....	.....	13,933	.....	5,899
Molybdenite (concentrates).....	.....	12,631	.....	13,075
Cobalt and Nickel Oxides.....	141,500 "	401,408	56,812	204,638
Copper in matte .....	8,523 tons.	11,426½	1,704,600	2,285,096
Nickel " " .....	15,182 "	20,651½	7,591,000	10,325,766
Iron Ore.....	134,077 "	80,698	288,296	243,268
Pig Iron.....	225,940 "	295,349	2,856,040	4,424,496

### INCREASED PRODUCTION IN 1916.

The production for the six months ending June 30th, 1916, shows a material increase in value of all metals over that for the first six months of 1915, with the single exception of iron ore.

**GOLD:** If the present rate of production is maintained Ontario should reach the \$10,000,000 mark for 1916, as compared with \$8,500,000 for 1915. Of the total yield the Porcupine camp contributed all with the exception of \$545,434 produced by the Croesus in Munro Township, the Rognon near Dryden, the Tough-Oakes at Kirkland Lake, and the Canadian Exploration Company at Long Lake, near Sudbury. The Hollinger Consolidated and Dome Mines are the big producers of the Porcupine camp. Before the year is out Boston Creek will probably be contributing to Ontario's gold production. Development is proceeding on some of the more promising claims at Kowkash (situated east of Lake Nipigon), on the National Transcontinental Railway.

**SILVER:** Since the beginning of 1916 the price of silver has advanced considerably, the average being 62½ cents per ounce, low 56½ and high 77¼ cents. As a result production has been stimulated, and the value as compared with 1915 figures shows a considerable increase. Although the ounces sold were less than for the corresponding six months' period of 1915, the total production was greater, over 1,000,000 ounces remaining to be marketed. Undoubtedly the life of the Cobalt camp will be prolonged as a result of introducing flotation treatment for handling low-grade dumps and slimes. Nipissing still leads in output with a valuation of \$1,766,561. The Mining Corporation of Canada (Cobalt Lake and Townsite-City) is the next large producer, followed by Kerr Lake, Coniagas, McKinley-Darragh-Savage, Seneca-Superior, etc., in the order named.

**COBALT:** With the outbreak of war the European market for cobalt oxide was suddenly cut off. However, new markets and new uses for metallic cobalt have improved the situation. High grade steels are now produced from cobalt alloys. Metallic cobalt production is greatly in excess of last year.

**NICKEL:** Metallic nickel from Cobalt ores is produced at the refining works of the Deloro Smelting and Reduction Company, Limited, formerly known as the Deloro Mining and Reduction Company. The output shows an increase over the 1915 production, which was not marketed during the six months' period.

**COPPER:** Apart from the nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury, there has been a revival of copper ore mining in Ontario, partly due to the high price of the metal. The old Tip-Top mine and other properties near Mine Centre, in the District of Rainy River, are now producing. The Rand Syndicate is operating near Timagami. The Sable River Copper Company at Massey has erected a mill and is using the flotation process for the treatment of copper ore.

**NICKEL-COPPER MATTE:** The smelters of the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff and the Mond Nickel Company at Coniston are turning out nickel-copper matte at an unprecedented rate. The production, as compared with the first six months of 1915, shows an increase of nearly 40 per cent. The valuation of the metallic contents of the matte has been made on a basis of 10 cents per pound for copper and 25 cents for nickel. The figures given for metallic copper and nickel separately show that the prices were over 18 and 42 cents per pound, respectively.

In addition to the above mentioned companies the Alexo Mine, near Porquis Junction, produces a small amount of nickel-copper ore, which is treated at the Coniston smelter.

**MOLYBDENITE:** This mineral occurs widely in Ontario, but is mined chiefly in Renfrew County. It is wanted at the present time for use in the manufacture of high speed tool steel, and for this purpose molybdenum will probably replace tungsten to some extent. The demand for molybdenum steel to be used in munition factories comes largely from the allied nations, Britain, France and Russia. Molybdenite concentrates containing 85 per cent. or more of  $\text{Mo S}_2$  are worth about one dollar per pound. Ferromolybdenum is now (September) being manufactured for the first time in Canada by the Orillia Molybdenum Company at Orillia, and the Tivani Electric Steel Company at Belleville.

**IRON ORE AND PIG IRON:** The only shipments of iron ore were from the Magpie Mine, operated by the Algoma Steel Corporation of Sault Ste. Marie. Although iron ore production shows a decrease as compared with the same period in 1915, that of pig iron shows a material increase, both in tonnage and value.

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## Department of Lands, Forests and Mines

One of the many important inter-departmental changes that have recently been made in the Government is the transfer of the Colonization Branch from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines. This latter is the wing of the Government under which the Colonization Branch originated some years ago. It was placed in the Department of Agriculture when Hon. Frank Cochrane was Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

### THE COLONIZATION BRANCH.

The work of the Colonization Branch is largely that of promoting and directing settlement, although it has been successful in recent years in bringing a large number of domestic servants and farm laborers to Ontario from the British Isles, but in its main work it has principally to do with the Department of Crown Lands, and as the two co-ordinate it is proper that they should be under the direction of the same ministerial head.

Settlement in Northern Ontario has been almost completely arrested by the war, and the drain of men from farms and industries has rendered an acute labor situation. It was foreseen that this was inevitable and it will continue more or less until the war is over and the men are released at the front and the families in the war stricken areas are able to gather themselves together and start afresh in countries that offer new opportunities. To prepare for this time and to insure that Ontario will receive a fair proportion of this exodus is a problem to which the Colonization Branch is devoting careful and expert study. This does not mean an elaborate office establishment, although the executive end must necessarily be well organized, but it does require an intelligent and energetic field force, a widespread and convincing publicity campaign, and a proper method of reaching the class of people who will be a welcome

addition to the citizenry of the Province. It will require, as has already been forecasted, a staff of sympathetic, painstaking men who will assist the newcomers to establish themselves in this country, to acquaint them with our conditions of life, what to do and what to avoid and to make them feel really at home in the land of their adoption.

#### FINANCIAL AID FOR SETTLERS.

Co-ordinating with this is the creation of a new office—that of Loan Commissioner, to which Mr. Fred Dane, late of the Ontario Board of License Commissioners and formerly of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, has been appointed. The Loan Commissioner will have available out of the Northern Ontario Development Fund money to advance to settlers on their land, chattels and crops. The loan will bear a low rate of interest and the patent to the land will be held as final security. The settler will deal directly with the Loan Commissioner, who has discretionary powers. The system is thus shorn of official red tape and legal costs.

#### HELP FOR THE FOREST FIRE VICTIMS.

The appointment of Loan Commissioner was made in time to have this branch sufficiently organized to render useful and satisfactory service to many who suffered in the recent disastrous fires in Northern Ontario. The sum of \$100,000 was set aside out of the fund to assist settlers. This has practically all been used and more will shortly be forthcoming.

A little over a month ago these fires broke out and extended for a great distance along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and National Transcontinental Railway, inflicting a loss both in life and property that shocked the whole Dominion. The full weight of this tragedy was hardly realized in the older parts of the Province. The call for help that came from the North was insistent, but the response was ready. Funds were quickly authorized by the Department and relief measures organized. Trains were despatched from North Bay carrying doctors, nurses, medical supplies, food and clothing. In a score of ways the Department extended its services to relieve suffering.

#### GOOD OFFICES OF THE LOAN COMMISSIONER.

Once the physical wants of the people were cared for the problem of rehabilitating the district and preventing a recurrence of the horror was taken up. Here the Loan Commissioner was able to exercise his good offices with the money placed at his disposal, while the Department secured supplies of lumber and other necessities to enable the settlers to build homes against the coming winter. And further than this seed grain will be distributed for next year's crop.

In another way, not, however, directly connected with the service, sympathy was extended to these people. The Toronto Board of Trade, which has always had Northern Ontario more or less under its wing, along with the Council of the City of Toronto, organized a Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee, and a fund was established to which the Federal and Provincial Governments each gave \$50,000. A general appeal was made throughout the Province, and grants of money, clothing and supplies have been forthcoming in a manner that will insure those in the North against the hardships of the coming winter.

#### MODERN FYLING SYSTEM INSTALLED.

The general idea that the routine work of a department of the Government is circuitous, complicated and cumbersome is largely based on the fact that everybody believes that a government is omniscient. But the routine work after all is enormous, for every transaction or incident must be recorded and kept on fyle in a manner that permits of easy reference. Fyling so that one may readily find what one seeks is an art. The new system installed in the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines is working out well. That the correspondence and detail here is enormous is shown



by the fact that for the present year, up to September 15th, over 40,000 records of all sorts have been fyled. This comprises letters, memoranda, rulings and records of every description. The fying clerk is no longer analagous to the printer's devil. It is a position demanding intelligence, care and enterprise.

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#### CORRECTION.

By a slip of the pen an article on page 14 of the Public Service Bulletin for August, was headed "Forestry Branch of Agricultural Department" instead of "Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines." The Forestry Branch has been with the latter Department for the last two years.

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### Department of Agriculture

During the recent farewell visit of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia to Toronto, the Department of Agriculture took advantage of the opportunity to bring to their attention some of the agricultural produce of Ontario by supplying it to the Government House where they were guests. This included fruit, vegetables, dairy and poultry products, nearly all of which was largely produced on the Government Farms. The Minister of Agriculture has received the following letter which speaks for itself in appreciation of the quality of the products:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
TORONTO, 7th September, 1916.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am commanded by Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, to express to you their very grateful thanks for sending fruit and vegetables from the Experimental Farms to Government House for the use of the Royal Party during their stay in Toronto.

Their Royal Highnesses desire me to congratulate you on the splendid results of the Agricultural Farms.

I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. A. STANTON,  
*Lieut.-Colonel, Military Secretary*

TO HON. JAMES DUFF,  
*Minister of Agriculture,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

#### CONFERENCE OF DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

During the first week of the Toronto Exhibition the Department of Agriculture held a conference of the District Representatives of the Department. There was an attendance of about forty-five representatives from nearly every county and district in the Province which constituted a striking evidence of the manner in which this work has grown in recent years. It is very doubtful whether there is any state in the Union which is as well served as is Ontario, certainly none in proportion to population although the States have been adopting the idea during the past few years and extending it rapidly. The sessions continued for three days, during which time every phase of the work which these men are carrying on was discussed and the exchange of ideas and experiences was most beneficial. The sessions were presided over by Mr. C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister, who has immediate supervision of this work.

### GOVERNMENT CARE OF SETTLERS' LIVE STOCK.

The Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the Honourable Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines in making provision for the care of live stock of all the New Ontario settlers who suffered so severely in the recent fires. It was learned that the settlers having no way of taking care of their stock during the winter months were inclined to dispose of it at sacrifice prices. This would mean a permanent set-back to the district as it would take a number of years to get back again to where they were when the fire broke out. Under these circumstances the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines who has charge of the general relief measures authorized the Department of Agriculture to make arrangements to care for this stock at the Government Demonstration Farm at Monteith. Accordingly a large barn is being erected to give shelter and provision is being made for feed to carry them through the winter. Just how many head there will be to take care of is not known as yet, but there will doubtless be two hundred or more. In the spring the clover and timothy seed which has been distributed among the settlers will be showing results and will constitute pasture so that the settlers can look after their own stock thereafter. It is also likely that clover seed will be supplied to sow on burnt-over lands still in the Crown so that there will be an abundant supply of pasture during the growing season. This co-operation should be an important factor in rebuilding sections which have suffered so severely.

### AN ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

At the Canadian National Exhibition recently held in Toronto, the exhibit of the Department of Agriculture was very generally admired. Practically all branches of the Department were represented and the cumulative result by reason of the high standard of the products shown was a striking evidence of the possibilities of Ontario soil as well as of the progress which has already been made. Exhibits of a similar nature were also put on at the Exhibitions at Ottawa and London, both of which have been most successful.

## Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Board

In this Branch, which was established in the year 1908, is directed the work of issuing certificates to all Stationary Engineers operating steam plants of 50 h.p. or over, and carrying over 20 pounds pressure; and, to all Hoisting Engineers operating steam plants working at a pressure of 20 pounds or over, irrespective of horse-power, and used for hoisting in structural operations or excavating purposes, throughout the Province of Ontario. Considerable work is detailed in examining the engineers and renewing their certificates each year.

### FOR PROTECTION AND EDUCATION.

The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act is not only for safeguarding life and property, but assists to educate the engineers. The number of certificate holders at the present time is about 10,000.

Re examinations: When application is made for Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Certificates, a form of application for examination is sent to the applicant together with a letter of instruction. When this form is returned, the applicant's name is placed on the examination list and he is notified when the examiner visits his district.

### PRACTICAL EXAMINATION PAPERS.

A schedule of circuit is prepared and the examiner meets the applicants at an appointed central place. A set of questions, which are of a practical nature, such as he would be required to know in order to handle a steam plant for the safety of the public, is given each candidate to answer. When the candidate cannot write, questions are asked and the answers written by the examiner.

The Province is covered in above manner twice in a year or oftener if necessity warrants.

These examination papers are taken up by the Board and passed upon. Those obtaining 60 per cent. or over are granted certificates. An account is kept in Minute Book of each meeting of the Board.

#### ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT.

Re enforcement of Act: The Factory Inspectors are required to report to the Board any violation of the Act, while performing their other duties. These violations are then taken up by the Board and settled.

The routine in this office consists of the following: Receiving applications and fees, examining engineers issuing certificates, and renewing same at the end of each year.

### Notes from the Labour Bureau

Nearly all lines of manufacturing continued to show activity, and the demand for factory help, experienced and inexperienced, and both male and female, was marked. In a number of instances the filling of orders was delayed through inability to get sufficient help to finish the work. Activity in canning factories which, in some instances, reported an increase of 35 per cent. in trade over last year, afforded employment to considerable numbers of men and women.

#### PRACTICALLY NO UNEMPLOYMENT.

The labour market continued steady, nearly all industrial districts reporting active conditions and practically no unemployment. A shortage of labour, both skilled and unskilled, male and female, was evident in many localities, and the demand for farm labour increased.

#### DECREASE IN BUILDING TRADES.

Employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 15 cities showed a decrease as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$1,879,369 in June to \$1,661,963 in July, a decrease of \$217,406, or 11.56 per cent.

Estimated Cost of Building Work as Indicated by Building Permits Issued in Fifteen Cities.

Cities.	June, 1916.	July, 1916.	July, 1915.
Brantford .....	21,735	9,120	14,785
Fort William .....	1,515	1,800	34,750
Guelph .....	16,303	12,052	3,910
Hamilton .....	475,261	157,295	73,640
Kingston .....	24,396	9,898	12,428
Kitchener .....	40,700	85,500	80,924
London .....	98,105	214,020	266,185
Ottawa .....	280,150	99,750	48,650
Peterborough .....	29,935	4,025	7,100
Port Arthur .....	34,560	151,654	2,265
Stratford .....	29,593	26,810	28,150
St. Catharines .....	53,700	46,164	48,874
St. Thomas .....	6,982	4,680	12,450
Toronto .....	569,889	575,750	575,476
Windsor .....	196,545	263,445	55,575
Total .....	1,879,369	1,661,963	1,265,162



## TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY, 1916.

There were in existence during July eight strikes, involving directly 60 firms and 533 employees. Four of these disputes commenced during the month and affected 4 firms and 253 employees, while 56 firms and 280 employees were involved in other four disputes which commenced prior to July. The time losses resultant from the new and old disputes of the month are estimated at approximately 11,963 work days.

Report from the Free Employment Bureaux for the Month of August.

	Help called for.		Positions filled.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Brantford .....	83	12	27	9
Hamilton .....	12	3	5	1
Kitchener .....	46	20	27	.....
London .....	7	.....	4	.....
Ottawa .....	9	4	8	2
St. Thomas .....	16	2	13	2
Walkerville .....	36	.....	32	.....
Total .....	209	41	116	14

## Fire Marshal's Office

At the time of publication, the Fire Marshall is in New Ontario investigating further into the extent of the disastrous bush fires, and with a view to making recommendations that will tend to remove the probabilities of a recurrence of similar disasters.

Next month's Bulletin should, and doubtless will, contain items of considerable interest and importance from Mr. Heaton, Fire Marshall.

## Provincial Board of Health

The Canadian Public Health Association held its Fifth Annual Congress in Quebec City, September 13th and 14th. Delegates from the Provincial Board of Health, Ontario, were present at the meeting, which was largely attended and very representative, including delegates from the various Provinces from Nova Scotia to Alberta. The President, Dr. C. J. Hastings, M.O.H., Toronto, was unfortunately unable to be present on account of illness, and in his absence the chair was taken by the Vice-President, Dr. Page of Quebec, who was later elected President for the coming year. A hospitable welcome was extended in public addresses by the Lieutenant-Governor and Premier of the Province and by the Mayor of the City.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Many matters connected with the public health were discussed. One entire session was devoted to immigration and its many problems. It was pointed out that the present procedure in regard to the medical examination of immigrants is not in the best interests of Canada. In view of the inevitable large influx from tax-bound Europe after the war a strict and detailed inspection of the individual immigrant mentally and physically before he leaves his home country should be insisted upon in order that the burden of caring for the unfit of foreign nations should not be foisted on the Government of Canada.

## MODERN SANITATION IN MILITARY CAMPS.

A paper by Major J. W. S. McCullough, Chief Officer of Health, Ontario, upon modern sanitation in military camps served to show how the health of the men is safeguarded in the most careful manner and all possible danger to the health of the public from infection by the soldier eliminated. The important question of caring for the returned soldier was the subject of discussion, and it is hoped that the conduct of this branch of the military service will be such as will reflect credit upon Canada and be a matter of gratification to the men who return from fighting the country's battles overseas.

## MANY IMPORTANT TOPICS DEBATED.

The baby and his welfare constitutes an important branch of national endeavour in this time of depopulation by war. This subject occupied a prominent place in the discussions of the Congress.

Sanitary science, embracing questions relative to sewage treatment, water supply and bacteriology, was given considerable attention. Housing, fumigation, meat inspection and the importance of health in the administration of a municipality were also subjects for debate.

## FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH URGED.

The organization of a Department of Health under the Dominion Government was urged on the plea of greater efficiency in public health work and because of the necessity for central action in regard to certain essential matters. For instance, at the present time there is no bureau under the Federal Government to which one may apply for statistics in regard to births, marriages and deaths in Canada; it is true that some of the Provinces (particularly Ontario) are doing their duty in collecting and preserving these records, but up to the present one of the oldest Provinces has adopted no system whereby these important facts may be taken care of. The work of tabulating the Dominion's vital statistics should be one of the activities of the federal department of health, as also the medical inspection of immigrants; research and experimental work along the lines of efficient and economical treatment of municipal sewage and public water supplies; prevention of pollution of international boundary waters; the enforcement of pure food laws; and the inspection and certification of laboratories for the manufacture and distribution of serums and toxins. Without duplication of effort and with no interference in the work of the established provincial and municipal health agencies, much could be done for the betterment of living conditions in Canada by the creation of a federal department of health.

## EARLY TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was held in conjunction with the Congress of the C. P. H. A. The programme was an excellent one and went far afield in the discussion of the tuberculosis problem in its many aspects. Special emphasis was laid on the necessity for early diagnosis and the advantages of early sanatorium treatment, while the advisability of isolation and the place of the visiting nurse and the dispensary in the care of cases outside of an institution were discussed with interest.

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Children's Aid Societies Active

The Local Agents of Children's Aid Societies throughout the Province have practically finished the work of visiting the wards of these societies who are placed in foster homes, and their reports show that the foster homes, as a rule, are well chosen. Over four thousand personal visits were paid to children, and in each case an unbiased report was made in writing to the superintendent. These young people are doing well and are treated with every consideration by their foster parents. Over six hundred young men have gone to the war and others are engaging in business for themselves.

### FLOURISHING IN FOSTER HOMES.

One agent says: "When a person stops to look at the homes in which these children are placed and recalls the old homes which they were taken from and then compares their parentage with that of the foster parent, it gives a new interest and enthusiasm in work of this kind."

Another agent says: "After personally visiting over one hundred children in their foster homes, it is highly satisfactory to have to report that there were only four cases where conditions were not all that could be desired; both children and homes were above the average."

### SAVED TO BECOME USEFUL CITIZENS.

Then this extract from the *Goderich Star*: "The county secretary recently visited wards of the Society in Elgin County and gave a report of what he saw there. He told of girls who were accepted while very young now grown up to beautiful womanhood and cared for as lovingly as if they were the natural children of their foster parents. In one case a girl was taken from a wretched home and now sings and recites at church and Epworth League meetings. Another girl has taken the business course after passing the high school entrance and is now self-sustaining. Others were married during the year. Boys were found growing up under good people to habits of industry."

### TO ESTABLISH JUVENILE COURTS.

During the recent session of the Ontario Legislature an Act was introduced by the Attorney-General and passed providing machinery for establishing Juvenile Courts in the various centres of the Province. Any municipality desiring to take advantage of this important preventive legislation should communicate with the Department.

## Factory, Shop and Office Inspection

The following is a brief summary of the work of this Branch for the month of August, 1916:

### OVER 1,100 INSPECTIONS MADE.

During the month of August 95 cities, towns and villages were visited and 1,121 inspections made.

1st inspections .....	602
2nd inspections and re-visits .....	519
Total .....	1,121

In all, 13,536 males and females were employed in these factories and mercantile establishments. Of these 134 were illegally employed, being under 14 years of age. Birth certificates were ordered to be secured for 102 of doubtful age.

### RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY INSPECTORS.

Recommendations totalling 590 were made in connection with boiler inspection, fire protection, guarding elevators and machinery, sanitation, ventilation, seats for females in stores, closet accommodation, and other orders or suggestions as existing conditions might require.

### OVERTIME PERMITS ISSUED.

Exigencies of trade caused us to issue Overtime Permits as follows:

Under Sec. 34 .....	5
Special under Sec. 32 (Military Contracts) .....	4
Special under Sec. 70 (Bake Shops) .....	5
Total .....	14



## ACCIDENTS REPORTED FOR AUGUST.

Accidents reported during the month numbered 198; fatal, 5; non-fatal, 193. This is a decrease of 4 fatal and 29 non-fatal; fatal accidents in July being 9 and non-fatal 222.

No boiler explosions were reported, but a gas explosion was responsible for two of the accidents reported.

## FEW COMPLAINTS: ONLY ONE ANONYMOUS.

Complaints received related to insanitary conditions, child labour, hours of labour, ventilation, and in some cases general conditions. There were grounds in a few cases for complaint and these were given the necessary attention. We are pleased to say only one complaint was anonymous. Anonymous complaints are always unsatisfactory, as it is more difficult to get at the facts, and matters are therefore not so easily adjusted.

## PROSECUTIONS FOR CHILD LABOUR.

Proceedings were instituted against three firms for employing child labour, when conviction was recorded and fines imposed.

Nothing of unusual character has taken place during the month and the work has been proceeded with along the usual lines.

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Department of Education

Although the midsummer months are usually observed as a vacation by the teachers, many were busy during July and part of August taking a course or teaching at the Summer Courses for Teachers provided by the Department, all of which were largely attended. Such courses and examinations in Agriculture and Horticulture were held at the Agricultural College, Guelph; in Art, at the College of Art, Toronto; while the courses in Manual Training, Household Science, Vocal Music, the Commercial Subjects, Physical Culture, and for teachers of Auxiliary Classes, and courses for teachers of French in the High and Continuation Schools, were held at the University of Toronto. The Physical Culture courses and examinations were also held at the Toronto Armouries, and those for teachers' Kindergarten-Primary certificates were held at London, Ottawa, and Toronto.

At the same time Summer Model Schools to prepare teachers for District and Third Class certificates valid in the poorer schools of the Districts and Counties were well attended. Such schools were held at Bracebridge, Gore Bay, Madoc, Port Arthur, and Sharbot Lake, while one for the purpose of training English-French teachers was held at Ottawa.

## SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO TO AID CAVELL MEMORIAL FUND.

It is proposed in Ontario to erect a memorial statue to Miss Edith Cavell, the heroic British nurse who was murdered by the German military authorities in Belgium while discharging her duties to the wounded soldiers of the various nations engaged in the war. Accordingly an association has been formed in Ontario, under the patronage of Premier Hearst, Chief Justice Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell, and a number of prominent citizens of Ontario.

The Department of Education has been requested to help in securing the co-operation of the school boards, teachers and pupils of the provincial schools in raising the Cavell memorial fund, as it is believed that the parents, pupils and teachers will welcome the opportunity to aid in this laudable undertaking.

The day suggested for the collection is Tuesday, October 3, 1916, and the teachers are requested to emphasize the fact that no sum will be considered too small for each child to contribute to the memorial to the martyr nurse.

## MANY TEACHERS AT THE FRONT.

The call to arms two years ago has been gallantly responded to by the teachers of Ontario, and over 260 have enlisted for overseas service for the Empire. Many of them have already been actively engaged at the front. Lieut. G. A. Metcalfe, St. Thomas, was killed in action in June, 1915, and two were wounded at St. Julien—Major S. J. Huggins, of Ottawa, and Lance Corporal J. S. Wilson, Hanover. The Legion of Honour for gallant service in the field was awarded Captain George A. Cline, of Toronto.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF STAFFS.

The minimum qualification for the head teachers of Art, the Commercial subjects, Physical Culture, Manual Training, Household Science, and Agriculture and Horticulture in Collegiate Institutes will be a Specialist's certificate. In High and Continuation Schools the minimum qualification for the head teachers of Art, the Commercial subjects and Physical Culture will be an Elementary certificate; of Manual Training and Household Science, an Ordinary certificate; and of Agriculture and Horticulture, an Intermediate certificate. After July, 1917, and subject to the report of the Inspector concerned, the minimum qualification in Collegiate Institutes for the other teachers of Art, the Commercial subjects, and Physical Culture shall be an Elementary certificate; in all other cases it shall be the same as for the head teachers. But until teachers with Specialists' certificates in Household Science, Manual Training, and Agriculture and Horticulture are available, an Ordinary certificate in Household Science and Manual Training, and an Intermediate certificate in Agriculture and Horticulture will be accepted as the minimum qualification for the head teachers of these subjects in Collegiate Institutes.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Subject to certain conditions and not later than September, 1917, the sexes will be separately trained in Physical Culture by male and female teachers respectively in the Collegiate Institutes and the High and Continuation Schools.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL ART.

Hereafter the maintenance of Middle School Art classes will not be approved unless the teacher holds at least an Elementary certificate in Art and devotes the required time to the subject and unless the equipment as specified in the regulations is provided.

## NOTES REGARDING SCHOOL BOOKS.

The new text-book in Chemistry and the Laboratory Manual in Chemistry, the publication of which was announced for September in the text-book circular of 1916, will not be authorized at present. Until further notice an adequate supply of the old books will be provided by the publishers, The Macmillan Company of Canada.

Nelson & Sons, the publishers of "The Children's Story of the War," announce that the price of each monthly volume thereof is 12c., not 16c.

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Live Stock Shipments to Western Canada

For a great number of years the Live Stock Associations adopted the plan of engaging what was termed an "Association Car" for the benefit of individual shippers who wished to ship a few head of pure bred animals to the West, but who had not enough to fill a car, the Live Stock Associations making up any deficiency in shipping expenses. The Ontario Government has now undertaken this enterprise, and organizes shipments through the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, contributing \$1,000 per annum to the plan. Information may be obtained by writing to R. W. Wade, Director of Live Stock Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Upon application to Mr. Wade, a special form of "Application for space in the Co-operative Car for Registered Stock only" is provided, giving full details of rates, etc. The rates include transportation, feed and care. The main line of the C. P. R. through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is divided into six sections, and the rates for carriage on bulls, heifers and cows, horses, sheep and pigs are graded accordingly, and vary also according to the age and weight of the stock. Registration Certificates in a Canadian National Live Stock Record must be forwarded to the Director for the inspection of the Station Agent at the shipping point.

#### CO-OPERATIVE CAR SHIPMENTS, 1916.

Below are given some figures regarding the shipments of pure bred stock to Western Canada during the first six months of 1916.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April 5th.	April 20th	May	June
Horses :							
Clydesdales ..	2	6	3	14	9	8	5
Shire .....				1		1	
Percheron....			1	1			
Standard Bred .....				1			
Welsh Pony ..					1		
Morgan .....						1	
Cattle :							
Shorthorn....	6	20	24	15	6	16	19
Ab.-Angus....	4		2	3		1	
Ayrshire .....				1			
Holstein.....	1	2	2	1		1	1
Jersey .....			2				
Hereford .....	16	1		4		6	2
Sheep :							
Leicester .....				1			
Shropshire ...	2						8
Southdown ...							13
Dorset Horn ...							6
Oxford Down ..	6		6				
Swine :							
Yorkshire ....	1	1					2
Berkshire .....		5					3
Tamworth .....							6
Hampshire ....				1			
	38	35	40	43	16	34	65

### Soldiers' Aid Commission

During the past month the Work Department of the Soldiers' Aid Commission has found employment for 125 soldiers who have been discharged from Military Service, and during the same time an additional 200 men have returned to the Province from overseas' service. Most of them are now taking further treatment in the Convalescent Homes in the different Military Districts of the Province, and in due course will be ready for employment. The Commission have been very successful in placing men who have reported to them from time to time for employment, and are very much gratified at the active co-operation of the public generally in bringing to the attention of the Commission vacancies which will be available for returned soldiers.

The Commission is also actively engaged in calling upon the dependents of men who have been killed in action, and likewise upon the returned soldiers and their families, enquiring carefully and kindly to ascertain if there are any cases of hard-



ship or distress, where the Commission may be of assistance. Four hundred visits have already been made, and much appreciation has been expressed by those upon whom calls have been made.

Very satisfactory progress has likewise been made in connection with the arrangements for Vocational Education of returned soldiers, and at a very early date the organization of classes in connection with each Convalescent Home in the Province will be in working order.

## Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway

A comparison of revenue derived from freight and passenger traffic for the month of August, 1916, as compared with the same month in 1915—despite the disorganization occasioned by the disastrous fires recently experienced in Northern Ontario—shows that a material increase was made in both branches of service as set forth in following table:—

### *Passenger Earnings.*

	1915.	1916.
August 1st to 7th, inclusive .....	\$10,409 06	\$16,175 20
August 8th to 14th, inclusive .....	11,717 11	16,029 60
August 15th to 21st, inclusive .....	19,213 61	28,605 01
August 22nd to 31st, inclusive .....	29,133 61	22,988 99
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$70,473 39	\$83,798 80

An increase in 1916 of \$13,325.41, or 19 per cent.

### *Freight Earnings.*

	1915.	1916.
August 1st to 7th inclusive .....	\$18,164 23	\$18,149 67
August 8th to 14th, inclusive .....	19,411 77	20,657 04
August 15th to 21st, inclusive .....	19,518 38	20,237 84
August 22nd to 31st, inclusive .....	22,747 74	30,301 01
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$79,842 12	\$89,545 56

An increase in 1916 of \$9,703.44 or 12.5 per cent., or total increase in 1916 of \$23,028.85 or 15.5 per cent. for period.

## FOREST PRODUCTS.

During the month of August the following wood pulp and paper shipments were made by the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, destined principally to Johnsonburg, Pa., Niagara Falls, N.Y., Appleton, Wis., and points in Northern New York. The shipments were greatly reduced on account of the disastrous fires during July and August in which the entire stock of pulpwood on hand was destroyed.

Pulpwood, 1,890 cords; paper, 2,983 tons; wood-pulp, nil.

## WESTBOUND SHIPMENTS.

During the month of August the westbound freight received by T. & N. O. at North Bay for furtherance via Cochrane to Winnipeg and points west was slightly in excess of the average for preceding month.

Shipments were 415 cars, consisting principally of general merchandise, agricultural implements, machinery, etc.

This gives a daily average of 13.4 cars for the month as against an average of 12 cars for July.

## EASTBOUND SHIPMENTS.

The eastbound traffic during August was very light, owing principally to the practical cessation of grain shipments by all rail route. Lumber, hides, dairy products and miscellaneous producing only 58 carloads for the period.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

The subscription received through the above source for Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Society to date of July 31st, 1916, is as follows:—

Subscription to Red Cross .....	\$8,334 20
Subscription to Canadian Patriotic .....	15,380 89
Donation to enlisted employees .....	7,000 25
Total . . . . .	\$30,715 34

In addition to which many personal subscriptions for considerable amounts were made direct by members of the Commission and employees, and the entire Toronto office staff are active members of the 50,000 Club.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Since the inception of the Act in January, 1915, the Commission voluntarily placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Board and the awards during the period under review, January 1915—July, 1916, covers the following:—

*January 1st to December 31st, 1915, 40 Claims Registered.*

Disposition—20 claims adjusted and paid.

3 claims in abeyance.

17 claims disallowed by Board.

The 20 claims adjusted amounted to \$616.58, an average of \$30.93 per claim. Liability insurance based on Commission's payrolls for period would have cost \$14,960.65 to protect above loss.

*January 1st to July 31st, 1916, 47 Claims Registered.*

Disposition—26 claims adjusted and paid.

4 claims in abeyance.

17 claims disallowed by Board.

The 26 claims adjusted amounted to \$2,006.45, an average of \$77.09 per claim. Liability insurance based on Commission's payroll for period would have cost \$11,880.40 to protect above loss.

Total for full period 87 claims costing \$2,623.03—average per claim, \$30.18, insurance would have cost \$26,841.05.

## FOREST FIRES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

It was not until August 9th that the fires that had been burning so fiercely since July 29th were considered to be practically extinguished with the exception of a few places still smouldering and therefore under the watchful attention of the Commission's fire fighters. Every precaution and means of prevention for a recurrence of the outbreak had been taken and the heavy rains over the burning district had prevented further spreading and on the 10th August the official report contained the welcome news that the greatest forest fires this continent had ever experienced were over.

The T. & N. O. Commission had been adding steadily to its equipment for fighting fires and at the time of this outbreak, possessed six of the most modern tank cars—capacity 8,000 gallons each—for just such a contingency. These were stationed for

patrol work on main line and branches and were immediately available and the result of their work admirably demonstrated their great value. They were rushed from point to point as required and were undoubtedly instrumental in saving much of the Commission's property.

The agent at Porquis Junction, at which point the fires were unusually severe, reports as follows:—

"Have pleasure in stating that tank car No. 101 which arrived on the day of most disastrous fire, July 29th, proved of utmost value and gives the greatest credit to the service rendered on that occasion. We had 100 feet of hose attached to one side of car under pressure and also took water from the opposite side with pails. When the fire first broke upon us, it was only a few minutes' work to place the car for service and immediately we had good fire protection. Without this, I feel satisfied we would have lost our station and freight sheds, with other buildings and if these had burned, nothing could have saved the town of Porquis Junction from complete destruction."

Meantime, the Ontario Government had taken the necessary steps by the appointment of Mr. Fred. Dane—late Commissioner of T. & N. O.—as Commissioner in charge of the administration of the fund to be created, under the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, for the purpose of making loans and advances to settlers in the northern districts of Ontario.

Thus, opportunity was taken advantage of by the Government for necessary prompt relief to fire sufferers throughout the burned district, who had, in the meantime, received every care possible under the existing conditions at the hands of the Commission.

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## Department of Public Highways

Orders-in-Council have recently been passed providing for reciprocal interchange of motor vehicle privileges with the States of Kentucky and West Virginia, each for a period of twenty-one days. Interchange has now been arranged with seventeen States. Tourist traffic has a very substantial value to the Province, and has been considerably increased during the past summer by removing restrictions at the United States border.

### MATERIAL BENEFITS FROM MOTOR LICENSE INTERCHANGE.

Favourable reports of the benefit from free circulation of motor travel have been received from various parts of the Province; more especially from towns and cities within convenient reach of the border, or along main routes of travel. It is conceded that the most profitable farm produce is that which is sold as a finished product on the hotel or restaurant table, a condition which belongs to tourist travel.

### COUNTY ROAD BY-LAWS.

After conferences with representatives of this Department, By-laws for the adoption of county road systems are under the consideration of special committees of the Councils of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Bruce, Lambton, and Kent. Lincoln County has heretofore maintained only one road, the Queenston and Grimsby Stone Road, running from east to west through the county, but it is now proposed to supplement the system by including other important roads, branching more generally through the county. It is also proposed to extend the Lanark County Road System, now nearing completion.

### COUNTY ROAD ORGANIZATION.

A bulletin has been issued outlining the leading features of County Organization for road improvement, the encouragement of which is receiving much attention from the Department of Public Highways.

It is pointed out in this publication that a County Council may, by by-law, assume a system of roads for construction and maintenance. These become county roads and are under the control of the County Council.



*Classified According to Traffic.*

Roads of the open country have been ordinarily under the sole control of the township councils. Experience in every county which has achieved a system of good roads has shown the necessity of classifying the roads according to traffic, placing each class under separate municipal authority. By this means uniformity of construction is assured, and opportunity for permanent maintenance is provided. Roads radiating from towns and shipping points are the basis of a county road system.

*Twenty-one Counties Out of Thirty-seven.*

Twenty-one counties (out of a total of thirty-seven in the Province) are carrying on construction under this system, these counties being: Wentworth, Lanark, Simcoe, Wellington, Lincoln, Oxford, Hastings, Peel, Middlesex, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward, Halton, Perth, Frontenac, Waterloo, Carleton, Leeds and Grenville, York, Haldimand, Welland and Essex.

*Details of the County Road System.*

The Province subsidizes county road construction to the extent of 40 per cent. for construction, and 20 per cent. for maintenance. Various details are described in the bulletin, including the mileage of roads ordinarily assumed as county; the class of roads assumed, which should create a system of market routes radiating from towns, cities and shipping points; the management, which is vested in a superintendent appointed by the County Council; the general types of construction and the cost per mile; Provincial aid to the main entrances of towns and villages; the distribution of improvements so as to equalize expenditure throughout the county in proportion to assessment; the disposition of statute labour, machinery required, and other details.

*Prepare for the Advent of Peace.*

It is further urged that organization for road improvement is a matter which at the present time should receive much attention, especially in counties which have not already a system of county roads under the Highway Improvement Act. During the period of readjustment at the close of the war, it is important that industrial activity of all kinds be stimulated so as to give employment and prevent the commercial reaction which may otherwise ensue.

At the present time it is the part of patriotism to give every needed support to the men who are so gallantly writing the name of Canada in the annals of the great world conflict. When their courage is rewarded with victory, it will be an equally patriotic duty to show that adequate preparation has been made for peace, and that prosperous conditions await the return of the Canadian Overseas Forces.

Road-building may be made to play an important part in this regard, but to that end, organization should be carefully considered, and created now. County road construction under the Highway Improvement Act is generously subsidized by the Provincial Government, is essentially sound in principle, is not burdensome in cost, and is exceptionally favourable to the minor municipalities.

*Bulletin Free on Application.*

The bulletin is primarily intended for distribution in those counties, sixteen in number, which have not yet established a system of county roads, but copies may be had on application to the Department.

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## Department of Game and Fisheries

The tourists' season is now over and angling is nearly at an end. The close season for speckled trout, rainbow trout and brown trout began on the 15th of September.

The commercial fishermen are now prepared to commence their fall fishing and they are hoping that they will be able to make up for the poor fishing which they had in the spring.

### THE EFFECT OF WEATHER UPON WILD FOWL BREEDING.

Owing to the excessive rain-fall, cold and dampness of last year, which made it so unfavourable for the rearing of young birds, wild fowl departed south in the autumn of 1915 in largely diminished numbers.. A warm dry summer such as the present was necessary to make good the losses of last year.

Reports from widely separated points indicate a large increase of young ducks. It is too early to make any accurate estimate. It is to be hoped, however, that when the flight begins this autumn it will show a big increase over 1915.

### DESTROYED BY FOREST FIRES.

Mention should be made also of the great number of birds which perish annually in our destructive forest fires. The tendency of all wild fowl is to fly headlong into the flames and so perish. In addition to this, the fires destroy great numbers of nests, eggs, and young birds.

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## Provincial Secretary's Department

The following is a report upon the Dairy Herds of the Public Institutions of Ontario in connection with the Tuberculin Test. The objects of the test were two-fold: (1) To insure the healthfulness of the milk supply of the inmates and officers of the Institutions. (2) To take steps to eliminate the disease from the herds.

### TUBERCULIN TEST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTION DAIRY HERDS.

In order to do this we determined to adopt the Bang System, so successfully employed in combating the disease in Denmark. In brief, the system consists of the following steps:

The testing with tuberculin of all of the cattle over nine months or one year old, to be followed by systematic annual test; the separating of all healthy animals from the affected animals; the elimination of all affected animals that are not of sufficient value to warrant segregating; the segregation of all affected animals that are of sufficient value to make it desirable to preserve them, either for milk production or for the production of progeny; the removal of all progeny as soon as they arrive to a healthy stable; the pasteurization of all of the milk from the affected animals; the rearing of the young from only pasteurized milk or milk from animals free from the disease. The adoption of this system gave the maximum of security with the minimum of loss, in treating the disease. As the annual test is carried out, any animals reacting are removed from the healthy herds. In the purchase of Dairy stock all animals must first pass the tuberculin test before they are accepted.

The result is that there are not at any of our Institutions any animals giving milk that have not been subjected to the Tuberculin Test. It is evident that certain of the stables had through the introduction of the disease at a remote period become infected, so that they produce disease in the animals, either by the contamination of the stable or by the feeding of the milk from the unhealthy cows to the calves. There are stables that have never become affected, having remained comparatively clean, and it is noticeable that at a number of the stables, where very few calves have in the past been raised, the herds were almost clear of disease.

However, at the institutions where the stables had been in use for a long period of time, or where the young had been reared for considerable time, the disease secured a very firm foothold. Owing to the seriousness of the disease at these institutions, where

our herds are amongst the most highly developed, it became essential that we preserve certain of these animals, provided proper protection could be given to those consuming the milk from these animals. To insure that this be done, the best possible pasteurizing device was procured, one which is accepted by medical authorities as giving perfect satisfaction. With this device the milk is heated to a temperature of about 145 degrees, held at this temperature for twenty or thirty minutes, and then cooled in the same vessel to a temperature below 50 degrees and from there removed to cold storage.

#### THE MORE VALUABLE ANIMALS SEGREGATED.

As the cost of the pasteurizing outfit is considerable, and as it is necessary to have completely separate stables for the accommodation of the animals and separate milking gangs require to be employed it was impossible to segregate at every Institution. For the above reasons the following action was taken:

All animals reacting, that would not warrant the expense of segregation, were sent to an abattoir and there killed, passed under careful veterinary inspection, performed by the Dominion Veterinary Inspectors. Those animals declared fit for food were then sold to the Abattoir Company; those condemned were sent to the Fertilizer Department, and sold for their value as fertilizer. This did away with unnecessary loss, due either to a mistake by the veterinary, which is sometimes unavoidable owing to the animal being in a feverish condition or possibly depressed at the time the test is made, or to the useless destruction of animals only slightly affected. Our reports, however, show that the test was very accurate, and in nearly every case the disease was present, but in the greater number had so slight a foothold that the animals were not unfit for food. If we had destroyed these animals a most unwarrantable loss would have occurred.

#### ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM TUBERCLE CONTAMINATION.

In order to segregate the more valuable animals we selected two places, each having two stables, and where it was easy to organize separate milking gangs. Certain of the very valuable animals were removed from other institutions to these stables. At these two places pasteurizers have been installed, and every ounce of milk produced at these Institutions is carefully pasteurized and made absolutely healthful. Because the pasteurization process is of the most approved type we are able to get the maximum of safety with little loss in the nutritive qualities of the milk. By heating it to the comparatively low temperature of 145 degrees and holding it at this temperature from twenty minutes to one half hour little cooking of the albumens of the milk takes place, while the prolonged holding of the milk at the temperature of 145 degrees is fatal to the tubercle bacilli. At all of the other Institutions we are as certain as veterinary test can make us, and as it is humanly possible to be, that the milk supply of all of these Institutions is absolutely free from tubercle contamination. This means that we are assured that the 9,000 people consuming milk from the herds of the Public Institutions of the Province have a milk supply guaranteed as pure as the best scientific methods can make it. Is it not safe to say that nowhere else on the American Continent can it be said that this number of people have such absolute guarantee of the purity of their milk supply?

From the standpoint of building up of our herds, the action taken is equal in importance to the sanitation of the milk supply of the Institutions. By segregation and pasteurization of all affected milk, as also by the precautions taken to keep the disease from the healthy herds, we are in a position to eliminate the disease entirely. All the stables have been thoroughly treated with germicides, which will be followed up from time to time.

#### GOOD RESULTS OF FOUR YEARS' TESTING.

After four years work the results are most gratifying. At the places where the isolation stables were established we have produced from the progeny of these herds new stock that has completely replaced the affected animals, so that we have now done away with the isolation stables and all our animals are healthy. At all of the places we are able to locate any animals that become affected at a stage so early in the disease that they have very little effect on the milk supply, and the carcasses when slaughtered are fit for food.



## Fruit for the Army and Navy Hospitals

In 1915 the Fruit Branch sent overseas for the use of the Army Hospitals and the Navy ten thousand boxes of apples and twenty thousand gallons of canned peaches. The latter were put up at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland in the Experimental Canning Plant there. These goods were delivered safely to their various destinations, with the exception of one cargo of 2,550 boxes of apples lost when the *Shenandoah* was torpedoed in the channel early this year.

The fruit was found to be so valuable as a change of diet and so welcome to the wounded and sick that at least double the quantities will be furnished this year. Despite the very unfavourable crop conditions, 20,000 boxes of apples will be sent over and about 35,000 gallons of peaches in addition to over 30,000 pounds of jam. The orchards leased by the Fruit Branch for experimental purposes will furnish several thousand boxes of apples, while the peach orchards at Vineland Farm will contribute to the cannery.

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## Treasury Department

Honourable T. W. McGarry, Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, announces a contribution of \$1,000,000 from the Government of the Province of Ontario to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. A deputation of Ontario representatives of the Fund waited on the Government and informed them that it will be necessary to raise about \$6,000,000 for Ontario's share of the Canadian Patriotic Fund for the year 1917. The Government were animated by a desire to show their sympathy with and consideration of the efforts made by the Canadian Patriotic Fund to provide for the dependents of Ontario's soldiers at the front.

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## British Red Cross Appeal

In 1915 Ontario gave to the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John the sum of \$1,513,655.

Lord Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross Society, has issued an urgent appeal throughout the Empire for further aid in view of the development of the war; and accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir John Hendrie, has issued an appeal to the public for contributions to be collected on Thursday, October 19, 1916.

The British Red Cross spent \$15,000,000, during the first two years of the war, and it is estimated that this year the expenditure will be at least \$8,750,000.

Lord Lansdowne says in his appeal:

**"The generous response which we received last year from all parts of the King's Dominions encourages us to hope that the constantly increasing demands for our help may be met by a corresponding increase of generosity throughout the Empire."**

This is Canada's war. Canada's sons are falling fast at the front, and the need for Red Cross help is great. No one will ever be the poorer for giving liberally to this noble cause.

Collections will be made on October 19 in each municipality by the local Red Cross Society, which will, in turn, forward the contributions to Hon. T. W. McGarry, Treasurer, British Red Cross, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## Organization of Resources Committee

The Organization of Resources Committee was created by the Ontario Legislature at its last session. Its purposes are set forth in the Act as follows:—

“The Committee shall co-operate, so far as possible, with existing organizations, associations—civil and military—in furthering the objects of the Committee, and particularly in maintaining and stimulating agricultural and necessary industrial production, securing a sufficient supply of labour for the agricultural interests and industrial operations, assisting in the work of recruiting men for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces with the least possible disturbance to agriculture or industry, and promoting thrift and economy among the people.”

To assist in carrying on its work, both during and immediately after the war, the Committee wishes to have in every Municipality of the Province a representative non-partisan branch committee of public-spirited citizens, who will co-operate in carrying out the purposes enumerated above, with the following specific objects in view:

1. To assist in enlisting more men.
2. To aid in keeping production in agricultural, necessary manufacturing and other essential industries as high as possible.
3. To encourage thrift and economy to enable us to finance further war expenditure and to meet the heavy obligations which the war will place upon our people.
4. To aid in absorbing the soldiers into civilian life and in caring for wounded and disabled soldiers.
5. To aid in placing and absorbing the large number of immigrants who may come to Ontario after the war.
6. In short, to assist in securing the organization of the resources of Ontario in the prosecution of the war, and to educate and pave the way for new social, industrial and economic conditions, a high ideal of citizenship and a quickening of national efficiency.

The officers of the Committee are:

*Chairman*—HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN S. HENDRIE, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; *Vice-Chairmen*—HON. W. H. HEARST, Prime Minister of Ontario; N. W. ROWELL, K.C., Leader of the Opposition; *Secretary*—ALBERT H. ABBOTT, Ph.D.

The motto of the organization is:

FIGHT  
PRODUCE  
SAVE

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## Steam Boiler Inspection is Rigid

It is of general interest to note the extreme care with which the steam boilers (either new or second-hand) of the Province are inspected by the Steam Boiler Branch of the Department of Public Works.

To begin with, the detailed specifications of every new boiler built must be submitted in triplicate to the Department, according to Section 7 of the Regulations, for approval. This applies to safety valves and other fittings. To avoid delay approved standard designs, duly registered, are allowed the manufacturers. All high pressure steam piping must be inspected and approved before installation.

After the detailed drawings and specifications have been examined and approved by the Government Boiler Inspector, a new boiler is carefully inspected at three stages of its construction:

1st—When the plates are in hand, and before they are bent.

2nd—When the plates are assembled and before riveting is begun.

3rd—When the boiler is completed and ready for being tested.

According to Regulation 136 boilers manufactured outside the Province must be duly inspected by a duly authorized Inspector of the Province, of another Canadian Province, the Government of Great Britain, or the United States, who must forward his report to the Ontario Government.

### INSPECTION OF REPAIRS.

The following excerpts from the Regulations for the construction and inspection of boilers in Ontario are of interest:

*Section 4.* Before any work of repair or alteration is commenced on any boiler, notice must be sent to the Department stating the nature and extent of the repairs or alterations proposed to be made. If the Chief Inspector should consider such repairs or alterations of an extensive character, the boiler must be inspected in accordance with the Regulations by an Inspector authorized under the Act. The allowable working pressure for such boilers shall be calculated from the formulæ contained in the Regulations with such deductions in pressure for depreciation as the Inspector's judgment may consider necessary, and an official certificate shall be issued to the owner stating the working pressure allowable.

### INSPECTION AFTER TWO SEASONS' USE.

*Section 133.* No boiler which has been in use for two or more seasons shall be sold or exchanged for subsequent use as a boiler unless it is accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the Department within one year preceding the date of such sale or exchange. The allowable working pressure for such boiler shall be determined by the Inspector from the formulæ contained in the Regulations, with such deductions in pressure for depreciation as the Inspector's judgment shall dictate.

The travelling expenses in connection with the inspection of boilers sold, exchanged or extensively repaired, must be paid by the owner or purchaser of such boilers, together with the inspection fee of five dollars.

### OWNERS MUST ASSIST INSPECTORS.

*Section 135 (1).* The owner or operator of any steam boiler in which alterations or extensive repairs are being made, or a boiler to be sold or exchanged, shall allow the Inspector free access to the same; and shall furnish water and test pump, fill the boiler to permit of the Hydrostatic Test being made, and when necessary shall remove any jacket or covering from the boiler as directed by the Inspector; he shall also assist the Inspector in making his inspection and shall point out any defect that he may know of or believe to exist in the boiler or the machinery connected therewith.

(2). Before a stationary boiler is subjected to the Hydrostatic Test the owner or operator shall see that it is opened for inspection and thoroughly cleaned out, the man-hole and handhole plates removed, the flues cleaned and all soot removed. In the case of a portable boiler the owner or operator shall see that the furnace grates are taken out and the firebox thoroughly cleaned.

(3). Should any owner refuse or neglect to have the above provisions complied with the Inspector may have the work done at the expense of the owner.



## Send in the Names

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The Public Service Bulletin will be mailed free upon application to the King's Printer, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. If readers of the Bulletin will send in the names of those to whom they think the publication will be of interest the names will be gladly added to the mailing list.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

OCTOBER, 1916

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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1916

FREE ON APPLICATION

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# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

A comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for the month of September, 1916, as compared with the same month of 1915 affords a gratifying increase in both branches of service as shown in following table:—

## *Passenger Earnings.*

	1915.	1916.
September 1st to 7th, inclusive .....	\$12,690 85	\$16,088 31
September 8th to 14th, inclusive .....	13,151 43	16,527 65
September 15th to 21st, inclusive .....	11,484 28	16,488 72
September 22nd to 30th, inclusive .....	14,911 61	17,657 35
	\$52,238 17	\$66,762 03

Increase September, 1916, \$14,523.86, or 27.6 per cent.

## *Freight Earnings.*

	1915.	1916.
September 1st to 7th, inclusive .....	\$22,796 30	\$20,302 58
September 8th to 14th, inclusive .....	21,479 62	21,709 26
September 15th to 21st, inclusive .....	21,992 70	22,357 66
September 22nd to 30th, inclusive .....	27,091 10	31,525 69
	\$93,359 72	\$95,895 19

Increase September, 1916, \$2,535.47, or 2.7 per cent.  
Total increase in 1916 of \$17,059.33, or 11.7 for period.

## FOREST PRODUCTS.

During the month of September the following pulpwood and paper shipments were made by the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, destined principally Appleton, Wis., Johnsonburg, Pa., Suspension Bridge, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Thorold, Ont.

September 1st to 7th .....	362 cords pulpwood
September 8th to 14th .....	290 cords pulpwood
September 15th to 21st .....	351 cords pulpwood
September 22nd to 30th .....	549 cords pulpwood
Total .....	1,552 cords pulpwood

This shows a decrease compared with the previous month's shipments of 17.9 per cent.

September 1st to 7th .....	734 tons paper
September 8th to 14th .....	1,192 tons paper
September 15th to 21st .....	1,292 tons paper
September 22nd to 30th .....	1,471 tons paper
Total .....	4,689 tons paper

This shows an increase compared with previous month's shipment of 57 per cent., which indicates that the A. P. & P. Co. are recovering from the effects of the late forest fires and getting back to full normal conditions.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

During the month of September the westbound freight received by T. & N. O. at North Bay for furtherance via Cochrane to Winnipeg and western points was again found to be in excess of the average for preceding month.

Shipments comprised 460 carloads, consisting principally of general merchandise, agricultural implements, machinery, etc.

This gives an average of 15.33 cars per day as compared with 13.4 for August, representing an increase of 10.8 per cent.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

The eastbound traffic during September though comparatively light was in excess of previous month, producing 73 cars for the period, consisting of fish, vegetables, dairy produce and seven cars of molybdenite, representing an increase of 10.8 per cent. over August.

## ORE SHIPMENTS.

Ore shipments during the month were made by the following mines:—

*Cobalt.*

	Tons.
1. Alladin Mine .....	25.20
2. Beaver . . . . .	52.61
3. Cobalt Comet .....	52.47
4. Coniagas . . . . .	71.23
5. Crown Reserve .....	77.66
6. Kerr Lake .....	110.00
7. La Rose .....	130.88
8. McKinley Darragh .....	214.68
9. Mining Corp. of Canada .....	183.20
10. Nipissing . . . . .	539.66
11. Penn Canadian .....	43.74
12. Right of Way .....	43.71
13. Trethewey . . . . .	38.28
	<hr/>
	1,583.32

*New Liskeard.*

14. Casey Cobalt .....	30.46
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*Elk Lake.*

15. Millar Lake-O'Brien .....	28.80
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Total Silver Ore Shipment .....	1,642.58
Schumacher-Vipond (gold) .....	1.75
Porquis Junction, Alexo (nickel) .....	672.15
	<hr/>
Total Ore Shipments .....	2,316.48

NOTE.—Highest price of silver during month, 66.875 cents.  
Lowest price of silver during month, 64.000 cents.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

The subscriptions received through the above source for Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Society to date of August 31st, are as follows:—

Subscription to Red Cross .....	\$8,973 92
Subscription to Canadian Patriotic .....	15,974 79
Donation to enlisted employees .....	7,785 43
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$32,734 14</b>

In addition many personal subscriptions for considerable amounts were made direct by members of the Commission and employees.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### LABORATORY TESTS FOR ROAD BUILDING MATERIALS

With the development of the science of highway construction has grown a demand for means whereby the qualities of materials used in the construction of roads may be determined quickly and accurately, as it was recognized that the success or failure of a road depended to a great extent on the properties of the materials used.

In 1914, the Ontario Department of Public Highways undertook the testing of stone, gravel, and sand, and since the commencement of this work much valuable information has been obtained with regard to the use of these materials in road construction. As the majority of the roads throughout the Province are of Macadam construction the greater part of the work has been confined to the testing of stone and gravel for use in this type of road; but attention has been given to these materials for use in concrete and bituminous pavements.

As early as 1878 highway engineers in France saw the advantages that were to be gained by the investigation of the road building qualities of rocks by means of laboratory tests, and a road materials laboratory was founded in the French School of Roads and Bridges. The Deval Abrasion Test for determining the wearing qualities of rock, which is used in all highway laboratories at the present time, was evolved. In 1893 the Massachusetts Highway Commission established a laboratory in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, this step marking the introduction of laboratory tests on highway materials on this continent. The use of the Deval test was supplemented by the use of a test for determining the binding power of rock powder.

### ACTION OF TRAFFIC ON MACADAM.

The action of traffic on the surface of a waterbound macadam road takes place in several ways. The impact of the caulk on the horses' shoes tends to break not only the stone particles on the surface but also to dislodge them from their bed in the surface of the road; the grinding action of the steel tires and the rubbing together of the individual stones causes the surfaces of these to wear off in the form of powder; and the suction of the rubber tires of self propelled vehicles throws the natural cement formed by the rock powder from between the surface particles and it is carried away in the form of dust.

In order to resist these destructive actions it is necessary that the stone be tough, that it resist abrasion, and that the rock powder has the property of forming a strong bond when sprinkled and rolled.

### TOUGHNESS OF ROCK.

The toughness of the rock is determined by drilling a small cylinder from the sample and subjecting it to impact obtained by the fall of a hammer from known heights. The number of blows required to fracture the specimen represents the



toughness of the rock. The ability of the rock to resist abrasion is obtained by revolving a known weight of the crushed stone in a cast iron cylinder, for 10,000 revolutions, and determining the amount that is worn off in the form of powder. The amount lost is calculated in terms of the original weight as the per cent. loss and is expressed in this way, or by the Coefficient of Wear which is obtained by dividing 40 by the per cent. of wear. The binding power of the rock is found by grinding a small portion of the sample with water, moulding the resulting dough into cylinders and testing them by impact in a manner somewhat similar to that used for the test for toughness. Other determinations are made such as specific gravity and weight per cubic foot but these are for the purpose of general information only.

When the rock is to be used as an aggregate for concrete the same tests are made. The results of the cementing value test are not of any importance as this quality is not required in a rock for this class of work.

Gravel is subjected to the same tests as rock except that, owing to the nature of the material the toughness test cannot be made, and two tests for cementing value are made instead of one as in the case of rock, the first being on all material passing the 4-mesh screen and the second on the material passing the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and retained by the 4-mesh screen. The abrasion test is made on all material retained on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screen. In addition to these tests a sieve analysis is made on both the coarse and the fine materials with a view to determining the proportions of the different sizes of particles present.

Sand to be used as a fine aggregate for concrete is subjected to the sieve analysis and tensile and compressive tests on mortar specimens made from the sample. The amount of silt and clay present is also determined as an excess of these materials will render the sand unfit for use.

#### DEPARTMENT TESTS FOR MUNICIPALITIES.

The Department is prepared to conduct tests and furnish reports on samples of materials as required by municipalities. Upon application to the Department instructions for taking samples together with tag envelopes will be forwarded

#### STANDARD BRIDGE, CULVERT, AND ABUTMENT PLANS.

The Municipal Act requires that all county bridges, and township bridges with spans greater than 20 feet, be designed and built according to specifications approved by the Department of Public Highways. In some instances this requirement has not been met until construction has been commenced or completed, and it would be well for municipalities to communicate with the Department prior to the undertaking of any construction work coming within the scope of the Act.

The Department has prepared general plans for steel bridges of Classes "A," "B" and "C." Plans for concrete abutments for these have also been prepared. The bridge plans cover designs for steel bridges of 16 and 18-foot roadways with spans of from 20 to 86 feet. Plans for concrete culverts have also been prepared covering all slab culverts of spans from 4 to 20 feet.

These plans will be published at an early date, but in the meantime, upon application to the Department, municipalities and engineers will be furnished with blue prints of any of the standard plans which they may require.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS

Report of Women's Institutes, 1915, Part I.

Local Improvement Act (R.S.O., 1914, Chap. 193, as amended by 4 George V., Chap. 21; S. S. 41-43 and 5 George V., Chap. 35. Including Forms approved by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.)

The Municipal Act (R.S.O., 1914, Chap. 192, as amended by 4 George V., Chap. 33; 5 George V., Chap. 34; 6 George V., Chap. 24, S. 27; and Chap. 39.) Price fifty cents.

## PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

### SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

During the past month the Work Department of the Soldiers' Aid Commission has found employment for 142 soldiers who have been discharged from Military Service as medically unfit, and during the same period an additional 127 men have returned to the Province from overseas service.

A very satisfactory beginning has been made with the educational classes for returned soldiers at the Spadina Avenue and College Street Convalescent Hospitals, Toronto. The number who are asking for instruction in the preparatory course, which includes a sound schooling in the elementary branches, promises to be large. A course in office practice and general commercial education is also being provided for, while several other interesting and useful courses are projected and will be started as soon as there is sufficient demand and instructors are available.

The Commission is indebted to the directors of the Central Y. M. C. A. for the very generous offer of their splendidly equipped, comfortable and convenient class rooms, for the use of the students coming from the Hospital just opposite, a favour that is greatly appreciated by all concerned.

### PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

As the number of returned soldiers is steadily increasing it becomes more and more necessary that the services of the Commissioners be easily available for the soldiers.

The Commissioners are selected from the whole Province, though the headquarters of the Commission are in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The addresses of the Commissioners are as follows:—

W. D. McPherson, Esq., K.C., M.P.P., Chairman, 16 King St. West, Toronto; Hon. Senator Geo. Gordon, North Bay; George Lynch-Staunton, Esq., K.C., Hamilton; Wm. Banks, Sr., Esq., 70 Dewson St., Toronto; Capt. R. J. Christie, O. C. Recruiting Depot, Toronto; John B. Laidlaw, Esq., 12 Wellington St. East, Toronto; J. Warwick, Esq., Secretary, Toronto; W. F. Nickle, Esq., K.C., M.P., Kingston; W. L. Best, Esq., Ottawa; Kenneth McKay, Esq., St. Thomas; E. G. Henderson, Esq., Windsor.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### ONTARIO TEACHERS AND THE WAR

The Minister of Education acknowledges with pleasure the zeal with which the teachers have accepted their new responsibilities in connection with the war. In the schools they have taught the war. Outside the schools they have organized and collected Patriotic and Red Cross funds, provided comforts for the troops, assisted the recruiting sergeants and in large numbers volunteered for service.

The war has now entered upon its third year and the schools have entered upon their third session since the war began, and the Minister is confident that the teachers of Ontario will accept their responsibilities during the third session with the same devotion which they exhibited during the first and second. It will again be one of their duties to teach the war as outlined in the courses in History and Geography, in the circular on "The War and the Schools" just issued.

## EXAMINATION ON THE WAR.

As in 1915, the Minister announces that an adequate knowledge of such topics from the history of the war as may be suitable for study in each school grade will be required as one of the tests for promotion. And he, again, states to all candidates concerned, that, at the Departmental Examinations of 1917, except in the paper on Ancient History, at least one and not more than two full questions upon the war will be asked in each examination paper in history, of the character indicated by the outlines and recommendations. He also states that, with due regard to the grade of each examination, geographical features, such as cities, islands, mountains, waterways, trade routes, made especially significant in the war, may form the subjects of questions in the Departmental examination papers in geography, provided that in each case such geographical features come within the scope of the regular curriculum in Geography.

On behalf of the Universities represented on the Matriculation Board it also announced that, at the pass and honour Junior Matriculation examinations of 1917, except in the paper on Ancient History, at least one and not more than two full optional questions upon the war will be set in each examination paper in history, of the character indicated by the outlines and recommendations. The additions to the school courses are prescribed as obligatory on candidates for the University Matriculation as well as on the other pupils of the schools.

## ENLISTMENT BEFORE EASTER, 1917.

On the conditions prescribed, candidates who have been in regular attendance at the High or Continuation Schools or Collegiate Institutes during the first term of the school year of 1916-1917 in preparation for the examinations of June, 1917, for admission to the Normal Schools and the Faculties of Education, and who enlist for overseas service in the present war, will, on application to the Minister of Education, after the completion of their service, be admitted to not more than two Summer School sessions for said examinations, with exemption from fees and with an allowance for travelling expenses to and from their ordinary places of abode at the beginning and the end of the session.

## ENLISTMENT AFTER EASTER, 1917.

On the conditions prescribed the Minister will, after next Easter, grant candidates now attending the High and Continuation Schools and Collegiate Institutes in preparation for the examinations of June, 1917, for admission to the Normal Schools and the Faculties of Education, exemption from said examinations, with the certificates concerned.

## EMPLOYMENT ON ONTARIO FARMS.

For the school year 1916-17 the Department has issued amended regulations which provide for the employment on farms in Ontario for the purposes of planting, cultivating, and harvesting the crops, of those boys attending the High or Continuation Schools and Forms IV and V of the Public and Separate Schools in preparation for Departmental certificates, or of those holding certificates of admission who might desire to enter the Normal Schools or the Faculties of Education at later dates than those prescribed for the opening thereof in 1917.

On the conditions prescribed High School Entrance Boards may exempt from examination and may grant the certificates concerned to boys and girls who are now preparing in Forms IV and V of the Public and Separate Schools for the examinations for Junior Graduation Diplomas or Junior High School Entrance certificates.

On the conditions prescribed the Minister will exempt from examination, and will grant the certificates concerned to the boys and girls preparing, in Form V of



the Public and Separate Schools for the examinations of next June for Senior Graduation Diplomas and Senior High School Entrance certificates, and for admission to the Model Schools; or in the High and Continuation Schools and Collegiate Institutes, for admission to the Model or the Normal Schools or Faculties of Education.

#### PROPOSED SUPERANNUATION SCHEME.

A draft Bill respecting the Superannuation of certain Teachers and Inspectors has been prepared by the Superannuation Committee of the Ontario Educational Association and is being mailed by the Department to all the teachers of the Province. This proposed Bill meets most of the objections which had been urged against the original plan and provides for the following features: (1) An allowance which would be sufficient for a retired teacher to live on, (2) a retiring age which would not exclude a teacher who is yet efficient and desirous of continuing the work, (3) a provision for cases of forced retirement because of loss of health when comparatively young, but after a reasonable period of service, (4) a provision for those who wished to retire before their dying moments and also (5) the provision of a fund which would make the scheme financially sound. Instead of asking the trustees and County Councils to contribute, the Government and teachers are each to pay  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the salary bill, and these contributions are to be made quarterly instead of monthly. The full allowance is to be paid to those teachers who complete the 40 years of service but provision is made so that any teacher may retire after 30 years of service on an allowance which will be an actuarial equivalent for the full allowance, considering the shorter period of contributing and the longer expectation of life. Retiring allowances are to be made as formerly to teachers whose health may fail them after fifteen years of service. The contributions of those who die in the service are to be returned to their heirs and special provision is to be made for those who die so soon after retiring as not to receive as much from the fund as they have paid into it and also for the returning of the contributions of those who withdraw from the profession after having served six years and thus becoming really members of the profession.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### NOTES FROM THE LABOUR BUREAU

The chief industrial centres of Ontario showed no falling off from the activity of the previous month except in some instances where delay in receipt of materials and shortage of help retarded operations.

Boot and shoe factories were active, also clothing factories, with a pronounced shortage of female labour.

The Swift Canadian Company has adopted a pension system for their employees which became effective August 1st. The employees are not required to contribute. The minimum amount of an old age pension is fixed at \$240 and the widow and children of an eligible employee will receive half of the pension to which he was entitled at the time of his death. In Toronto alone some 800 persons will come under the system.

### INCREASE IN BUILDING TRADES.

Employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 15 cities showed a very considerable increase in August as compared with the preceding month, the total value of building permits rising from \$1,661,963 in July, to \$2,319,442 in August, an increase of \$657,479, or 39.56 per cent.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN  
FIFTEEN CITIES.

Cities.	July, 1916.	August, 1916.	August, 1915.
Brantford .....	9,120	103,470	13,070
Fort William .....	1,800	33,325	6,625
Guelph .....	12,052	4,865	8,125
Hamilton .....	157,295	356,695	80,275
Kingston .....	9,898	25,063	24,782
Kitchener .....	85,500	26,402	21,775
London .....	214,020	107,985	81,280
Ottawa .....	99,750	118,750	141,885
Peterborough .....	4,025	12,035	15,325
Port Arthur .....	151,654	180,755	16,750
Stratford .....	26,810	19,975	22,652
St. Catharines .....	46,164	91,499	42,882
St. Thomas .....	4,680	7,590	21,185
Toronto .....	575,750	1,107,318	433,413
Windsor .....	263,445	123,715	34,325
Total .....	1,661,963	2,319,442	964,349

REPORT FROM THE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

	Help Called For		Situations Filled	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Brantford .....				
Hamilton .....	9		2	
Kitchener .....	24	6	7	
London .....	10		4	
Ottawa .....	5	1	5	1
St. Thomas .....	39	2	13	1
Waukeganville .....	27		24	
Total .....	114	9	55	2

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE MANUFACTURE OF STEAM BOILERS.

The boiler industry, like most other engineering manufactories in our Province, has been seriously affected by the present conflict. It is true that skilled labour is scarce, and that several of our boiler shops have been partly absorbed for the purpose of increasing the output of shells and other war material, but the chief obstacle with which our manufacturers have to deal is the enormous increase in the price of steel.

The following is a comparison between the price of steel before the war, and the price at the present time:—

	Prior to the War.	Present Time.
Steel plates f.o.b. mill .....	\$1.10 per 100 lbs.	\$4.00 to \$6.00 per 100 lbs.
Tubes . . . . .	11.50 per 100 ft.	33.00 per 100 ft.
Bar Iron .....	1.70 per 100 lbs.	3.00 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

It is easy to see, therefore, from the foregoing that a steam boiler to-day cannot be sold for any less than double the selling price prior to the outbreak of the war. This increased cost of new boilers has created a great demand for second-hand boilers,

not only on account of cheapness—for high prices are being paid—but by reason of their being already constructed and fitted for immediate service, such as munition factories, and such like industries which are being operated only for the present time. As second-hand boilers sold, or exchanged are subject to inspection by this Branch of the Department of Public Works, and as many old and discarded boilers to-day—which in normal times would be sold for scrap or left rusting in vacant places around our factories—are now being brushed up and put on the market for sale by boiler dealers, extra vigilance on the part of our inspection staff is required if explosions are to be guarded against.

### GAME AND FISHERIES BRANCH

Beaver and otter, after a close season of over twenty years may now be trapped under certain restrictions by trappers and farmers tilling their own land.

To be entitled to take beaver, licensed trappers and farmers are required to procure royalty coupons from the Department at a cost of fifty cents each, one royalty coupon to be attached to each beaver skin and two to each otter skin. Not more than ten coupons are issued annually to one person. The skins can only be sold to Ontario licensed fur dealers.

With regard to Treaty Indians, special conditions are imposed, one being that every Treaty Indian desiring to trap beaver and otter must obtain a certificate of identity from the Department of Indian Affairs. Another is that in disposing of his catch, which is limited to ten animals annually, he must dispose of them to specially licensed dealers who pay the royalty on such skins on the same basis as the licensed trappers.

### FISHERIES BRANCH.

Sportsmen throughout the Province express great appreciation of the action of the Dominion Government in exempting them from the provision of the Dominion Special Fishery Regulations for this Province, establishing a close season for salmon trout in inland waters from the 5th day of October. The change was made at the request of this Department as a result of numerous petitions and requests. Under the regulations as amended, fishermen are allowed to take up to five salmon trout a day in all inland waters with the exception of Big and Little Rideau Lakes where the catch is limited to three a day.

## PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

### PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Since the latter part of May, 1916, the Provincial Board of Health has been running a series of "Public Health Service" articles in seventy-five daily and weekly newspapers in Ontario, the press, as usual, co-operating most generously with the public health authorities.

The articles are published under the heading "How to Keep Well," and among the number which have so far appeared are the following:—Waste of Human Life; Making the Well Safe; Flies; Measles; Communicable Diseases; What to Eat and Why; Social Life in the Country; Patent Medicines; Weaning the Baby; The Country School House; Medical Inspection of Schools; Bad Shoes and Their Results; Teeth and Digestion; Water, Food and Flies; Summer Resorts; Birth Registration; The Food We Eat; Headache; Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis; Infantile Paralysis; A New Sewage Treatment; Baby Sickness.

Judging from the words of commendation and appreciation heard in many quarters, the series of articles has met with general approval.



## HOW TO KEEP WELL.

Herewith is published a sample of a recent article upon food values as indicated by "calories," a word much in evidence in the present economics of the war:—

# HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER  
OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

## THE FOOD WE EAT.

**T**HE AMOUNT OF FOOD one eats is determined by one's weight, the amount of work one does, the season of the year and, to some extent, by one's digestion. A great part of the food we eat goes to make heat, consequently the fuel value of the food eaten in cold winter weather should be twice as great as that of the summer when the heat ranges from 90 to 100 Deg. F.

Food value is generally indicated by the term calorie. A calorie is the amount of heat required to raise one kilogram of water one degree centigrade. A man doing active manual labor requires 4,000 calories of food daily, as compared with 2,000 calories required by the man lying quietly in bed. In a general way the amount of food a person needs varies with the weight, but the unit of food per pound of weight is highest in the first year of life and lessens year by year as one becomes older. The baby grows very rapidly in his first year and besides he takes a great deal of exercise. He works harder than an older person.

Foods are classed as Proteins, Fats, and Carbohydrates or Sugars. The proteins are the substances necessary for the growth and repair of the body tissues. The fats keep us warm and the carbohydrates supply energy. Eggs, milk, cheese and meat give the largest amount of protein; milk and butter the largest supply of fats, while sugar, jam, bread, milk, and cereals largely supply the carbohydrate. The following tables indicate the quantities of food and food values for the diet of—

### (1) Child Two to Four Years Old.

BREAKFAST—	Amount in ozs.	Protein.	Fats.	Carbohy- drates.	Calories.
Cereal.....	8	43	8	178	60
Egg (boiled).....	1.4	112	93	...	80
Bread (one slice).....	1	61	8	308	100
Butter.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	108	10	60
Milk.....	6	93	108	123	120
					420

DINNER—					
Meat.....	1	108	46	...	60
Potato.....	2	31	...	246	75
Green Vegetable.....	2	24	39	31	35
Bread (one slice).....	1	61	8	308	100
Butter.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	31	46	92	60
Dessert (Custard).....	1				
					330

SUPPER—					
Cereal.....	8	43	8	178	60
Milk.....	6	93	108	123	120
Crackers.....	..	6	6	46	20
Fruit (as baked apple)...	2	...	...	216	60
					260

## (2) Diet for Boy Nine Years Old.

BREAKFAST—	Amount.	Calories.
Toast .....	3 pieces .....	75
Butter .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ....	60
Cereal .....	3 oz. ....	75
Egg .....	1 .....	75
Sugar .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ....	30
Cocoa .....	7 oz. ....	200
DINNER—		
Broth .....	6 oz. ....	60
Meat .....	2 oz. ....	100
Green vegetable .....	3 oz. ....	90
Potato .....	3 oz. ....	90
Rice .....	3 oz. ....	90
Bread .....	2 slices .....	150
Butter .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ....	120
Dessert (Custard) .....	.....	160
SUPPER—		
Toast .....	2 slices .....	75
Egg .....	1 .....	75
Butter .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ....	115
Milk .....	8 oz. ....	160
Baked Apple .....	1 .....	90

## OPERATION OF NEW LICENSE LAW

With the launching into operation of the Ontario Temperance Act, and the abandonment of the license system as it has existed for the past twenty years, the Ontario License Board and the Department in connection have been called upon to dispose of a tremendous volume of work in a very short space of time. The fact that the new law, becoming operative on September 16th, touches so many phases of commercial as well as social life, and that an entirely new system is involved, has multiplied the activities of the administrative department for the time being. In addition to the issuance of Standard Hotel licenses to every section and corner of the Province, advice is required for druggists, manufacturers, physicians and others, as well as distillers, brewers and providers of public accommodation, who are directly answerable under the new legislation.

The general purport of the Ontario Temperance Act is fully recognized by this time. The five members of the Board of License Commissioners created under a special Act in 1915, were reappointed under the new measure and duly took the oath of office. This body is entrusted with the administration of the law and has jurisdiction throughout the Province.

To date more Standard licenses entitling hotel keepers to sell non-intoxicating drinks, cigars, and to conduct general restaurants, have been issued than the number of tavern licenses issued under the old license law. This is partly due to the fact that whereas formerly a number of temperance hotels carried on business, every hotel which now desires to dispense temperance drinks, must possess a Standard license. Thus many houses which were formerly divested of their licenses through Local Option or municipal control, are now taking out universal Standard privileges.

Four Vendors have been appointed under the Act to supply liquor which is required for manufacturing, mechanical, or scientific purposes. T. Ambrose Woods and J. S. Giles possess this privilege in Toronto, and E. B. Smith and Wm. Cleland in London and Hamilton respectively. In addition to druggists, duly qualified and registered as pharmaceutical chemists, Vendors may supply liquor upon medical prescriptions. Under the prescription of a physician a Vendor may sell for strictly medicinal purposes, ale, beer, and porter in quantities not exceeding one dozen bottles, containing not more than three half pints at any one time; wines and distilled liquor not exceeding one quart at any one time.

The matter of the status of Invalid Wines under the Act has already occasioned some consideration. The law does not prohibit the sale of such patent or proprietary medicines if "such medicine contains sufficient medication to prevent the same being used as a beverage." Three convictions have already been registered in the Courts against parties for violation of this provision. The wines concerned were known as Dr. Kilborn's, Dr. Coventry's, Puritan and Turner's.

An unusually interesting feature of the Board's work is developing in the treatment of lease problems occasioned by the coming into operation of the new legislation. Section 145 of the Ontario Temperance Act authorizes the Board to sanction termination of leases on premises under shop or tavern license heretofore. Three months' notice must be given of intention of cancellation by lessor or lessee. Already several parties have applied under this Section of the Act, evidence has been taken and the judgment of the Board duly registered.

Mr. Fred Dane, recently appointed Settlers' Loan Commissioner, retains his affiliation with the Board and will sit at the Council table as usual.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

### NORTHERN ONTARIO, THE LAND OF CLOVER

"Show your wares" is the slogan that has been adopted by the Colonization Branch of the Ontario Government in promoting settlement in Northern Ontario. "Show your wares," they believe, is to see and be convinced. And with this thought in mind a permanent exhibit—small but representative—of the field products of Northern Ontario has been arranged in the Government Immigration Office, 172 Front St. W., Toronto, opposite the Union Station.

The exhibit, while it conveys to newcomers at once some of the possibilities of the "Land of Promise," is worthy of the attention of those who have heard but never ascertained for themselves what Northern Ontario means to the Province as a whole.

The richness of the soil is emphasized on every hand, first by a collection of samples of fodder crops, such as clover, alfalfa and alsike, and then, by a number of native grasses (also good for fodder) that grow in profusion in Temiskaming, Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Kenora Districts. These, with sheaves of fall wheat and oats with large heads and straw five feet in length are declared proof that Northern Ontario will not yield to any other part of Canada first place in grain production. The cultivation of flax for seed and for fibre is being encouraged by the Dominion Flax Commissioner, with results which, he states, are exceeding his hopes.

The office breathes the free and optimistic spirit of the North. Information of every conceivable nature concerning the country is available. Enthusiasm is characteristic of the staff, which is trained to understand the needs of newcomers. The reception room is cheery and comfortable with proper facilities to accommodate women and children.

Few people are perhaps aware that in the midst of this city is maintained by the Government an institution that is something more than a turnstile through which settlers pass to their new heritage. It is a school where many things are taught to the profit of settler and citizen.

The Department extends an invitation to every person to take advantage of the innovation and know more about Northern Ontario.

### NEW PAPER PULP LIMITS OPENED UP

Under the plans that are now being evolved to promote the more rapid development and opening up of Northern Ontario, the policy of inviting manufacturing establishments to locate in the country is meeting with more than ordinary encouragement. The success that has attended the operation of the plants at Iroquois Falls on the Abitibi River has demonstrated the importance of this method, and to follow it up two new pulp limits are now being advertised for tender with the view of having large plants established adjacent to country where settlement can be directed.

The Pic River limit has an area of 1,400 square miles running north from the shores of Lake Superior between Schreiber and White River. The Black Sturgeon River pulp limit is in the Nipigon District having an area of 940 square miles. The purchaser of either limit must erect a pulp and paper mill at a cost of one million



dollars with a capacity of 150 tons of pulp per day, and employ an average of not less than 300 hands.

That is one side of the case. The other is the shortage of paper for news print and the increasing price which has already become a serious problem. With these mills established and furnishing their daily supply there will be a stabilizing effect on the market in this country which will benefit the community at large so far as the price of paper goes and providing employment for a large number of people in developing the resources of the country.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

The detailed report for the year ending the 31st December, 1915, has just been received from the printers. It contains, as usual, a large amount of statistical matter relating to insurance in the Province of Ontario. There are now 162 companies licensed by the Dominion and registered to transact business in the Province. Of these, 81 are transacting fire insurance, 47 life insurance and 34 accident, sickness, automobile and various other branches of the business. There are 22 companies registered for the transaction of ocean and inland marine insurance and 2 companies registered for the investment of surplus funds in the Province of Ontario. The companies licensed by this Department are, 70 purely mutual companies, 10 cash mutual and 5 stock companies. The mutual companies are principally located in the farming community of Ontario and are licensed to transact farm and non-hazardous business. The amount at risk at the 31st December was \$288,858,552.43, and the assets were \$9,785,510.19. The total cost of management was only \$124,821.93, which was a little higher than the year previous when it was only \$115,922.54. The amount of fire losses paid by this class of companies was \$446,553.65.

The cash mutual companies are divided into two classes, (1) companies without share capital (2) companies with share capital. The first mentioned class paid for losses during the year \$305,283.68. The assets at the end of the year amounted to \$3,274,410.54, while the total amount at risk was \$11,906,312.37. In the second class the amount of assets was \$651,580.08; the amount at risk was \$38,520,121.70, and the amount of losses paid during the year was \$263,055.28.

The licenses issued to agents transacting insurance business in the Province of Ontario all expired on the 30th day of September and from the 1st day of October to date some 4,500 agents have renewed their licenses leaving about 4,000 still unaccounted for. Doubtless these will attend to this important matter as soon as their attention is called to the delinquency.

### THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

During the month of August, 2,220 accidents were reported to the Board and in September, 2,435 notices were received. These figures show an appreciable increase over the corresponding months in 1915, when the accidents reported were 1,568 and 1,619 respectively. The increase is attributed largely to the pressure under which workmen are labouring in industries engaged in the production of munitions and war materials, and to the fact that the scarcity of labour has compelled employers to utilize the services of many young and unskilled hands. There has been an increase in the number of accidents to young boys and girls and to workmen during the first week of their employment in the factory or foundry before they have become accustomed to their machines.

### FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

Since the last report the Fire Marshal has commenced and closed 38 investigations into the cause and origin of various fires. These have mostly been conducted by Deputy Fire Marshals, *pro tempore*. Many of them have been into the cause and origin of fires in barns in the western part of the Province, which will be more fully dealt with later.

## ONLY THREE CASES OF INCENDIARISM.

Incendiarism has not, so far as our reports indicate, been prevalent, although in three cases definite proof of incendiarism was obtained. In one case the guilty party was arrested and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. In another case, the suspected party has been placed under arrest and has been committed for trial. In the third case, the culprit was partly a degenerate. He has been removed from the county and placed in good hands under proper surveillance. We have also succeeded in having committed for trial a party suspected of an incendiary action in March, last, which was the subject of a previous investigation in May of this year. This party now also stands committed for trial at the next session of the assizes in Waterloo County.

## BARN FIRES IN ONTARIO.

Barn fires to the number of 121 have been reported to the office during the months of August and September, and October, to date, has almost maintained an equal proportion. The distribution of the fires has been general in the western part of the Province, but more particularly in Lambton, Kent and Oxford Counties. It is estimated from the records made in the office, that in the fires of August and September, a loss of at least \$300,000 was sustained, of which about 60% was borne by insurance companies, and the balance by the farmers operating the farms.

These facts have given us much concern. We have had special investigators in the counties named whose reports are receiving the most careful consideration. At the commencement of our investigations apprehension was felt that the cause of many of the fires was either scientific incendiarism or was due to the design and operation of enemy emissaries. While we are not ready yet to pronounce a definite opinion as to what cause to attribute this epidemic to, we are quite sure that fear of the action on the part of enemy emissaries is absolutely unfounded.

In connection with the investigations, certain facts revealed will be presented to the authorities of our agricultural colleges and on receipt of reports from a scientific standpoint, it is the intention of the Fire Marshal's office to call a conference of those interested, whether as farmers' organizations, as insurance companies, or as economists, with a view to determining how far the cause, when it is determined, may be removed, and repetition of the loss of this year averted in the future.

It is a safe estimate that at least one million dollars a year is wasted in the Province of Ontario by unnecessary and avoidable barn fires, and we believe a full investigation will be justified whatever may be the cost in money or time expended to determine a remedy for this unexpected waste.

During the month two pamphlets have been issued by the Department, one on the "Duties, Responsibilities and Work of the Fire Marshal," by the Fire Marshal, and the second on "Electrical Safety Work in Ontario," and copies of these will be furnished on application to our office.

## NORTHERN ONTARIO CONFLAGRATION.

Reports to the Fire Marshal's Office from Northern Ontario are now closed, and after a very thorough and complete survey of the whole territory, the following figures are given out as the official record of the loss to created property in the conflagration of July 29 and 30, and August 2, 1916.

In all, 849 people have suffered loss, some of them, of course, having more than one property involved, but no effort has been made to ascertain the total number of buildings destroyed.

## FIFTY PER CENT. COVERED BY INSURANCE.

The aggregate loss sustained reaches a total of \$2,134,349.00. The insurance recovered or claimed upon licensed and unlicensed companies is \$1,045,585 and the loss sustained by the people in excess of insurance is \$1,088,764. In other words, about fifty per cent. of the actual loss on property is covered by insurance.

In this statement it must be understood no provision is made for loss on standing timber, but it does include pulpwood cut, stacked, and ready for delivery.

Of the claims upon insurance companies, \$654,922 is borne by the regular licensed companies, and the difference, amounting to \$390,663 is borne by unlicensed insurance companies. Of the latter, it is safe to say at this date practically all has been paid, or will very shortly be paid, with the exception of \$28,200. This amount represents claims upon a number of small unlicensed companies, the payment of which is not yet due. All, however, is due, and should be paid before the end of this month, and we shall then be in a better position to know what, if any, is to be the extent of the default in payment by the unlicensed companies.

#### LOSSES IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

A few localized figures may be of interest.

At Cochrane, the loss was spread over 203 people, whose total loss is about \$960,000, with \$525,000 of insurance.

At Matheson, the loss was sustained by 51 people for an amount of \$126,000, the total insurance here was only \$12,000.

At Iroquois Falls, which includes the loss of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, and their tenants, the loss was distributed among 31 people, with a valuation of \$316,000, and an insurance of \$289,000.

Pulpwood, not including the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, cut and ready for delivery is represented by a total of \$63,000 which carried insurance of \$43,000.

In the fire of August 2nd, which occurred in the New Liskeard District, and which involved the Townships of Harley, Dymond, Harris and Casey (including the Casey Cobalt Silver Mine, and the Croesus Mine), the loss was distributed over 124 people, who suffered to the extent of \$254,000, with insurance of \$135,000.

The settlers constitute by far the greatest number of sufferers, and represent the balance of the amount to the number of 345, with a loss of a little over \$300,000, upon which the total insurance was less than \$12,000.

#### MASS OF MIXED EVIDENCE COLLECTED.

Having thus obtained as full, complete and accurate a statement as it is possible to get, the Fire Marshal has now under consideration a mass of testimony taken in the country from settlers, prospectors, woodsmen and insurance men as to how a repetition of this disaster can be averted. The testimony is very mixed in its character, very contradictory, and very difficult of assembly in any concrete form, but the whole subject is being carefully considered and the Fire Marshal's conclusion will in due time be presented to the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

#### LONG CHASE BY PROVINCIAL POLICE

"Captured, convicted, sentenced," are three words which appeared on the records of the Provincial Police in connection with a murder in the Kenora District that rivals in romance some of the stories of the achievements of the North West Mounted Police. Away last spring, in the northwestern part of Ontario, near the Manitoba boundary, a mine caretaker, his wife and daughter were found murdered. The clues to the murder were few, and the prospect of following them up unpromising. Two Indians were suspected. But where they had disappeared to was a mystery.

Provincial Inspector McCurdy knew something about reading trails, so with Constable Simpson he set off, not knowing where his quest would lead him. After he had gone some distance he ascertained from other Indians that he was on the right track. He followed it through hundreds of miles of snow, ice and slush, exposed to all severities of weather, across into Manitoba, and on to the north when at last he overtook them. One was called Wapoiaki, the other Kee-wee-la-ka-me-sking. Both were comparatively well educated, and at first protested that they knew nothing of the murder.

After a round trip of between five and six hundred miles they were lodged in Kenora jail, tried at the assizes last week, and Wapoiaki was convicted of the murder.

The details of the crime are not of much account in this narrative. Wapoiaki claimed that he shot the woman at the instance of the other man. The object was plunder. But when faced with the facts at the trial he went into the box on his own behalf and told the story of how he himself had committed the crime.



The trip of the officers took altogether about six weeks during the most trying time of the year. They had to use snowshoes, dogs and canoes and trail as well long distances. Ontario does not run to the Arctic Ocean, but the fidelity of the police officers often leads them to endure privations just as severe.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The following is a brief summary of the work of this Branch for the month of September, 1916.

During the month of September, 748 inspections were made in 85 cities, towns and villages.

First inspections .....	480
Second inspections and re-visits .....	268
Total . . . . .	748

In these places, factories and mercantile establishments there were 6,815 males and females employed. Birth certificates were ordered and secured for 18 of questionable age.

Complaints this month related chiefly to child labour, and on investigation were pretty generally sustained, 26 children under 14 years of age being dismissed from the various factories; only one out of the 27 reported being able to produce a certificate showing that the legal age had been reached.

About 300 recommendations were made in connection with the different Sections of the Act, the majority relating to the guarding of machinery and general safety of employees. Reports indicate that conditions are very fair, and compliances are on the whole satisfactory.

Owing to exigencies of trade Overtime Permits were issued as follows:

Under Sec. 34 .....	14
Special under Sec. 32 (military contracts) .....	5
Special under Sec. 70 (bake shops) .....	3
Special under Sec. 70 (to set sponge) .....	2
Total . . . . .	24

During September, 257 accidents were reported, 254 non-fatal and 3 fatal. This is a slight increase over last month in non-fatal, but a decrease in fatal accidents, 198 non-fatal being reported in August with 5 fatal.

Two explosions occurred during the month. One in the Aloxite furnace room of a cyanamid plant resulting in injury to four employees and some damage to the plant. In another factory a baking oven used for drying shells exploded, but fortunately no one was injured and only minor damage was done to the building.

No boiler explosions were reported.

### STATIONARY ENGINEERS' BOARD.

Considerable work is entailed in the office of the Stationary Engineers' Board at this particular season of the year preparatory to the renewing of the engineers' certificates for the coming year. Each engineer is sent a notice reminding him that it is necessary for him to send in the required renewal fee of one dollar by a given date, and is also sent an envelope addressed to this office in which to send the fee.

In addition, the usual routine of the office goes on, such as conducting examinations, passing upon examination papers, receiving applications and fees for examination.

### PROVINCIAL PLOWING MATCH

The Annual Provincial Plowing Match under the auspices of the Ontario Plowmen's Association will be held on "Meadowbrook" farm, the property of Mr. R. J. Fleming, Kingston Road, near Whitby, the 2nd of November, commencing at 9 a.m., Large and valuable prizes will be offered. In addition to the competitions in walking plows, there will be given exhibitions of tractors on November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, showing the capabilities of modern machinery in tilling the soil. For instance, some of the light tractors will plow several furrows, besides pulling a harrow and seeder all in one sweep. This will be the largest and most interesting meeting of all interested in the better cultivation of the soil ever held in Canada. Already 31 light tractors, suitable for Ontario farmers, have made entry. It is expected that in the three days of the match, several hundred acres will be plowed. Special railway rates have been arranged for as follows:—

#### FARE AND ONE-THIRD, RETURN.

1. From all stations in Canada east of and including Armstrong, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie and the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers.
2. Fare Basis—one-way ordinary first-class fare and one-third for the round trip.
3. Going Dates—Good going all trains October 30th until November 3rd, inclusive.
4. Return limit—All tickets valid for return until November 5th, 1916.

#### JITNEY AND MEAL SERVICE.

There will be a jitney service from the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk stations at Whitby, from the Grand Trunk at Pickering and the Canadian Northern at Greenburn and also from Toronto, leaving the King Edward Hotel at convenient hours.

Warm meals and lunches will be provided at current rates.

Automobiles will be parked, checked and guarded.

### ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 22nd and 23rd, for which an excellent programme has been prepared. A number of prominent experts in Civic Improvement and gardening will be present and deliver addresses and take an active part in the Convention, which will doubtless be largely attended by all who are interested in everything that goes to the making of city, town and village beautiful. Meetings are open to the public. Single fare rates on the Standard Certificate plan have been arranged for, good going November 17th to 23rd inclusive, returning not later than the 27th.

### ONTARIO VEGETABLE GROWERS' CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association will be held in the Railway Committee Rooms, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Tuesday, November 21st, commencing at 9 a.m. A number of vegetable experts, including several from the United States will be present and deliver addresses. This Association is making rapid progress in all the different lines of work it is engaged in. The Vegetable Field Crop Competitions have been very successful this year and much interest is manifested in them by members of all the branches in the Province. Meetings opened to all interested.

Single fare rates on the Standard Certificate plan have been arranged for, good going November 17th to 23rd inclusive, returning not later than the 27th.

## STALLION ENROLLMENT IN ONTARIO

All stallions being used for service in the Province of Ontario must be inspected and their name and breeding enrolled in the office of the Live Stock Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. A certificate of Enrolment is given which in effect is a license permitting stallions to be used for that year. Below is given by counties the breeders of horses enrolled in Ontario for 1916.

SUMMARY FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE  
NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF STALLIONS ENROLLED  
DURING 1916.

County.	Clyde.	Per.	Shire.	Bel. Dr.	Fr. Can.	Suff.	Stan. Br.	Thor.	Hack.	Fr. Ch.	Ger. Ch.	Ponies and Morgans.	Total Pure Breds.	% of Pure Breds.	Grades.	Total Horses.
Brant .....	8	7	1	1	1		2	3				1	24	69	11	35
Bruce .....	43	7	2				6	1	1			1	61	67	30	91
Carleton .....	31	3	1	1			2					1	39	72	15	54
Dufferin .....	31	3					4	1		1			40	78	11	51
Dundas .....	12	3					3	1	3				22	58	16	38
Durham .....	31	2	1				4	4	4		1	1	44	85	8	52
Elgin .....	14	8	4		1		6	2	1		1		37	80	9	46
Essex .....	21	18		3			7	1	1		1		50	66	26	76
Frontenac .....	4	5					6		1				16	42	22	38
Glengarry .....	18	6					5		3				32	67	16	48
Grenville .....	3	3		1			5	1					13	62	8	21
Grey .....	60	6					6	1	1	1			75	79	19	94
Haldimand .....	17	6	3				7	1	1				34	68	16	50
Halton .....	11	5	2		1		3	1	1				24	75	8	32
Hastings .....	13	6			1		10	1	1				31	48	34	65
Huron .....	58	8	7				19	1					93	76	30	123
Kent .....	31	31	2	1			19					2	86	70	36	122
Lambton .....	54	6	6	1			15	1		1			84	78	24	108
Lanark .....	25	4	2	1			5	4					41	67	20	61
Leeds .....	5	3			1		1	2					12	48	13	25
Lennox & Addington .....	9	6	1				2	1					19	66	10	29
Lincoln .....	6	1					1						8	53	7	15
Middlesex .....	62	14			1		26	3	2		2		110	77	32	142
Norfolk .....	7	11					4	2		1			25	62	15	40
Northumberland .....	19	10					5	2			1		36	68	17	53
Ontario .....	62	9					7	1	5				84	87	12	96
Oxford .....	39	8	1				9	1	1				59	77	18	77
Peel .....	32	9	3				8	3	3	1			59	90	6	65
Perth .....	51	5	1				11	3	1				72	84	14	86
Peterboro .....	18	5					1						24	54	20	44
Prescott .....	5	4	1		1		1	1					12	33	25	37
Prince Edward .....	4	5					2						11	43	15	26
Renfrew .....	14	11			1		8	2	3				39	60	26	65
Russell .....	9	3					1						13	39	20	33
Simcoe .....	60	11		1			10		5	1			88	73	32	120
Stormont .....	5	3					1						9	39	14	23
Victoria .....	37	4	1		1		2	1	2				48	68	22	70
Waterloo .....	26	5					3	1		1			36	77	11	47
Welland .....	2	5	4	2			3	1					17	65	9	26
Wellington .....	51	11					3	2	3				70	80	17	87
Wentworth .....	9	5	1	1			8	2					26	74	9	35
York .....	66	19	4				14	9	2	1			115	85	20	135
New Ontario .....	32	15					5		1	1			54	41	75	129
Outside points .....	10	1		1			1						13	62	8	21
	1,125	320	47	15	5	4	270	36	63	7	7	6	1,905	70	826	2,731



# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

NOVEMBER, 1916

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL FARM AT FORT WILLIAM

The primary object in the establishment of Industrial Farms in the Provincial Judicial Districts was to care for the prisoners committed to the jails in the towns of the districts. These prisoners either had to be conveyed to the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph or serve their sentence in the district jail. The conveying of prisoners to Guelph and their return to their homes at the expiry of their sentence imposed a considerable financial burden on the Province because of the great distances, Fort William being over eight hundred miles from Toronto. The district jails were small and entirely inadequate to care for the numbers of prisoners that were accumulated by the rapidly growing populations of the north. Furthermore, they provided no means of work whereby the man committed to the jail could maintain a good physical condition or build up a half wrecked body, nor was there any means by which he could be forced to do something towards his own support. The establishment of the Industrial Farm is an extension of the reformatory and economic policy for the care of delinquents which has been the marked feature of the administration of this part of the work of the Provincial Secretary.

#### PIONEER WORK IN THE BUSH.

The first Industrial Farm was established in Thunder Bay district near Fort William. One thousand acres of Crown land was set aside for this purpose. On June 12th, 1912, the Superintendent, J. R. Elliott, two guards, nine or ten prisoners and a team of horses arrived at the farm. They cleared away the bush to obtain sufficient space to erect tents and by nightfall the Farm was established. In less than a month over forty prisoners were working on the farm, land was cleared and vegetables and potatoes planted. By winter, dormitories for the men, officers and guards' quarters, and temporary stables for the horses had been erected. The chopping of the bush had been steadily proceeded with and was continued during the winter and the following year. By the spring of 1914 about seven hundred acres had been slashed and mostly burned. The bush was not heavy but exceedingly thick. The ground when cleared of bush was so thickly covered with stumps that it was impossible to work it to advantage. For this reason it was necessary to stump all the land before it could be cropped. The spring of 1914 saw fifty acres clear of stumps. To-day, about three hundred acres are entirely clear of obstruction and the binder and mowing machine work as smoothly as they do on the fine old farms of southern Ontario. The remainder of the cleared land has been seeded with permanent pasture grass and this past summer over one hundred head of cattle and about one hundred and fifty sheep and lambs have had ample pasturage. In fact, there has been more grass all summer than there is stock to consume it.

#### CATTLE THRIVED IN THE NORTHERN WINTER.

In the spring of 1914 a large stock and storage barn was undertaken. An ideal site was selected and by winter a barn 140 by 40 feet with complete concrete basement had been erected. The timbers for the framework and the rafters were all secured on the place and hewed and prepared by carpenters with the aid of prisoners. The stabling in the basement provided stalls for fourteen horses and twenty stalls for cows. The remainder is divided into box stalls where about fifty additional cows and calves may be accommodated. The stable is splendidly lighted throughout and the floors are all finished in concrete with proper drainage and excellent ventilation is supplied so that thoroughly comfortable and sanitary accommodation is provided. As such construction is necessarily expensive, it was considered wise to experiment with a very cheap type of construction, in order to see if it was possible to winter steers satisfactorily in the severe climate of the north without the protection of very

warm stabling. Accordingly, in the fall of 1915, a shed built with a framework of rough timbers cut from the bush and sheeted with one thickness of matched siding was erected, in which sixteen steers were kept all winter with perfect satisfaction. They grew well and developed a splendid covering of hair that was almost as thick as fur, went on to the grass in the spring and have made splendid gains during the summer. This fall more sheds have been erected and it is expected to winter about fifty cattle in this manner. A sheep shed 150 by 16 feet has been erected to take care of the flock. At the rear of the barn a small power house has been built, where there is installed an eighteen horse-power gasoline engine, which supplies power to pump the water for the institution, run the grain grinder, the straw and hay cutter and root pulper, and it is expected also to operate an electric light plant with the same power.

#### A COMPRESSED AIR WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

To the original thousand has been added another two hundred acres through which a fine creek runs and from this the main water supply is secured. The creek is situated nearly half a mile from the barns and power house. In order to avoid the necessity for the operation of a second power plant at the creek, the compressed air system of pumping was adopted whereby a storage tank for compressed air is placed in the power house, the air being compressed by the gasoline engine operating an air pump. From the tank a pipe is laid in the trench of the water main to a well at the creek and the compressed air flowing through this pipe operates a pump in the well, which forces the water up the water main. As long as there is air under pressure in the tank, the system is automatic, as the moment a tap is opened, the pump at the well starts pumping and maintains the pressure on the water main.

#### NINE HUNDRED ACRES ENCLOSED IN WIRE FENCE.

During the summer of 1915 a residence for the Superintendent was erected and fitted with furnace, bath, water and sewage system complete. This summer it presented a pretty sight with its trim lawn and flowers. A good gravel road runs past the front of the house from the main highway to the dormitories and barns and continues away back through the middle of the place and provides means of access to the fields. Nine hundred acres of the place has been enclosed with woven wire fence and the cleared land neatly divided into fields and pasture land. A fifty foot lane runs through the middle of the farm and connects with the barnyard, grounds and main road.

#### EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

This year about two hundred tons of hay has been harvested and about forty acres of grain crop. A splendid vegetable and small fruit garden has been developed and roots and potatoes are grown in considerable quantities. This year the farm has produced more potatoes than are required for the institution, has supplied itself with ample vegetables and more than enough pork, mutton and beef to supply its needs for the next year.

#### VARIED SOIL AND CONFIGURATION OF LAND.

The bulk of the soil is heavy dark clay loam but there are some sections of sharp loam and a considerable acreage of sandy loam. A section of high, hilly land provides an excellent location for sheep. The varied character of the soil is especially suitable for the variety of products required; hay, grain, pasture, potatoes, roots and garden vegetables. It is intended to make a stock farm of the place and to this end grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle are being bred to pure bred Hereford bulls and from these will be reared all the cattle the place will carry. Sheep are also being bred and it is expected to develop a flock of about three hundred.

#### EXPERIMENTAL FARM PLOTS.

Much agricultural experiment work is required to be done for the whole region of Northern Ontario. Recognizing the need, the Ontario Department of Agriculture has entered into a co-operative arrangement with the Provincial Secretary's Department,



whereby a certain section of the farm is being laid out in experimental plots, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. To further this work the Provincial Secretary's Department is now completing the erection of a greenhouse 84 by 20 feet, divided into two sections, with potting house, offices, storage section and heating plant. This will not only give accommodation for experimental work but will supply a need of the farm itself.

#### WILDERNESS TRANSFORMED IN FIVE YEARS.

All this work has been accomplished in four and one-half years. When one considers that this whole tract was solid scrub and bush so short a time ago and that to day a modern farm with excellent buildings thoroughly stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and supplied with implements and greenhouses, has taken its place, this development stands as one of the most progressive of the many excellent works of the Ontario Government and reflects great credit on the Superintendent and Officers of the farm who have laboured so faithfully to carry out the policy of the Department.

As to the inmates—who can doubt the beneficial effects of the clear air, good food and hard work that has gone into the making of the place? At the Industrial Farm a man has a chance to make a fresh start in life.

#### ABSTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH, 1915

The following extracts from the Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health now in press will be of general interest:—

“Applications for the approval of the Board in matters relating to sewerage and waterworks systems and extensions thereto are now forwarded by nearly all municipalities contemplating work of this character. The estimated cost of the work thus submitted, reported upon and approved amounted in the year 1915 to the sum of \$4,679,496.94, subdivided as follows:—

Water supplies and new water systems, 6 applications approved, estimated cost .....	\$637,286 82
New water purification works, 5 applications approved, estimated cost .....	199,950 00
Extensions to existing waterworks, 80 applications approved, estimated cost .....	995,130 72
Sewage disposal systems, 3 applications approved, estimated cost .....	91,180 13
Extensions to sewage systems, 192 applications approved, estimated cost .....	2,755,949 27
Total of applications, 286; estimated cost .....	\$4,679,496 94

#### SCHEME OF CO-ORDINATION SUGGESTED.

“There is an evident lack of co-operation between the numerous officials of the various municipalities throughout the Province. The efforts now being made by the Hydro-Electric Commission (Municipal Electrical Association), the Ontario Municipal Association and the Health Officers' Association, are not co-ordinated and the several meetings are held at different times. The City Engineers of the Province are now dealing with upwards of \$10,000,000 of expenditure annually and have no active association where at annual conference matters of municipal management can be freely discussed with an informal interchange of ideas and cost data. An amalgamation or a joint annual meeting of these Associations and of the suggested Conference of City Engineers at a convenient period (possibly a season of four days at or prior to the holding of the Canadian National Exhibition) with papers, for combined meetings, covering matters of Public Health, Town Planning, Municipal Finance and Civic Betterment, would, I believe, be practical and should promote a large attendance, especially when municipalities perceive the advantage of requiring the attendance of and paying the expenses of their several delegates.”

## VITAL STATISTICS IN ONTARIO FOR 1915

The report of the Registrar General (Births, Marriages and Deaths) will be issued this month. An unlooked for delay in the printers being unable for that length of time to procure the paper used in the Report may postpone the date of its appearance to near the end of the month.

In the meantime, the following figures for 1915 are supplied:

	Births.	Ratio.	Marriages.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
Entire Province .....	67,032	24.2	23,506	8.8	33,294	12.0
Cities .....	27,283	24.8	12,304	12.5	13,080	12.8
Towns .....	3,862	30.0	1,390	11.3	2,053	15.9
Rural .....	35,887	22.1	9,812	6.2	18,161	11.2

There were 34,701 male and 32,331 female births, i.e., 107 male for every 100 female births. There were 33,738 more births than deaths. There were 1,472 illegitimate births, or 21.9 in every 1,000 births. Of pairs of twins, there were 678 pairs born consisting of 683 males and 673 females. Of triplet births, there were 6 cases, being 9 males and 9 females.

Most marriages occur in the cities where 52.34 per cent. of all marriages occurred. In the towns, 5.91 per cent., and in the rural municipalities 41.75 per cent. of the total number occurred. The number solemnized by license was 20,763 or 88.31 per cent. of the whole, while 2,743 or 11.69 per cent. were solemnized by publication of banns.

Of deaths, 39.35 per cent. occurred in the cities, 6.17 per cent. in the towns and 54.48 per cent. in the rural municipalities.

The five highest causes are as follow::

Organic heart diseases .....	2,853
Tuberculosis .....	2,466
Pneumonia .....	2,352
Cancer .....	1,982
Apoplexy .....	1,418

Deaths from tuberculosis. The ratio per 100,000 of population was 89, being .04 greater than for 1914.

The number of infants who died under one year of age was 6,838, being 102 per 100,000 births. In the cities the rate was 144.5; in the towns, 110; in the rural municipalities, 92.8 per 100,000 births.

## NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The 23rd Annual Report just published for year ending 1915-16 of the work done in this interesting and citizen building department of the Government, shows the care taken of the neglected children in the Province, and the great need there is for further activities in every place on behalf of our little ones.

On the 1st January, 1916, there were on the records 10,465 children who had been made wards of Children's Aid Societies in previous years.

During 1915 the number made wards was 962, and 503 voluntarily handed over to care of societies. Of children 782 were Protestants and 180 Roman Catholics.

The following table representing five years will give an idea of the number annually made wards:—

	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Total
1911 .....	503	101	604
1912 .....	742	155	897
1913 .....	823	194	1,017
1914 .....	728	176	904
1915 .....	782	180	962

## JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

The Twenty-third Annual Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, just issued, states:—

Changes brought about by the war are probably nowhere more evident than in the work of placing out British children in homes in this Province.

Three things have operated to cause a falling off in this class of work: 1st, there is the financial stringency; 2nd, the uncertainty of ocean travel; and 3rd, the fact that the work of young people, especially the growing boys, is urgently needed in their own towns and villages. While in former years the number of children brought over from the Mother Land was as high as 2,000 in one year; the number during 1915 was under 700. Of this number 450 were boys and 230 girls. Less than 200 of these children arrived during the past summer.

## SOCIETIES PLACING CHILDREN.

The following table shows at a glance the Societies engaged in the work and the number of children placed out by each of them:—

Agencies.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
The Dublin Coombe, Hespeler .....	...	...	...
Dr. Barnado's Homes .....	164	133	297
Catholic Emigration Society .....	84	39	123
Quarrier's Home, Brockville .....	33	...	33
Fegan's Home, Toronto .....	76	...	76
Miss Birt's Distributing Home .....	49	22	71
McPherson's Home, Stratford .....	14	16	30
Salvation Army .....	28	22	50
Stephenson's Home, Hamilton .....	...	...	...
Church of England Home, Niagara-on-Lake. ....	...	...	...
	448	232	680

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

There are four Industrial Schools in Ontario to which children of wayward tendencies can be committed by magisterial order. The cost of maintenance is \$4.20 per week for each pupil. The Government pays half of this, \$2.10, while the municipality from which the child comes pays the other half. The Victoria and Alexandra Schools receive Protestant boys and girls, while the St. John's and St. Mary's receive Roman Catholic boys and girls, respectively.

The following total gives the amount received by the schools last year, 1915:—

Victoria School, Mimico .....	\$67,525 12
Alexandra School, East Toronto .....	27,430 72
St. John's School, East Toronto .....	22,463 62
St. Mary's School, Toronto .....	8,811 84
Total amount received by four schools in 1915.....	\$126,231 30
Total amount received by four schools in 1910.....	87,847 30
Increase in five years, 44 per cent. ....	\$38,384 00

The advance in cost is not due to any undue growth in the number of children, but to the high cost of living. The schools are overcrowded according to the report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent children. Victoria has 305 boys, with capacity for about 200 or 225; St. John's has 100 with proper accommodation for only 75; St. Mary's has 50 children with accommodation for 25, but are now building an extensive addition to the school premises; Alexandra School has 115 with room for only 85 or 90. Constant effort is being made to place out children speedily, the average stay in these schools being about eighteen months. All commitments are indefinite, with supervision until 21.



### FREE DISTRIBUTION OF ANTITOXIN.

The first statistics available in regard to the biological products supplied free of charge to the public of Ontario are published below:

For nine months, from February 1st to October 31st, 1916.

Smallpox Vaccine .....	26,985	points
Diphtheria Antitoxin .....	120,224,000	units
Anti-Meningitis Serum .....	28,980	c.c.
Tetanus Antitoxin .....	2,422,500	units
Pasteur Preventive—Treatment of Rabies .....	48	patients treated
Anti-Typhoid Vaccine, for use of civil population .....	20,006	doses
Anti-Typhoid Vaccine, for use of Militia .....	467,541	doses

Of the 854 cities, towns, villages and townships in the Province, 539 municipalities have made requisition for and received free serums.

Many letters commending the Government upon its action in the matter of supplying these products free to the people of the Province have been received, among them the following communication which speaks for itself:

“Kindly accept the thanks of the ..... family and myself for your kindness in supplying free antitoxin which I administered to their son, Edward, who was suffering from an attack of acute tetanus. His recovery is entirely due to the use of the free serum, as the family is very poor and would have been unable to procure it themselves.”

### SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

During the past month 230 discharged soldiers have been found employment by the Work Department of the Commission in Toronto, and 757 men have been returned from overseas' service to the Province.

Over 150 claims for pension on behalf of the widows and children of soldiers killed in action have been forwarded to the Pension Board, and satisfactory settlements made in each case. A visit has also been paid by a member of the staff on the dependents of deceased soldiers, so that, where necessary, any assistance could be readily given.

Classes for the re-education of disabled soldiers are being carried on at the Spadina Military Hospital, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, and the Central Military Convalescent Home on College Street, Toronto. Courses in which instruction are being given, at present, are the following:

A preparatory course including penmanship, spelling and correct English and elementary arithmetical calculations.

The commercial course including rapid calculation, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting.

A course in railway telegraphy, including also a thorough drill in standard rules and Train Order Signals.

A shop course beginning with woodworking and including steel-square work, cabinet making and general carpentry.

Other practical courses are also projected, also a course for those intending to write upon the Civil service qualifying examinations.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The offices of the Commission will be transferred before the December issue of this bulletin to 116 College Street, Toronto, to which it is respectfully requested that all communications after the 1st of December be addressed.

### THRIFT IN HOSPITALS

Present conditions tend to impress upon members of the Boards of Management in the Hospitals of this Province and upon the community generally the great value of proper business methods, expert knowledge, careful buying and proper storing of hospital supplies, especially food and drugs. Above all the good judgment, or good fortune of those who may have a garden or small farm in connection with hospitals and other public charities is now appreciated as it ought to be.

During the past year many public charities have been inspected where eggs, butter, poultry, fresh vegetables, winter vegetables and many other important articles of diet have been produced on the premises, so to speak, thus following the example so well set on a grand scale in the management of the Provincial Institutions.

Next to the expert knowledge and good management which is shown in producing the above supplies comes the systematic method of dealing with accounts and purchases for the benefit of hospitals or other charities.

Several of the General Hospitals in the cities and towns of Ontario are fortunate in having a Superintendent who manages his or her household accounts so well that the Board is relieved from all anxiety about such matters.

There have been, it is true, a few instances during the year where extravagance was detected and the accounts appeared to have been allowed to keep themselves, as it were, but fortunately these instances were few and far between.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

### INSPECTION OF MOVING PICTURE THEATRES

During the present year there are in operation 379 moving picture theatres throughout the Province of Ontario as against 355 in operation last year.

This fact is a proof that the stringency of money is not so great as it appears to be and that more of our people are taking advantage of this cheap form of recreation.

There appears to be some misunderstandings as to license fees as there are two separate licenses, one for moving picture exhibitions and the other for dramatic, vaudeville, etc. performances, and in order to give both of these entertainments in any one theatre, the two licenses are absolutely necessary.

The Regulation referring to dramatic, etc., theatres, reads: Theatre shall mean a building or hall or any premises, room or place used for dramatic, operatic, vaudeville, or spectacular representations or performances, but shall not include a building where *only* moving pictures and one act of vaudeville is given during a performance.

The vaudeville act allowed in moving picture theatres without procuring of the theatre license is an act of not more than two persons, with no change of scenery and to take up not more than twenty minutes.

The Regulation under which moving picture exhibitors' licenses are issued places them in three classes, each according to population of the municipality, thus: 15,000 population and over, \$150; under 15,000 population and over 3,000, \$100; all others, \$75.

Periodical inspections are made and it is reported that the law is being fully observed.

### ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

The appeal of the British Red Cross for Trafalgar Day, 1916, which was in charge of the Organization of Resources Committee, has met with a response that far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. At the time of going to press, the total contributions amount to \$1,600,000 and there are many municipalities which have not yet made their contributions, especially the rural municipalities.

When the appeal was received from Lord Lansdowne there were some who doubted if the response in 1916 would be nearly as generous as in the preceding year, when the appeal was new and when over \$1,500,000 was secured. However, these fears were not realized and, aided by the splendid advertising campaign, the cost of which was defrayed by the Ontario Government, the different municipalities combined to make

an even more generous response than in 1915 when the need of the British Red Cross was not nearly as great as it is now. There were many municipalities that gave up to three times as much as they did in 1915 and there were not a few that gave at the rate of \$2.00 a head of population.

On November 20th, the first payment of Ontario's contribution to the British Red Cross was cabled to the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.V.O., M.P., Chairman of the Joint War Committee, of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John. The receipt of this contribution (£250,000) was acknowledged to His Honour, Sir John S. Hendrie, Lieut.-Governor, by Lord Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross Society, by the following cable:—

"Most grateful thanks for first instalment of Ontario's munificent gift to the British Red Cross. Lansdowne."

This grateful acknowledgment will be received with pleasure by all those who contributed to the urgent work of the British Red Cross.

### MUNITIONS LABOUR

Shortly after the formation of the Organization of Resources Committee, it undertook the work of making a general survey of labour conditions in munition plants in Ontario. The work was undertaken because of the fact that the munitions output was not satisfactory to the Imperial Munitions Board and because it was claimed that labour scarcity was the cause of the shortage of output.

Shortly after the Committee had completed its investigation, Mr. Mark Irish, M.P.P., was appointed Director of Labour for the Imperial Munitions Board and the Organization of Resources Committee at once handed over to him the results of its investigation. These were of invaluable service to Mr. Irish in getting his department organized. Later, Dr. Abbott, Secretary of the Organization of Resources Committee, was loaned temporarily by the Committee to Mr. Irish to act in the capacity of Director of Munitions Labour for the Province of Ontario.

### CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

In accordance with the purposes of the Organization of Resources Committee," to co-operate as far as possible with all existing patriotic organizations," the Committee has undertaken to act as headquarters for the field secretaries in Ontario of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. This was done at the request of Sir Herbert Ames, who held a conference at the Committee's rooms last week.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund must raise at least \$6,000,000 in Ontario next year. One million of this amount has been promised by the Ontario Government from the proceeds of the Ontario Government war tax and the remainder will come from County Council grants, voluntary contributions from urban municipalities and collections in the unorganized districts of Northern Ontario.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### INSURANCE—PREVENTION OF FIRES

The Department is now engaged in the preparation of the annual statements for loan companies, trust companies, insurance companies and friendly societies. These will be mailed to the parties interested early in the month of December so that the preparation of the several reports may be promptly started.

There has been considerable discussion of late over the question of spontaneous combustion and it has been stated over and over again that spontaneous combustion is very rare in Ontario. A demonstration of spontaneous combustion was made recently by one of the large companies in Dayton, Ohio, for the education of its employees. In order to impress the danger on the minds of the employees of allowing waste paper of any kind to accumulate, it was decided to demonstrate just how fire might be started without the application of a match of any kind. A large tin box,



from which one side had been removed was placed in the hall window of the safety office. In this each morning were placed three rags saturated with linseed oil and loosely confined in a dry rag which held the heat. In a few hours later the rags became a smouldering mass and burst into flame. The explanation is that linseed oil is fast drying and when finely divided on a cotton cloth a large surface of the oil is exposed to the air, large quantities of oxygen are absorbed and heat is produced. The outside cloth conserves this heat, finally the temperature becomes so high that the cloth burns. Hundreds of fires are caused in various parts of the country in such ways as this. Soot, linen, paper, cotton or woolen stuff, when soaked with relatively small quantities of oil and exposed to a limited access of air take fire. A mop that has been used to polish floors and soaked in fast drying oil will ignite and cause fire very rapidly.

Mothers should put the matches beyond the reach of children. They do not know or do not think that they are toying with the life of every child and the neighbors' property when they permit it to be at all possible for children to get matches. A loaded gun is not more dangerous.

The majority of fires occur in dwellings and barns in the Province of Ontario, and yet people seem slow to learn the danger of carrying lighted candles and broken lanterns lighted into barns, and keeping the ashes in any other than a safe metal receptacle in their cellars. Every householder should see to it that there is a general cleaning up of all refuse in the cellars which should be destroyed. The hazard of winter is not far removed and before you are aware of it cold weather will demand fires in the furnace or grates, in the kitchen and parlor stoves. How about your stove-pipes and chimneys? Are they in a fit condition for the winter's wear? Get busy without further delay.

Do not carry a lighted match into a clothes closet unless you are prepared to carry the furniture out of the house.

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### FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

Since our last report, covering a period of a little less than three weeks, we have begun and closed twenty-six investigations into twenty-six fires, and at the time of writing, a number of investigations are being conducted from the extreme Thunder Bay District to the South in Essex County and to the East in Carleton County.

An investigation was held at Waterford, Ontario, on October 30th into a fire which occurred on October 26th and which destroyed the most valuable block in this village. As a result of the investigation, which was conducted by Deputy Marshal *pro tempore* Geo. F. Lewis, evidence of such a direct nature was adduced that subsequently two men were arrested on charges connecting them with the origin of the fire and now await trial.

The co-operation of the local officials of the Town of Waterford in this case was of material advantage and evidenced a very commendable spirit to ascertain by every available means all that was associated with this particular crime.

Since our last report, a number of fires have occurred in the west end of the City of Toronto,—nothing very large in amount, but evidently of incendiary origin. We secured the services of the local detective force through Chief Inspector Kennedy, one of whose officials succeeded in obtaining a confession from a little girl ten years old that she had set two of the fires to "see the blaze."

### BARN FIRES.

Barn fires all over the Province continue to create a good deal of uneasiness and anxiety. In some of the western counties, fear is generally expressed that some of the fires have been wilfully set by alien enemies, but after investigation as fully as possible into a large number of specific cases, we have not been able to find the least direct or indirect evidence of such a plot. In our examination we have been assisted by the Provincial Police Department and their reports quite coincide with those made by the investigators of our own department.

While we are quite positive that no such thing as "scientific incendiarism" exists in the matter of barn fires, we are still far from reaching a satisfactory conclusion as to why the epidemic occurred and is still being maintained.

Farmers do not believe in spontaneous combustion, and while this cause must not by any means be attributed to all the fires, the evidence adduced in a number of specific cases leads to no other conclusion.

#### SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

With the consent of the Honourable the Attorney-General, we are trying to arrange for a thorough scientific and practical demonstration of the causes of spontaneous combustion in barns, and for this purpose we hope to make an arrangement with Prof. W. H. Day, B.A., Professor of Physics of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to enter upon a thorough investigation. Prof. Day has done more than any man living to suppress barn fires from lightning, and if we can secure an equally favorable result from his anticipated research into the spontaneous combustion question, we hope a substantial advance may be made in a demonstration of the causes and means of remedying same.

#### THE ALIEN ENEMY THEORY.

In the western part of Ontario too much prominence has been perhaps given to the alien enemy of scientific incendiary theory and we are satisfied that these theories have inflamed the minds of the mentally and morally degenerate and have created an atmosphere which has led to some of the fires being deliberately set.

One illustration came before us this month that is worthy of record. While one of our investigators was in Oxford County, the local press at Tillsonburg received a communication over the telephone that an exploded bomb had been discovered on one of the farms about two miles away, but had fortunately failed to accomplish its purpose inasmuch as no fire had ensued. It was the original intention of a local editor to write this up as a real sensation, but he was prevailed upon by our officer to drive out with him first and see the alleged explosive machine before using the columns of his paper. On investigation it was found that this "infernal machine" was nothing more nor less than a burnt-out battery of an electric torch in the possession of a youth.

The scare article, of course, was not inserted, but it may form a warning to the public not to take all they hear as gospel truth.

#### ONTARIO ELECTRICAL HAZARDS.

In the July, 1916, PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN, special reference was made to defective electrical wiring and the wilful tampering with electrical appliances as being a prolific cause of fire. Subsequent to the writing of the above article the Hydro-Electric Commission received the assent of the Governor-in-Council to a revised system of rules and regulations which imposed penalties, very severe in some cases, for infraction of the rules and regulations. Since then the Inspection Department of the Hydro-Electric Commission has been invoking the penalty clauses of the rules and regulations in a number of instances. A number of offenders in Hamilton, Toronto and other places have been brought before the courts and those guilty of the offence have been fined ten dollars and costs in each case. Five of such instances have occurred in the City of Toronto within the last twenty-one days. We are also advised of a number of persons who were impervious to instructions from the Inspection Department having been prevailed upon to make the necessary improvements without invoking the assistance of the law courts. Some of them, before the penalty clauses were adopted, absolutely refused to make improvements, although life and property were both in serious danger.

The most prevalent offence centres around the carrying out of new wiring without a permit from the Inspection Department, and most of the offenders have been wiring contractors, who had not executed standard work. It was equally known that the inferior work has led to several fires.

We think the action of the Inspection Department in prosecuting offenders will, without question, have a salutary effect, and will do more than anything else to introduce correct practices.

The Commission has an enormous task on its hands and it should not be hampered by the practices of incompetent or unreliable contractors or by owners of property who allow safety devices and appliances adopted by the Commission to be tampered with.

The punishment so far meted out by the magistrates has been a nominal one, but if this fails to effect the proper remedy, the Commission will no doubt ask for severer penalties until the evil is stamped out.



## FIRE MARSHALS MEET IN TENNESSEE.

The Fire Marshal will be in attendance at the annual convention of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America, convened for Nashville, Tenn., on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th. During the convention he is to read a paper on "Canadian Fire Prevention Legislation," of which more may be said in the next issue of the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN. The Fire Marshal is also being called upon for numerous addresses on the subject of the Dominion fire waste, all of which will help to create a renewed public sentiment which is necessary before any campaign of fire prevention is entered upon.

Perhaps the most important work of the office is the creation of such a sentiment as will permit of systematic organization throughout the Province to prevent fires from known causes and thus reduce our inexcusable annual fire loss.

**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES****GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS**

The ownership of islands in Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, was the subject of dispute between the Federal Government and the Provincial Government for years, the Department of Indian Affairs claiming these islands as Indian lands. In 1906, an agreement was arrived at between the two Governments which gave the Provincial Government the right to deal with and control all islands north-west of Moose Deer Point in the Township of Conger, as far as the Village of Killarney.

In 1914, the right to deal with all islands on the North Shore of Lake Huron from Killarney west was granted to the Provincial Government by Order in Council, the Department of Indian Affairs retaining Great Manitoulin Island, Barrie Island and Cockburn Island.

When the ownership of these islands was finally settled the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines undertook the surveying of these islands for the purpose of properly mapping the same and disposing of them for summer resort purposes as there was a great demand for such lands.

The survey of these islands has now been completed and the returns show that there are about 15,000 islands, large and small, embraced within the territory. These islands have been placed on the market for disposal at a minimum charge of \$10.00 per acre, together with a charge of \$20.00 to \$25.00 per island to cover the Departmental cost of survey. To avoid speculation the purchaser of an island is required to expend \$300.00 in improvements on the land within 18 months from the date of patent. Many of these islands, especially in front of the district of Parry Sound, have already been purchased. The accessibility to these islands by boat or launch renders them attractive to tourists.

**NEW SURVEYS OF LANDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.**

Surveys of lands in Northern Ontario have been undertaken this year as follows:—

Survey of the eastern boundary of the Nepigon Forest Reserve in the district of Thunder Bay. The Kowkash Mining Division includes part of the Nepigon Forest Reserve and in order to locate the mining claims being recorded and prospected on in this Division, it was found necessary to run this boundary of the Forest Reserve.

The Township of Hele lying west of Nepigon Township, in the district of Thunder Bay, was surveyed into lots and concessions with a view of opening it up for settlement.

Three townships, namely, Foleyet, Muskego and Keith, along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, in the district of Sudbury, were also surveyed into farm lots with a view of establishing settlement in that vicinity, these townships are situate along the southerly edge of the Clay belt.

The outlines of several nine mile townships along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway in the district of Algoma, were also surveyed.



## MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR NINE MONTHS

The Bureau of Mines has collected returns from the metalliferous mines and works of Ontario showing the production for the nine months ending 30th September, 1916. Following are the figures for the period, and for purposes of comparison, figures for the corresponding period of last year. It will be noted that there has been a large increase in the aggregate value, and also in the value of nearly all the individual products, due to causes mentioned in the notes appended.

## SUMMARY OF MINERAL PRODUCTION FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1916.

Product.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
Cobalt ore, tons .....	92	98	\$12,472	\$10,591
“ oxide, lbs. ....	155,337	378,732	107,363	231,947
“ metallic, lbs. ....	76,979	172,055	66,552	146,467
Cobalt and nickel oxides (unseparated), lbs. ....	2,501	57,026	500	22,890
Copper ore, tons .....	.....	1,715	.....	21,685
“ in matte, tons .....	14,057	16,989	2,024,658	6,285,930
Gold, ounces .....	281,712	363,955	5,826,941	7,513,734
Iron ore, tons .....	302,586	271,034	601,044	673,170
Molybdenite (concentrates), lbs. ....	.....	15,845	.....	15,845
Nickel, oxide, lbs. ....	142,483	54,152	16,085	6,381
“ metallic, lbs. ....	11,905	17,435	4,762	7,618
“ in matte, tons .....	24,054	31,046	5,369,536	15,523,000
Pig iron, tons .....	354,153	501,410	4,510,906	6,686,965
Silver, ounces .....	17,178,629	16,203,091	8,050,469	9,750,040

*Cobalt.*—The silver mines of the Cobalt district have definitely established their supremacy of the sources of the world's supply of this mineral. Notwithstanding the war, which has closed the European markets, the shipments of cobalt oxides were much greater, both in quantity and value than in the first nine months of 1915. It will be observed that metallic cobalt is assuming an important place in the list. This is mainly due to its use in the manufacture of special alloys, principally stellite, for high speed tools. Stellite is made of cobalt, chromium and tungsten, and is finding a good demand from munition makers and other workers of modern hard steels.

*Copper.*—The extraordinary rise in the price of copper, which averaged 27 cents per pound in New York during the nine months, has brought about the opening of several deposits of copper ore chiefly west of Lake Superior, from which shipments have been made to British Columbia smelters. The principal of these mines is the Tip Top; another at Mine Centre has lately been sending forward to B. C. a carload of ore daily. The price received by the shippers has averaged 18.5 cents per pound for the copper contents. This figure has also been applied to the copper contained in the heavy shipments of matte from the Sudbury nickel-copper mines, and a considerable part of the increase in value of the copper reported is due to the higher valuation, although the quantity shipped was also greater by 20 per cent.

*Gold.*—The output from the mines of Northern Ontario is steadily increasing, being 28 per cent. in excess of that for the nine months of 1915. Hollinger Consolidated continues to be the chief producer, accounting for 47 per cent. of the total. Dome followed with 21 per cent., and McIntyre-Porcupine with 10 per cent. The other considerable contributors in this camp are Porcupine Crown, Schumacher, Vipond and Jupiter, which together furnished 5.5 per cent. Outside of Porcupine proper, Tough-Oakes yielded \$519,149; Canadian Exploration, Croesus and a small output from Dome Lake amounted to over one-quarter of a million dollars. At Teck-Hughes (Kirkland Lake) the mine has been developed and a mill built which will be put in operation as soon as the power transmission line now being erected from Cobalt has been completed. Other prospects here, the Lake Shore, Wright-Hargrave, Kirkland Lake Gold Mines, La Belle-Kirkland and Sylvanite are also being developed. This is a

promising camp. In Gauthier township the Huronian mine is being worked under a lease. Several discoveries of gold were made during the summer in Benoit township, but there has not been time to prove their value. At Tashota, the Tash-Orn Company has bought the Wells claim and has put in machinery to give it a thorough test. This company is also working the King-Dodds claims. A diamond drill has been operated on the Devanney, Reamsbottom and Clive claims.

*Molybdenite.*—There is a demand in Britain for making tool-steel, and several deposits of the ore in Eastern Ontario have been opened and are being worked. There are dressing plants at Renfrew and Ottawa, the latter operated by the Dominion Mines Department. Ferro-molybdenum is also being made at Orillia and Belleville. The supply of molybdenite throughout the British Empire has been reserved as a war measure and a price of 105 shillings per unit fixed for concentrates delivered at Liverpool. This approximates \$1.00 per pound here.

*Nickel.*—The Canadian Copper Company and the Mond Nickel Company have been working their mines and smelters at maximum capacity, and the output of nickel, contained in the matte product of the furnaces, for the nine months falls little short of that for the full year 1915. The production for 1916 will probably exceed the production of 1915 by 20 per cent. The valuation of the nickel in the matte has been increased from about 11 cents per pound (the figure adopted by the mining companies) in 1915 to 25 cents per pound in 1916. Nickel refineries are to be erected in Ontario by the International Nickel Company and the British America Nickel Corporation, the latter of which is developing the Murray mine. Small quantities of metallic nickel are being produced from Cobalt ores by the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company.

*Iron.*—The whole production of iron ore was from the Helen and Magpie mines of the Algoma Steel Corporation. At the latter the ore (siderite) is roasted previous to shipment. Four blast furnace companies at Port Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, Deseronto and Hamilton respectively, produced pig iron in quantity 41 per cent., and in value 48 per cent. greater than in the corresponding period of 1915.

*Silver.*—The mines at Cobalt continue to produce, though on a slowly diminishing scale. The number of fine ounces contained in the shipments of the nine months was 975,538 below the record for the same period of last year, but owing to the much higher prices that have prevailed for silver the return of the mining companies was \$1,719,571 greater. Silver started the year at 56.76 cents per ounce and rose to a maximum in May of 74.27 cents, when it receded to 63.06 in July, reaching 68.51 cents again in September. In 1915, the monthly average was 49.75 cents per ounce. Nipissing still leads in production, Mining Corporation coming next, followed by Kerr Lake, Coniagas, McKinley-Darragh-Savage, Seneca-Superior, Temiskaming, etc. The flotation process is likely to assist materially in increasing the production of silver at Cobalt. It has been introduced at the Buffalo mine, where it is treating successfully low-grade rock containing 5 or 6 ounces per ton. From the gold ores treated during the period 66,347 ounces of silver were obtained, and from the copper ores 607 ounces.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### TWO MORE COUNTIES ASSUME ROAD SYSTEMS

During the past month the number of counties which have assumed county road systems has been increased by two.

The united counties of Prescott and Russell have passed the by-law necessary to assume a system of roads to be improved under the provisions of the Highway Improvement Act. The total mileage in the system is approximately 210, and on the construction of the various roads included the county will receive the Government subsidy of 40 per cent. of the cost of construction and 20 per cent. of the cost of maintenance.

The united counties of Dun'las, Stormont and Glengarry have also passed the necessary by-law to enable them to undertake a comprehensive scheme of highway improvement. The total mileage assumed is 338.55 and the subsidies extended by the Department will be those outlined above.

The addition of these two counties to those already having county road systems makes the total number 23. The majority of the remaining 14 counties are seriously considering the adoption of plans for the improvement of their highways, and it is expected that a number of these will soon be taking advantage of the financial assistance extended by the Department.

#### MUNICIPAL STATISTICS ON PAVING BEING COMPILED.

With a view to securing complete and accurate information regarding the improvement of streets in cities and towns throughout the Province, the following municipalities have been visited by an engineer from the Department:

Toronto.	St. Thomas.	Oshawa.
Ottawa.	Stratford.	Lindsay.
Hamilton.	St. Catharines.	Welland.
London.	Chatham.	Cornwall.
Brantford.	Galt.	Ingersoll.
Kingston.	Sarnia.	Walkerville.
Peterborough.	Belleville.	Picton.
Windsor.	Brockville.	Dunnville.
Kitchener.	Woodstock.	Aylmer.
Guelph.	Niagara Falls.	

The information desired has also been obtained from the city engineers of Fort William, Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie.

Complete data with regard to the construction and cost of pavements laid during 1915 was secured and where no work had been done in 1915 the records of the last construction work performed were compiled. Photographs were taken of some of the principal residential and business streets, and of pavements which have been recently laid, as well as those which had been in service for some time.

A complete report is being prepared and will shortly be published containing the information obtained in each municipality in which the following subjects, in addition to the above, are considered:—

- Administration and financing of organization for street improvement.
- A history of street paving since the commencement of street improvement.
- Methods and costs of street cleaning.
- Sidewalk construction and costs.
- Bridge construction.
- Administration, construction, and costs of paving on street railway track allowances.

#### GOOD ROADS MEETINGS ADDRESSED.

During the year there have been a number of meetings held throughout the Province by those interested in the construction of good roads. On the invitation of those directly interested over fifty meetings have been addressed either by the Deputy Minister or a member of the staff of the Department. In all cases a cordial reception was extended to the representative of the Department, and a live interest exhibited by those attending.

Since the beginning of the present year the Deputy Minister has attended and addressed twenty-six of these meetings, and twenty-four have been addressed by members of the staff.

#### MATERIAL SURVEY OF OTTAWA-PRESCOTT ROAD.

Some time ago the Department drew the attention of the Bureau of Mines at Ottawa to the fact that information regarding the location of road building materials in various parts of the Province would be desirable. In 1914, the Geological Survey



prepared a preliminary report on the subject and in 1915 conducted a survey of the district between Ottawa and Prescott, on which a detailed report was furnished to the Department.

During the past month a representative from the Department examined the deposits of materials which would be available for the construction of a highway between Ottawa and Prescott. The information thus obtained, together with that contained in the report of the Geological Survey places the Department in possession of knowledge which will enable it to select the type of surface best suited to the conditions existing in that district as well as enabling it to secure a supply of the best materials available for the construction of the road.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH

The Trades and Labour Branch Act of last session is now in operation. The Act aims to co-ordinate the work of the various existing branches having to do with labour. The Act provides for a Superintendent of Trades and Labour, who is charged with the administration of the Bureau of Labour Act, The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act, The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, The Steam Boilers Act, the organization of Public Employment Bureaux, and investigation and research in matters dealing with labour.

During the two months the Branch has been in existence attention has been given not only to the immediate problems of administration involving closer co-operation between different branches coming within the scope of the Act, but also in anticipating and preparing for the problems that are or will be pressing upon the Branch for solution.

One of these problems up for consideration has been that of Public Employment Bureaux. In the report of the Commission on Unemployment a system of Free Public Employment Bureaux for the Province was strongly recommended. The immediate employment situation arising out of the introduction of women into munition plants demanded that something with more scope and resources than the present voluntary employment organizations was needed to meet the present emergency.

Those who have been studying the labour conditions in munitions plants, have reached the conclusion that the increased output asked for by the Imperial authorities cannot be had except by a careful dilution of the male labour now employed with additional female help. Many munitions manufacturers are willing to provide the requisite accommodation for women wherever the work they are doing can be done by women. It is therefore expected that within the next three or four months many more women will be employed making munitions than at present. It is also expected that bureaux will be opened in various centres from time to time at the request of the Munitions Board.

The Public Employment Bureau about to be opened in Toronto, however, and the other Bureaux which may be opened, while intended in particular to assist in the special work above referred to, will act also as general employment bureaux and thus help to some extent to meet the present abnormal labour conditions without waiting for the development of the complete Provincial system of Public Employment Bureaux. These temporary employment bureaux for the present will be under the immediate direction and control of the Trades and Labour Branch.

### NOTES FROM THE BUREAU OF LABOUR

The manufacturers throughout the Province continue in a very active condition in all branches of trade. Labour conditions amongst both male and female help were not materially changed in the past month, and compare favourably with those of the previous month. Increasing numbers of female help are reported employed in the munition factories, and are still in demand, owing to the scarcity of male help to complete contracts.

The building trades continue to show activity, though the value of permits has fallen from \$2,319,442 in August to \$1,157,213 in September, a decrease of \$791,066, or 34.16 per cent., showing an increase of \$371,163 over September, 1915, or 32.07 per cent.

REPORT FROM THE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Location.	Help Called For.		Situations Filled.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Brantford .....	105	28	33	23
Hamilton .....	14	1	9	1
Kitchener .....	94	..	4	..
London .....	37	..	21	..
Ottawa .....	37	..	7	..
St. Thomas .....	45	2	18	..
Walkerville .....	12	..	9	..
Total .....	344	31	101	24

### FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE INSPECTION

The following is a brief summary of the work dealing with factory, shop and office inspection for the month of October, 1916.

During the past month 59 cities, towns and villages were visited and inspections made as follows:—

1st inspections .....	365
2nd inspections and re-visits .....	323
Total . . . . .	688

In the factories and mercantile establishments visited there were approximately 8,859 employees—males, 6,814; females, 2,045. Birth certificates were ordered and secured for 29 of doubtful age; only 9 children under 14 years of age were found as compared with 26 during September, the decrease due, no doubt, to the special attention given and investigation into complaints received in that month.

Complaints received during the past month related, with one or two exceptions, to insanitary conditions and lack of closet accommodation, all of which were upheld and the necessary orders were given to have the law complied with. The cause for complaint in one of the other cases was a matter which did not come within our jurisdiction.

In all 477 recommendations were made. These related largely to boiler inspection, safety devices and sanitation, although other requirements of a minor character were not overlooked. There has been little difficulty in having orders carried out and it has not been necessary to resort to the Courts. Advice has been received in many cases that the recommendations have been, or are being complied with.

The only prosecutions instituted this month (two) were for child labour. One case was dismissed, the other was adjourned.

Overtime permits for the month of October were issued as follows:—

Regular, under Sec. 34 .....	14
Special, under Sec. 32 (Military Contracts) .....	8
Special Under Sec. 70 (Bake-shops: Sunday work) .....	1
Special under Sec. 70 (To set sponge) .....	1
Total . . . . .	24

Accidents reported numbered 251; fatal, 8, non-fatal, 243. On investigation two fatalities were found to be due directly to machinery; two others were found dead, the supposition being that owing to sudden illness from natural causes the deceased had fallen forward on machinery. Another fatality was caused by the collapse of a water tank in course of construction. Cause of collapse unknown. Many of the non-fatal accidents were of a temporary nature, such as cuts, bruises or lacerations.

No explosions were reported this month.

Again this month a very large number of blue prints were examined (under Section 14) in connection with the reconstruction or erection of factories, shops or office buildings.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### FOREST PRODUCTS.

The month of October, 1916, produced a decided increase in movement of forest products compared with previous month. Pulpwood was shipped to Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Johnsonburg, Pa.; Appleton, Wis., and Thorold, Ont.

#### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

October 1st to 7th .....	542 cords.
October 8th to 14th .....	469 cords.
October 15th to 21st .....	619 cords.
October 22nd to 31st .....	1,062 cords.
Total .....	2,692 cords.

This represents an increase of 73 per cent. over pulpwood shipments for previous month.

#### PAPER SHIPMENTS.

October 1st to 7th .....	1,624 tons.
October 8th to 14th .....	1,206 tons.
October 15th to 21st .....	989 tons.
October 22nd to 31st .....	2,041 tons.
Total .....	5,860 tons.

An increase over previous month of 25 per cent. emanated from the mills of Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, Ont.

### WESTBOUND FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

During the month of October the westbound traffic received by T. & N. O. for furtherance via Cochrane to Winnipeg and general western and coast points, showed a material increase over previous month.

Shipments comprised six hundred and sixteen (616) carloads—principally general merchandise, dry goods, etc.

This produces an average of 19.87 cars handled per day as compared with 15.33 for September, an increase over that month of 34 per cent.

### EASTBOUND FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

The eastbound traffic handled during October of 142 cars, consisting principally of potatoes, fish, meat, hides, lumber and other forest products, shows a marked increase over month of September (73 cars) amounting to 94 per cent.



## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

The subscriptions received through the above sources for Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Society to date of September 30th, 1916, are as follows:—

Subscription to Red Cross Society .....	\$ 9,583 45
Subscription to Canadian Patriotic Society .....	16,519 08
Donation to enlisted employees .....	8,781 49

\$34,884 02

In addition many personal subscriptions for considerable amounts were made direct by members of Commission and employees.

## NEW LOCOMOTIVES ON THE T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAY.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway has recently purchased from the Canadian Locomotive Co., Kingston, six Mikado locomotives. These are the first engines of this type to go into service on this road, up to the present time the ten-wheel and Pacific type having been used in handling their passenger trains, and ten-wheel and Consolidation type being used for freight service.

In purchasing these locomotives, the Commission, after careful consideration of the question, decided to secure a type equally adapted to both freight and passenger service, the latter having recently become somewhat too heavy at times for their previous heaviest type of passenger engine.

In arranging the design care was taken to have as many parts as possible interchangeable with the railway's standard Consolidation type engine.

The boiler is of the extended wagon-top type with sloping throat and back head and fire-box roof sheet, outside diameter at the front end 71 inches, and at the dome course 78 inches. There are 202 two-inch tubes and 32 superheater flues, the length being 20 feet over tube sheets, and the bridges between the tubes are  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches wide. The firebox is 96 in. long by 75 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide inside the sheets and the back tube sheet is  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. thick. Water space at the front of firebox is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and at the sides and back 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. The firebox is equipped with the American Arch Co.'s "Security" sectional brick arch supported on four inch tubes. The total heating surface, including superheater, is 3,981 sq. ft., and the grate area 50 sq. ft. The smoke boxes of four of the engines are equipped with the usual Master Mechanic's standard arrangement for front end, while the remaining two are fitted with the Mudge Slater arrangement, these latter being for test purposes. On account of the line of the T. & N. O. Rly. running for the greater part through forest country, it is the endeavour of the railway to provide the most modern devices obtainable for the elimination of danger of fires from engines throwing sparks.

The main frames are of vanadium steel 5 in. wide throughout, spaced 43 in. centres, the front extensions being cast integral with the main frames. The rear frames are the Commonwealth Steel Co.'s design and the trailing truck is the same Co.'s cast steel "Delta" type. The driving boxes are fitted with the Franklin Railway Supply Co.'s automatic adjustable driving box wedges. The equalization system divides between the second and third pair of driving wheels and the springs throughout are of vanadium steel, the driving springs being composed of 5 in. 7/16 in. plates.

The cylinders are 25 in. diameter, 30 in. stroke, while the steam distribution is controlled by Walschaert's valve gear with 14 in. piston valves on five of the engines, the sixth engine being equipped with the "Young" valve gear and valves. The driving wheels are 63 in. diameter over tread, the tires being 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick and secured with "Mansell" retaining rings, as are also the engine truck wheels and tender truck wheels. The cabs of these engines are of a type new on the T. & N. O. Rly., and are an adaptation of the design used by the Russian Government on the engines built at the Canadian Locomotive Co.'s works for the Siberian railways. This design provides considerably more protection for the engine crew in winter, which is very necessary in this climate and although enclosed all round should not be uncomfortably warm in summer as provision has been made for ample ventilation.

The tender frame is composed of steel channels, the centre sills being 13 in. deep, while the tank is arranged with water bottom and has a capacity of 7,000 gals. (U.S.)

of water and 12 tons coal. The tender trucks are of the equalized pedestal type, wheels 36 in. diameter.

Other specialties consist of Franklin automatic firebox doors (Butterfly type), and Franklin grate shakers, radial buffer between engine and tender, Pyle National Electric headlight type "E," Wilson pneumatic sanders,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. cross-compound air pump, Detroit five feed lubricators, Ohio No. 9 injectors, Babcock water gauge glass protectors, Oliver Boyer speed recorder.

The principal dimensions of these locomotives are presented in the following table:

Gauge, 4 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Cylinders, 25 in. by 30 in.; driving wheels, 63 in. diam.; working steam pressure, 180 lbs.

Weight on driving wheels in working order, 197,000 lbs.; on front truck, 29,550 lbs.; on trailing truck, 31,500 lbs.; total, 258,050 lbs.

Weight of tender loaded, 145,000 lbs. Driving wheel base, 16 ft. 6 in.; total engine wheel base, 34 ft. 8 in.

With a maximum calculated tractive power of 45,500 lbs., these engines have a capacity, according to the railway company's rating, of 1,200 tons over the ruling grade, 1.25 per cent. combined with 6 deg. curves, on the North Bay and Englehart Division.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### DISTRICT TEACHERS' INSTITUTES FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO

The teachers of Toronto are to be organized into District Teachers' Institutes, one for each Public School District Inspectorate with the constitution and powers prescribed by the Regulations in reference to Teachers' Institutes, subject to certain amendments.

In addition to the Executive Committee and other officers for each of the District Institutes, there shall be a General Executive Committee for all the District Institutes. This committee shall consist of the Public School Inspectors, the Separate School Inspector, and the Presidents from time to time of the District Teachers' Institutes. The Chief Inspector shall be the Chairman and Convener, and the Inspector of Public Schools, senior by appointment, shall be vice-chairman of the Committee, both ex-officio. The Committee shall appoint a Secretary and Treasurer or a Secretary-Treasurer, and two auditors. These officers shall not be members of the Committee and shall be appointed from year to year and paid for their services such remuneration as the Committee may deem adequate.

The General Executive Committee may make by-laws for the conduct of its business, and the programme of the work to be taken up by each Institute at its meetings will be subject to the approval of this Committee. This Committee will also have power to engage and pay lecturers for the joint meetings provided for and to defray any other expenses connected with said joint meetings.

When in the judgment of the Committee a topic provided for under the Regulations should be discussed at their annual meeting by all the members of two or more of the Institutes or by the members of two or more of the Institutes who teach the pupils of certain Grades or Forms, the Committee of its own motion or at the request of one or more of the Institutes may make the necessary arrangements in each case for joint meetings of such members.

The Committee will notify the Council of the City of Toronto of the amount of the Legislative grant paid to each Institute, with a request to transmit the equivalent thereof to each Institute concerned.

The estimated expenditure of the Committee in the discharge of its duties will be provided for by each of said Institutes, in the proportion which the number of members thereof bears to the total number of members of all the Institutes.

These regulations are to go into force immediately after the close of the next annual meeting of the Toronto Teachers' Institute held under the Regulations of 1915, but the Executive Committee and the Auditors of the present Toronto Teachers' Institute are to remain in office until its financial affairs have been settled but not later than November 30th next.

### HIGH SCHOOL CHEMISTRY TEXT-BOOK

Notice has been sent to the Principals of Collegiate Institutes, High and Continuation Schools that no new Chemistry text-book will be authorized for the schools before September, 1917, and that, therefore, for the present year pupils who require a text-book should supply themselves with the present authorized text-book.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT KEMPTVILLE.

Following up the announcement made some time ago in regard to the establishment under the Department of Agriculture of an Agricultural School at Kemptville, arrangements have now been completed for the purchase of the land for which the Minister of Agriculture held an option at that time. The properties purchased are known as the Murphy and Armstrong farms and they are immediately adjoining the Village of Kemptville, which is served by splendid railway facilities north and south and east and west. The farm will comprise about 200 acres, and a start has already been made to get together a good dairy herd. Some nine individuals were purchased at the sale of pure bred stock at the Ontario Agricultural College last month and will be transferred to Kemptville in a short time. These include a mature Holstein bull which is recognized as one of the best of his kind in Canada, and a young Ayrshire bull of great promise and superior ancestry. The intention is to maintain a good dairy herd in which both the Holstein and Ayrshire breeds will be well represented.

Plans are being prepared for the buildings which will be necessary. While no doubt a start will be made in the spring with some construction work, the extent to which it is carried on will depend upon the progress of the war. In the meantime, however, every effort will be made to get the land and buildings in shape so that as soon as the war is over, things will be in readiness to start good practical courses in agriculture with good practical equipment. As previously announced by the Minister of Agriculture, it is the intention that the courses shall not exceed two years and will be mainly designed to be helpful to the boys who intend to continue work on their own farms. There will also, of course, be courses in domestic science for the girls.

### WINTER FAIR AT GUELPH

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair will be held in Guelph, December 1st to 8th, 1916.

This show furnishes a classification for light and heavy horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and seeds. The entries for this present Show, 1916, are very satisfactory. The entries for horses being in the neighborhood of 300, cattle over 300 with 75 cows in the Dairy Test, sheep 490 (a record for the Show), swine about 300, seeds 375 (another record). The poultry entries show over 5,000 birds which, with pens and dressed poultry, should bring the number of birds on exhibition close to 6,000 which will be equal to, if not a little more than, the record entry of 1915.

There will also be teams from nineteen counties in Western Ontario which will compete for the Inter-County Judging Trophy, which contest takes place Monday, December 4th and Tuesday, December 5th.

There will be in addition to the regular exhibit a number of very valuable demonstrations in types of market animals both alive and dressed, with an expert in attendance to explain the various points of differences and the desirable qualities in our meat animals.



On Wednesday will be held a sale of prize seed and farmers would do well to make a start in clean pure seed by attending the sale and making purchases for next spring's seeding. On Wednesday and Thursday the carcasses will be on display in the carcass room and, as they are arranged in order of merit, the visitor will have a fine opportunity of making a careful study of these. The sale of dressed carcasses will be on Thursday, December 7th.

The Show concludes at 10.30 Thursday night, with a grand parade of the prize winners, which last year was one of the great features of the Show.

PROGRAMME OF JUDGING IN THE ARENA OF THE WINTER FAIR BUILDINGS, GUELPH,  
ONTARIO, DECEMBER 4-7, 1916.

*Monday, December 4th.*

- 9.00 a.m.—Student Judging, Dairy Cattle.
- 10.00 a.m.—Judging Shires.
- 11.00 a.m.—Student Judging, Beef Cattle.
- 1.30 p.m.—Judging Shorthorns.
- 4.30 p.m.—Judging Ponies.
- 7.30 p.m.—Judging Ponies.
- 8.00 p.m.—Musical Ride (64th Battery).
- 8.40 p.m.—Judging Heavy Draughts.
- 9.10 p.m.—Judging Thoroughbreds.

*Tuesday, December 5th.*

- 9.00 a.m.—Student Judging, Horses.
- 10.00 a.m.—Judging Dairy Bulls.
- 11.35 a.m.—Parade of Dairy Cows (prize winners).
- 1.30 p.m.—Judging Aberdeen-Angus.
- 3.30 p.m.—Judging Percherons.
- 7.30 p.m.—Judging Heavy Draughts.
- 8.30 p.m.—Officers' Hunters (64th Battery).
- 9.00 p.m.—Judging Standard Breds.

*Wednesday, December 6th.*

- 9.00 a.m.—Judging Herefords.
- 10.30 a.m.—Judging Baby Beefs.
- 11.00 a.m.—Judging Clydesdales.
- 1.30 p.m.—Judging Grade Heifers.
- 2.30 p.m.—Judging Clydesdales.
- 7.30 p.m.—Judging Heavy Draughts.
- 8.00 p.m.—Musical Ride (64th Battery).
- 8.30 p.m.—Judging Hackneys.

*Thursday, December 7th.*

- 9.00 a.m.—Judging Grade Steers.
- Judging Champion and Grand Champion (Beef Cattle).
- 10.30 a.m.—Judging Clydesdales.
- 1.30 p.m.—Judging Clydesdales.
- 4.30 p.m.—Judging Draught Teams.
- 7.45 p.m.—Presentation of Cups.
- 8.00 p.m.—Parade of Dairy Cattle.
- 9.00 p.m.—Parade of Heavy Horses.
- 9.30 p.m.—Parade of Light Horses.
- 9.45 p.m.—N.C.O.'s Hunters (64th Battery).

## ONTARIO CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION

The Ontario Civil Service Association was formed in 1911 with the object of improving the efficiency of the service and of promoting the common interests of its members.

The membership is open to all Civil Servants in the employ of the Province at the Parliament Buildings and Osgoode Hall. The annual fee is \$1.00, payable on or before the fifteenth day of December.

The officers for 1916 are as follows:—

Past President, Dr. J. W. S. McCullough; President, Dr. D. J. Goggin; Vice-President, Edmund Harley; Treasurer, H. D. Gillard, Department Lands, Forests and Mines; Secretary, Frank L. Woodley, Department of Education; Executive Committee, J. A. C. Cameron, Osgoode Hall; F. V. Johns, Department Provincial Secretary; H. A. Macdonell, Department Agriculture; F. C. Hart, Department Agriculture; Norton H. Crow, Department Treasury; J. H. Housser, Department Lands, Forests and Mines; W. J. Vale, Department Insurance; Harry Lovelock, Department King's Printer; H. F. McNaughton, Department Public Works; James Meagher, Department Public Works; Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Department Provincial Secretary; Miss E. Boyd, Department Provincial Secretary; Auditors, A. J. Rattray, C. R. Fitch; Superannuation Committee, The President, Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Thomas W. Gibson, W. J. Vale, E. Harley, J. A. C. Cameron, Edward Bayley, and the Secretary; Athletic Committee, Norton H. Crow (Chairman), A. B. Gillies, N. Engelter, Geo. Graham, W. G. Mitchell, W. C. Cain, G. A. Putnam.

## PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following is a statement showing the amounts subscribed by the members of the service resident in Toronto, for patriotic purposes from the beginning of the war:—

Toronto and York Patriotic Fund .....	\$24,145 74
British Red Cross Fund .....	6,893 50
Canadian Red Cross Fund .....	329 50
Machine Gun .....	986 95
Total . . . . .	\$32,355 69

To the above should be added many liberal individual subscriptions to the different patriotic funds as well as the amount paid by a large number of the service to the 50,000 Club.

## TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MEMBERS IN KHAKI.

It is recorded with pride that seventy members of the inside service, fifty-six members of outside service, and eighty-eight members of the staffs of the different hospitals for the insane and reformatories,—a total of two hundred and fourteen, have enlisted and are serving their king and country. The Ontario Government continues to each member of the permanent staff who enlists his full salary for a year, and after that he is given the difference between the army pay and his previous salary.

## HONOUR ROLL.

*Inside Service.*

Agnew, Jno.	Linger, E. E.
Allen, Harold.	Livett, W. B.
Amyot, Dr. J. A.	Lumsden, H. A.
Banks, Geo.	MacIachlan, W. A.
Beardall, F. G.	Marsh, Frank.
Bell, W. J.	Marshall, J. A. P.
Bentley, Dr. D. B.	Masson, W. S.
Boylan, J. C.	McClenahan, Dr. D. A.
Bovaird, C. J.	McCuaig, C. N.
Bennett, G. W. (killed in action).	McMillan, J. G.
Briggs, Melville.	McNally, Dr. T. J.
Carroll, J.	Medhurst, J. N.
Casgrain, Dr. H. R.	Meeking, S.
Clark, F. C.	Menton, Jas.
Crawford, W. J.	Mercer, S.
Cuthbert, S.	Moloney, P. J.
Davies, Wm.	Mullin, F.
Dower, A. R.	Newman, F. S.
Dunn, J.	Parker, G. C.
Durrant, B. C.	Parker, A. H.
Farrington, Jas.	Passmore, J.
Garthwaite, C. W.	Prowse, W. R.
Glockling, R.	Reid, A.
Glockling, W. A.	Rettie, J. E.
Goulding, T.	Robinson, H.
Ham, P. D.	Roberts, Dr. J.
Hewitt, W. H.	Scovell, A. G.
Hill, Chas.	Shaver, F. D.
Jennings, A.	Shelly, F.
Johnston, G. A. H.	Spanner, C. G.
Jones, G. J. L.	Stanley, Edw.
Lee, W. A. C.	Thomas, H. R.
Leigh, L. J.	Trivitt, W. F.
	Wagner, D. P.

Watson, M. M.  
 Winterberry, W. M.  
 Wodehouse, Dr. R. E.

*Outside Service.*

Austin, R.  
 Barrett, Thos.  
 Bryant, R.  
 Callighan, H. A.  
 Carroll, J. A.  
 Chambers, E. V.  
 Clemens, L. P.  
 Connell, Dr. W. T.  
 Connor, P. C.  
 Cowan, Jno.  
 Culhom, G. J.  
 Davies, E. L.  
 Donald, F. C.  
 Elliott, G. A.  
 Foot, J. L.  
 Freid, D.  
 Graham, C.  
 Gall, E. R.  
 Halliday, C. P.  
 Hamilton, W. J.  
 Harding, P. S. D.  
 Hare, H. R.  
 Henderson, Geo.  
 Hinman, R. B.  
 Hunt, Thos.  
 Ingham, H. L.

Irvine, E. R.  
 Lattimer, J. E.  
 Luth, T. H.  
 Magee, W. G.  
 Main, C.  
 Martin, F. J. S.  
 McElroy, H. M.  
 McKessock, R. R. (prisoner in Germany).  
 Metcalfe, J. F.  
 Parks, M. A.  
 Pickering, H. V.  
 Pratt, S. A.  
 Price, E. H.  
 Robinson, Mark.  
 Ryan, E.  
 Sheppard, H. E.  
 Skill, A.  
 Skinner, J.  
 Smith, M. T.  
 Stares, H. A.  
 Stewart, P.  
 Stringer, J.  
 Tregillus, C. A.  
 Vining, R. L.  
 Waterman, S.  
 White, Fred  
 Whittle, J.  
 Wilson, Geo.  
 Wright, W. H.  
 Young, D. D.

MEMBERS OF THE STAFFS OF THE DIFFERENT HOSPITALS FOR INSANE  
 AND GUELPH REFORMATORY.

*Brockville Hospital for Insane.*

Groves, Arthur.  
 Jones, Albert.  
 Linden, Percy.  
 Malone, Edward.  
 Pope, Fred.  
 Rochester, John.  
 Stephens, Wilfred.  
 Todd, Robert.

*Cobourg Hospital for Insane.*

Elliott, Dr. H. C. S.

*Hamilton Hospital for Insane.*

Black, Thos. G.  
 Dodd, Walter R.  
 Dean, Robert.  
 Gee, Clarendon.  
 Gladman, G. F.  
 Hyslop, Robt. C.  
 Kingsley, Melville.  
 Malone, Wm. M.  
 Mark, Harry R.  
 McMillan, Jas.  
 Niven, Jas. W.

Plinston, David.  
 Powell, John.  
 Sinclair, Wm.  
 Swann, Harry.  
 Wilson, Maurice.

*Kingston Hospital for Insane.*

Briscoe, Dr. C. A.  
 Brown, Mark.  
 Cockerham, A.  
 Gräham, Dr. C. R.  
 Howarth, Jno.  
 Smith, Thos.  
 Tonnell, Dr. W.

*London Hospital for Insane.*

Ayers, Jno.  
 Boyd, R.  
 Cogley, J.  
 Haywald, W.  
 Hyatt, W.  
 Kyte, G. H.  
 Martin, Geo.  
 Manning, B.  
 May, J. H.  
 McDonald, Jno.  
 O'Brien, P.



Rolfe, F. E.  
Smale, G.  
Turner, W. J.  
Wilkes, H.

Williams, Dr. L. E.  
Wilson, Wm. D.  
Wood, Sidney.

*Mimico Hospital for Insane.*

Campbell, W. A.  
Gourley, Jas.  
Neal, Jno.  
Tarver, E. E.

*Penetang Hospital for Insane.*

Kerfoot, Dr. H. W.

*Toronto Hospital for Insane.*

Bullock, Arthur.  
Cumberland, Dr. T. D.  
Cummins, Oliver.  
Davis, Lena A.  
Duncan, Douglas.  
Henderson, Geo.  
Marsh, John F.  
McLean, Donald.  
McVicar, Dr. O. S.  
Patterson, Geo.  
Ratcliff, Wm. A.  
Ross, Ernest.  
Williams, Geo.

*Whitby Hospital for Insane.*

Dell, J. H.  
Grindley, R.  
Halligan, J.  
Ingram, H.  
Keir, W.  
Lomax, E.  
McLinton, D.  
Shelley, J.  
Tupper, R.  
Walker, S.

*Guelph Reformatory.*

Balch, R.  
Barclay, G.  
Baxter, D.  
Baxter, W.  
Burns, J.  
Howe, R.  
Milne, J.  
Rennie, T.  
Sinclair, J.  
Weir, J.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Report of Decisions under Municipal Drainage Act, Vol. I,

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

TORONTO, ONT.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

DECEMBER, 1916

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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1916

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# DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH, ONTARIO

### Diphtheria and Antitoxin

Diphtheria has been very prevalent throughout the province this fall, the number of reported cases having increased steadily from 169, with 11 deaths in August, to 467, with 28 deaths in November. During the year 1915 there were 341 deaths from diphtheria in Ontario, while in the year previous there were 20,000 deaths from this disease in the United States. These deaths were all preventable. If they had received antitoxin on the first day of illness the great majority of these patients would have been saved. From records of actual cases it has been shown that when antitoxin is given on the first day of illness recovery is almost certain; for example, the experience of the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases shows that of 761 consecutive cases treated on the first day all recovered.

In one of the smaller cities (estimated population 18,880) in Ontario 24 deaths from diphtheria occurred during the year 1914. Inquiry was made, and from the information available it was found that not one of the 24 fatal cases had been seen by a physician until the sixth day of sickness.

Antitoxin should be administered early and in sufficiently large doses. It will not do harm to any one, even if the suspected disease does not happen to be diphtheria. All persons who have been exposed to the disease should not only have a swab taken, but should also be given a protective dose of antitoxin.

Twenty years ago diphtheria was the most dreaded of diseases, owing to the high death rate and because no successful treatment for it had been found. In 1891 antitoxin in a crude form was tried; five years later (1896) its use was justified by the reduction in the death rate, and to-day the product has been perfected to such an extent that if sufficient quantity be given on the first day of illness, recovery is almost certain.

*Preparation of antitoxin.*—A toxin produced from a virulent strain of diphtheria bacillus is administered to a horse by a series of injections. After four to six months the horse is able to bear enormous quantities of pure toxin without any ill effects. He is then bled aseptically from the jugular vein. The serum, after settling out, is preserved, and becomes the antitoxin of commerce.

*Antitoxin or Serum Rash.*—Frequently after receiving a dose of antitoxin a patient develops a rash similar to that which appears on the skin of certain people after eating strawberries, tomatoes, etc. This rash is not due to the antitoxin, but to certain protein qualities in the serum. Patients susceptible to protein materials will usually have a rash.

*Nature of Diphtheria.*—The diphtheria bacilli, usually inhaled, find lodgment on the mucous membrane, secrete a toxin, which sets up necrosis in the cells of the mucosa. The toxin or poison from this area is absorbed by the body fluids, producing a toxæmia chiefly responsible for most of the usual symptoms of the disease.

The severity and danger of diphtheria are dependent upon:

- (1) Strength and amount of toxin produced by the bacilli,
- (2) Size and location of lesion,
- (3) Amount of antitoxin present in patient's blood.

*Treatment of Diphtheria.*—The general treatment includes early administration of antitoxin; absolute rest in bed during the course of the disease and for a week or two after the serious symptoms, such as fever, rapid pulse, etc., have subsided; generous diet; tonics, and continuous use of enteroclysis of normal salt solution in the early periods of severe infections.

It must be remembered that in diphtheria the heart muscle becomes weak and soft, and patients who have got out of bed too soon have died suddenly. This is due to the effect of the disease and not at all to the antitoxin which may have been given.

*Antitoxin.*—To be effective, antitoxin must be given *early*—on the first day of illness if possible—without waiting to learn the result of a culture. Remember, antitoxin can do no harm; even if the disease is not diphtheria, antitoxin will not have any bad effect.

*Dosage of Antitoxin.*

For ordinary *tonsillar diphtheria* ..... at least 5,000 units.

If exudate on both tonsils, pharynx, or well

forward on the palate ..... 10,000 units.

For *laryngeal diphtheria* ..... 20,000 units given by intra-muscular or intra-venous injection.

For *nasal diphtheria* ..... 2,000 to 5,000 units.

If symptoms well marked ..... up to 10,000 units.

General condition of patient is measure of dose.

The day of illness on which the antitoxin is administered is of great importance.

Age of patient must also be considered. Children bear toxic conditions badly and require larger doses than adults.

*Distribution of Antitoxin.*—Under the plan adopted in February of this year, antitoxin is supplied by the Provincial Board of Health to the public of Ontario free of charge. The advantage of this method lies in the fact that the distribution is fair and equitable. All cases receive the required dosage, since rich and poor alike get ample supplies.

It may be argued that the people still pay for it; ultimately they do, since the cost is defrayed by a Government appropriation. But the people of Ontario are enjoying the advantage of having a liberal supply of antitoxin and other serums available for all needs in all parts of the province—and at an ultimate cost equal to about one-quarter of that which formerly obtained for antitoxin and the other biological products now distributed by the Provincial Board of Health.

## SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES

It is interesting to note from the Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children that the thousands of children placed in foster homes are under careful supervision in order to see that they are well treated and have every reasonable opportunity to grow up as useful citizens. The work of visiting the homes is carried on by twenty-five experienced agents, who submit to the Superintendent a written report concerning the progress of each child. Any abuses are promptly corrected, but such cases are rare, which speaks well for the kindness and hospitality of the people of Ontario.

The following are specimens of the general reports made by inspectors to the Department:—

### IN NORFOLK, HALDIMAND AND ELGIN.

"I travelled over the counties of Norfolk, Haldimand and Elgin, inspecting the condition of children in foster-homes. This work has ever been to me a source of great pleasure and satisfaction, for the simple reason that the great majority of the children are so well and happily situated. I found young women, particularly in Elgin County, who were in the High School, well up in music, fine-looking girls, and seemingly as well satisfied and contented as though they were with their own natural parents. In visiting children, one fact is plainly apparent, and that is that neglected children who have been allowed to remain with their natural parents are not nearly so well off as those who have been placed with strangers of no blood relation."

### IN HURON COUNTY.

"I have just completed visiting the children placed in foster homes in Huron County, I have been favorably impressed with the majority of the homes where the children are placed.

"When visiting, I took particular notice of the homes and surroundings. As a result I have classed forty-six homes as good, nine as fair, and one as undesirable. Many of these homes are ideal, and the children sought after.

"With few exceptions the children receive the best of treatment, are well clothed, and apparently happy in their foster homes. The children are strong and healthy, as we received very few reports of sickness.

"Regarding school attendance, with few exceptions the children are getting a chance; we found seven over fourteen years had quit school; three over fourteen are still attending all the year. Five over fourteen are kept home for the summer months, two under fourteen kept home for the summer, five have passed the entrance examination, and two are studying for teachers.

"On the whole the homes and the treatment the children receive is satisfactory. All who are old enough attend church, most of them attend Sunday school. In the majority of the homes genuine affection is visible on the part of both foster parents and children.

"Many of the children are delighted to have the visitor call and talk with them, as are also the parents, with very few exceptions. One man told us Children's Aid Work was all right if they would just leave them alone after they were placed; this happened to be a home where supervision was very necessary, as they insisted on keeping the child away from school. Later the child was taken away and placed in another home.

"We are of the opinion that, without supervision, the work would not be nearly as successful. In our travels we found many splendid homes in which there are no children; it would be a great blessing to these homes were the people to open their hearts and homes to some homeless child. In most cases they bring real sunshine to the homes where they are placed."

#### MARKED AFFECTION OF FOSTER PARENTS.

One of the agents, who visited some 95 children, says, in summing up his work:—

"With the exception of perhaps two or three, all the children have excellent homes and are in good families, where they are receiving every reasonable opportunity to do well. In most of the cases I find that in their great love for children the foster parents idealize the little ones, and think far more of them than if they were their own flesh and blood."

#### BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS

Recent new appointments of License Inspectors are as follows: F. E. Elliott, Listowel, for Perth County, vice R. T. Kemp, resigned, the new Inspector to reside at Stratford; John Harvey, Acton, for Halton, vice W. A. Ferrah, Oakville, resigned; and George A. Ekins, Thorold, for Electoral District of Welland, to reside at Welland Town, this appointment being made pursuant to decision to divide Welland County into two inspectorates, which is desirable owing to special conditions, and is permissible under Section 119 of The Ontario Temperance Act through the presence of the City of Niagara Falls. The other inspectorate, for which George F. House is Inspector, consists of the Electoral District of Niagara Falls, embracing the municipalities facing the Niagara River.

#### BONDED WAREHOUSES.

An important decision has been communicated to the Board on behalf of the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue of the Dominion Government. Both these Departments have decided that after December 31, 1916, it will be necessary, in provinces which have passed prohibitory laws with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, that the consent of the proper provincial authority be obtained for continuance of bonded warehouses for storage or disposal of such liquor. The effect of this Departmental policy is to give each province wider control of the liquor question and to ensure that the bonding privilege for liquors will be granted only when it does not conflict with the principles of the Provincial prohibitory law. The importance of this action taken at Ottawa, and its recognition of public sentiment in the provinces, are obvious.



## INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Chairman of the Board has been appointed by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, to attend a conference at Ottawa on December 14th, of representatives of provinces which have passed prohibitory enactments. The object of the conference is to consider problems of law enforcement and compare notes generally, and possibly to frame recommendations for the improvement of those laws.

## STANDARD LICENSES.

The Board, in the interest of simplification of procedure, allows surrender of a Standard Hotel license at any time; thus, if a proprietor desires to sell, he is expected to surrender his license. The new man applies in the ordinary way for a Standard license, and if all is satisfactory, a new license is granted to him at the usual fee of \$1.

The number of Standard Hotel licenses in operation in the province is estimated at about or nearly 1,300. The number of surrenders incidental to quitting business entirely are comparatively few.

## MEDICATED WINES.

The subject of medicated wines has engaged the attention of the Board. Medicated wines fall under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act of the Dominion, Sec. 7 thereof prohibiting sale "if it contains alcohol in excess of the amount required as a solvent or preservative, or does not contain sufficient medication to prevent its use as an alcoholic beverage." Sec. 12 sets a penalty up to \$50 for the first offence and up to \$100 for each subsequent offence. The Ontario Temperance Act contains a similar provision in Sec. 124, requiring that to be sold legally such medicine shall "contain sufficient medication to prevent the same being used as a beverage" or "as an alcoholic beverage" in Sec. 125. Sec. 126 also has a severe provision against any preparation which may be sold as "a colourable device for the evasion of the provisions of this Act," etc. Repeated requests have been made to the Board to decide whether this or that brand contains "sufficient medication" to comply with the above statutes, and some prosecutions have taken place and convictions been obtained. The Board is considering whether a method may be found within its power which will improve the situation so far as manufacturers of legitimate brands are concerned. Whether this can be done without further legislation is a point which is being studied.

## IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

It should be of public interest to review four important judicial decisions relating to the Ontario Temperance Act, as calculated to aid in educating the public upon certain salient provisions of that Act:—

*Rex v. McEvoy*.—On November 29th, Chief Justice Sir William Mulock upheld a conviction made by Police Magistrate Denison, Toronto, of receiving an order for liquor for beverage purposes. The judgment was based upon Sec. 42, which provides that every person who by himself, his servant or agent, "canvasses for, or receives, or solicits orders for liquor for beverage purposes within this province shall be guilty of an offence against this Act." The Chief Justice remarked that the defendant in receiving the blank signed by the customer and filled up by defendant was guilty of the offence of receiving an order for liquor for beverage purposes within this province. "It is immaterial whether the person receiving the order transmits it to another province to be filled or makes no use of it. His offence is complete when he has received the order."

*Rex v. Toyne*.—Hon. Justice Middleton gave a similar decision upon a motion to quash a conviction by the Welland Magistrate for the same offence as in *Rex v. McEvoy*. The accused had acted openly as a purchasers' agent, placing orders which he might receive with dealers outside the province. The learned Justice said: "If the law permits such a transaction, its only effect will be to substitute for an open purchase at a licensed store an indirect purchase by going to an unlicensed place and signing a printed formula, paying the price and a nominal commission, and then awaiting delivery, not by the store dray, but by the express or brewer's wagon. . . . Whether the transaction was a real one or a mere sham was a question for the Magis-

trate. He has convicted, and there was evidence on which he could convict. I should have convicted on the evidence."

*Rex v. Williams.*—This was an attempt to quash a conviction imposed by the Police Magistrate at Hamilton for unlawfully having and keeping liquor without a license. Hon. Chief Justice Falconbridge, in sustaining the conviction, referred to Secs. 41 and 85 as imposing the burden on the accused of proving the right to keep or sell or give liquor. "This was a question for the Magistrate. He has convicted, and it cannot be said that there was no evidence on which he could convict." The Chief Justice added that he had consulted some of his brother Judges, who agreed with his view. It appeared that Williams had carried in a pocket from Niagara Falls, N.Y., to Hamilton a flask of whiskey, and treated a friend on the way to such an extent that both fell into the hands of the police.

*Rex v. Kurteni.*—Hon. Justice Middleton, on Dec. 11th, refused to quash a conviction of defendant for having liquor for sale upon his premises in violation of the law. He said: "A boarding-house keeper who permits a boarder to bring beer upon the premises for unlawful consumption is guilty of an offence against the Act."

In this case it was shown that a member of the defendant's family had some knowledge of the liquor being on the premises and the defendant was held responsible.

### IMPORTANCE OF REGISTERING BIRTHS

It is a lamentable fact that every year a certain number of births occur in Ontario which do not get registered with the Division Registrars (Municipal Clerks) of the municipalities in which they occur. The birth is forgotten until something happens which makes it desirable on the part of certain parties to prove that such birth has occurred. The neglect to register births is due to several causes: first, the attending physician in many instances neglects to give notice of the birth as he is required by law to do, the Division Registrar does not learn that such a birth has occurred, unless, perchance, he finds it out by accident or hearsay. In many such instances the parents understand that it is the duty of the doctor to register the birth, and therefore, they do not give it any further attention. It is the duty of the doctor to notify of the birth but not to register it; that duty belongs to the parents. Secondly, in too many instances the mother is attended by neighbours or midwives who are ignorant of the law and of the value of birth registration.

### THE WAR COMPELLED PROOF OF BIRTH.

As soon as the war began the institution of Patriotic Funds has shown some of the neglect in birth registration. Before the wife of a soldier can obtain assistance from the Patriotic Fund or military allowance for her children she must prove the birth of the children. If this information is on record the Registrar General's Department furnishes the information and certificates free of charge. In scores of cases there is no record of the children's births. At whose door can this fault be laid? Chiefly to the neglect of the parents themselves; secondly, to the neglect of the doctor to make the notification; and in a few (not very many) instances, to the neglect of the Municipal Clerk to send his quarterly returns to the Registrar-General's Department.

### THE VALUE OF A BIRTH RECORD.

Complete registration would be secured if everyone concerned did his or her duty, that is, if every person who attends a birth, whether physician or midwife, gave notice. The Municipal Clerk having received such notice it is that official's duty to follow the matter up and see that the parents register the birth, but the parents should learn the value of having a proper record made of their child's birth. Someone has illustrated this in a moving picture.

"A child is born in the family, the birth registration is neglected and thought of no more till the child is obliged to have a certificate to enter some advanced school; there is no record of the birth. Just then the father remembers that a thoroughbred pup had been received in the family on the same date as his boy's



birth, the pup was registered, and thus a clue was furnished to the date of the child's birth."

Many people bestow more care on the animals about their place than they do upon their children.

### NO FEE CHARGED IN ONTARIO.

There is no fee charged for registering births in Ontario, not even after the 30 day period laid down in the Registration Act. In Britain, if a child's birth is registered after one year the charge is 5s., and no birth of a child over seven years of age may be registered under any circumstances.

Will those who read this information pass it on to their neighbours. Such knowledge will be for the good of the community, as it can be easily seen what a real benefit a satisfactory birth record may become.

### ORPINGTON HOSPITAL DOUBLED IN CAPACITY

The announcement by Premier Hearst that the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington, England, is to be enlarged to accommodate twice its original capacity at the suggestion of the Imperial Government should be read with pride and satisfaction by the people of the Province. In the two years or more that have passed since the war broke out the Province of Ontario again and again has given striking proof of its desire to assist the Empire to the extreme limit of its power, not alone in recruiting men, but in providing every facility to help those who were carrying on the struggle. Originally designed to accommodate 1,040 patients it is now proposed to enlarge its capacity to over 2,080.

At the session of the Legislature in 1915 a tax of one mill on the dollar was authorized for war purposes, which realized about two millions of dollars. Among the many useful and patriotic objects to which the proceeds of this tax were applied was the hospital at Orpington. After conference with the War Office in London, Hon. R. A. Pyne advised the Government here that a hospital—the gift of the whole people of the Province—would be timely and most useful. The site chosen, fifteen miles south-west of London, is one of the most ideal in England, within easy access from the metropolis, with direct railway connection to the points of embarkation.

The organization and equipment of the Ontario Military Hospital was carried on by the Provincial Secretary's Department, and most of the furnishings were made in the industries connected with that Department. That story has been told before, but it is worth noting now that the Ontario hospital was the first military institution of the kind to be equipped with a psychopathic ward for the treatment of mental cases arising from shock and other causes. The staff was nominated by the Government and many of the specialists were taken out of the Provincial service.

The hospital is a one-storey, fireproof structure, with complete equipment for special treatment, such as X-ray outfit, hydro-therapeutic baths, continuous baths, radiant light and heat cabinets, orthopedic, and such other devices as the experience of the Department found most advantageous for hospital practice. The place is so constructed that light reaches it from all sides, and situated in the "garden of England," it might well be regarded by experts as a model institution upon which others are now being erected.

For more than a year the hospital has been treating patients. Its ministrations are known all over England. Almost from the outset its capacity was taxed to the limit. As Ontario has showed such patriotic spirit, it was suggested that the hospital might extend its usefulness if it was enlarged. The suggestion came, it was considered, and the Government has decided that it will be carrying out the general wish of the Province in acceding to the request.

Moving pictures of the hospital have reached Canada and will be shown from time to time throughout the country.



## THE PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL FARM AT BURWASH AND FARMLANDS

Previous to the outbreak of the great war the expansion in Northern Ontario had been so marked that the gaol accommodation in the towns of the districts was quite inadequate to cope with the needs of the country. It was recognized that more accommodation would have to be built. With the overcrowded gaols it was impossible to sentence the inebriate for a sufficient term to give him a chance to overcome his weakness. It was also recognized that the gaol sentence and confinement in cells did very little for the prisoner. At the same time it resulted in considerable economic loss due to the withdrawal from production of the labour of the men incarcerated. The Industrial Farm at Fort William had shown that it was possible to employ these men at the work of clearing and improving land to splendid advantage and thus to permanently increase the productive power of the Province. The Government of Ontario determined to solve the difficulties of overcrowding and to ensure the best possible reformative treatment by establishing another Industrial Farm so situated that it would serve the districts of Temiskaming, Sudbury, Parry Sound and Algoma. Some place near Sudbury was the natural centre for such an institution.

### SHEEP AND CATTLE RANCH OF 35,000 ACRES.

The Department of the Provincial Secretary in working out the plans for the bettering of the Department had been able to solve many of the problems of food production by the proper planning of the farms attached to the various public Institutions, but at none of these places was there enough cheap land to allow of the production of beef cattle or sheep in quantity. Hogs sufficient for the needs of the Institutions were being produced, but it required a large acreage of cheap land for the numbers of cattle and sheep required. When it is considered that the meat consumption of the Public Institutions is over two hundred thousand dollars per annum it will be admitted that the production of the supply of beef and mutton is a very important consideration. The spinning mills at the Ontario Reformatory also consume large quantities of wool for the manufacture of blankets, cloth, etc., for use in the Institutions, so that wool was also a proper article for the Department to plan to produce.

It was, therefore, determined to make the new Industrial Farm a cattle and sheep ranch. The north country offered cheap land and it was thought wise to secure a sufficient block of land to allow for any possible future expansion. After carefully examining a number of tracts of land an ideal location was found comprising parts of the Townships of Burwash and Servos and the whole of the Township of Laura, in all about thirty-five thousand acres. Twelve thousand of this was Crown land and the remainder was purchased at an average price just under two dollars per acre.

### VAST POSSIBILITIES FOR STOCK RAISING IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

As the traveller in hurried along on the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern Railways between Parry Sound and Sudbury, and as he thunders through the rock cuts that abound, or views the timber denuded and fire scorched valleys, he asks himself what possible use other than for mining this whole district can be put to—as a means of agricultural wealth it appears useless. This is among the most unfortunate and untrue impressions that the superficial observations of train travel produces. These districts have considerable potential value for agricultural production and their possibilities cannot be much longer ignored. Very soon Old Ontario is going to need these northlands. As her old lands increase in value cheaper lands will have to be found on which to produce the cattle to be finished by stall feeding on the more intensively cultivated farms of the south. The valleys, streams, lakes and rocks of these despised sections offer favourable conditions for the production of stock cattle. Already a number of such ranches have been established. The working out of the problem of cattle and sheep production at the Industrial Farm, will, undoubtedly, be of great help to this latest development of Ontario agriculture.

The Farm lies about twenty-two miles south of Sudbury on the Toronto lines of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways and about two hundred and forty miles from Toronto. Leaving Toronto at night, one arrives at the farm about seven o'clock next morning. The C. P. R. station, Burwash, is situated about one-half mile north of the farm, the C. N. R. station, Farmlands, is right in the heart of the place. The C. P. R. traverses the place on its eastern side a distance of about three miles, the C. N. R. runs directly through its centre, a distance of about seven miles. Roughly paralleling the C. N. R., but a considerable distance to the west, the Wahnipatae River runs through the entire length of the place, being navigable for a large motor boat a distance of about seven miles within the boundaries of the farm. The railways not only afford good communication and shipping facilities but have greatly simplified the fencing of the ranch, as they were forced to fence their right-of-way, when stock was turned on the ranches. The river offers a natural obstruction which again takes the place of fence. About fifteen thousand acres of the total is fit for cultivation, one-half of the remainder will make valuable pasture land and the rest is rough pasture, swamp and rock. Even the bare rock is not useless from the ranch standpoint, as it offers excellent protection from cold winds to the stock pasturing in the valleys and on the hill slopes.

#### A WONDERFUL PASTURE LAND OF GRASS AND CLOVER.

In its day this region was a magnificent tract of pine forest, but the ravages of the lumberman have reduced the standing pine to a comparative few. Fires have overrun large sections of land clearing it of brush and the great bulk of logs. Much of the timber has been replaced by second growth scrub, in some places thick and rank, in other places thin or almost bare. One good thing the lumberman did: along the tote-roads and around the camps, he scattered grass and clover seeds from the hay he fed the horses and the seeds grew and flourished. The results are wonderful, so much so that one must see to believe. Hundreds of acres of grass have replaced the forests. Alsike, red clover, timothy and Kentucky blue grass are found there in such abundance that they appear to be indigenous. Growing over the logs that lie rotting on the ground, among the scrub, on the rocky hillsides, everywhere that enough clear land and sunshine is available, wherever a seed has been dropped or blown by the wind, the grass awaits the stock to feed on it. Besides these introduced clovers and grasses, are valuable native grasses that grow in great profusion in the clearer places in the bush and on the beaver meadows. Considerable valuable timber still remains. The lumberman has left much dead pine that makes excellent building material. Red and yellow birch, valuable for furniture making, red and white oak, maple, spruce, whitewood, elm and cedar are found scattered over the place in considerable quantities. Lakes and streams abound on the farm in such a manner that the whole place is beautifully watered.

The character of the soil varies greatly. It is mostly rolling, well drained land, running from a warm reddish loam to clay loam and grey clay. There are a few areas of wet swamp and muskeg, but these are a very small part of the total acreage. A ridge of gravel and building sand is an important part of the building materials supplied by the place. A peculiar feature of the soil conformation is that there is little stony land in the valleys. These valleys comprise many hundreds of acres in a block. Here and there patches of rock or giant granite knolls stick up, but to the very foot of the rock the land is good and free from stones.

#### HOW THE WILDERNESS WAS TRANSFORMED.

To this place then on September 21st, 1914, came Mr. C. F. Neelands, the Superintendent, and his assistant, Sergeant Oliver, a cook and nine prisoners. They arrived at Burwash in the morning and proceeded into the bush about a mile and by noon tents were erected and the camp established. These two young officers entered upon the work of transforming this giant wilderness into a great farm and ranch with an enthusiasm, vigor and determination seldom equalled, even by our greatest pioneers. Few commercial enterprises have a story of more absorbing interest, or intensity of effort in accomplishment, than the achievements of the officers and inmates of this Institution in the working out of the plans of the Department.



The magnitude of the task was appalling, but the possibilities were inspiring. In a month fifty men were at work. Roads were built to transport building material. By the ninth of November, a camp to accommodate one hundred and fifty men was so far completed that they were able to move from the tents into the new building. Next day winter set in. Stabling for ten horses and a cottage for the Superintendent was built. By spring a splendid water supply, piped a distance of thirteen hundred feet, an engine house, a gas engine and a tank on top of a hill to afford pressure was an accomplished fact. This work was all done during the winter. Very shortly a modern water system was established in the camp with hot and cold water and shower baths for the men.

This was the winter of great distress in the cities, due to the collapse of business when war was declared. It was necessary at once to build an addition to the camp in order to accommodate the new men committed to the farm. At one time there were two hundred and twenty-five inmates at Burwash camp. Near the camp was a large section of muck land and swamp that required to be drained, partly for purposes of reclamation and partly to facilitate sanitation. There was little frost in the ground owing to the snow. A great ditch was undertaken twelve feet across the top, four to six feet wide on the bottom and from four to five feet deep. Branches were run off where required and in all about three miles of ditch was dug. Meanwhile other gangs were slashing the bush and cutting wood. Miles away over near the C. N. R. were considerable areas easily cleared.

In the spring of 1915 a trail was cut to this section and a tent camp established. Eighty acres were cleared and sowed to oats and barley and grass seed. The resulting crop was very gratifying and the stand of clover was wonderful. A photo was taken of alsike clover seeded on the 17th of May and photographed on the 16th of August, that measured four feet six inches long and was in bloom. The grain was cut with the self binder. Sufficient of the grass land was cleared of logs to allow the gathering of about thirty tons of hay. In June, it was determined to build a graded road from the C. P. R. at Burwash to Farmlands at the C. N. R., a distance of about seven miles. This road had to be located through the bush, the best way picked out, the trees cleared, stumps removed and the road ditched, graded and drained. By means of axe, pick, shovel, plow, scraper and dynamite this work was accomplished. Before winter closed in a road over which a democrat could travel with comparative ease had been completed. This road is the key to the farm. It runs directly through the best and easiest cleared land on the place. Nearly the whole of the land when cleared is cultivable and will form the section on which winter feed for the stock will be produced.

#### THE CENTRAL CAMP AN IDEAL INSTITUTION.

Because of the great distances it was recognized that more than one camp was necessary to the proper handling of the place. The Burwash camp is in the north-east corner of the farm. The C. N. R. station is nearer the centre. It was, therefore, decided to build a central camp about a mile from Farmlands, on a magnificent site, on top of a considerable hill, in the heart of a beautiful maple sugar bush and overlooking a string of lakes.

This building work was undertaken in the fall of 1915. A tent camp and temporary bunk house was established where seventy men were housed until the twenty-ninth of January, 1916. By this date the new camp was fit for occupation. During the summer a portable sawmill had been purchased. Every stick of timber, every board and scantling, except the floors and outside sheeting, which required to be kiln-dried, were taken from the bush and sawed on the place during the summer and fall. Much thought and study had been given to planning the housing of prisoners. A camp ideal in many ways has been evolved. "Laura Camp" has a concrete basement with steam boilers, accommodation for one hundred and fifty prisoners with suitable dining rooms, guards' quarters, sergeant's office, officers' lavatory and bath, men's lavatories and shower baths, clothes rooms and kitchens with steam cooking apparatus and proper sewerage. The water supply is excellent, a good pressure system being installed. By spring a Superintendent's administration cottage, a store, refrigerator and ice house, a blacksmith shop and stables had been built on the new site, all of the material furnished by the sawmill. Meanwhile, the clearing of land was pushed forward, the wood being drawn to the railroad for sale.



## VALUE OF THE STOCK PRODUCTION DEMONSTRATED.

The spring of 1916 saw the population drop to about one hundred prisoners. By this time over seven miles of fence had been erected in such a manner as to, by taking advantage of the railroad fences, give three large pasture areas. In the fall of 1915 one hundred sheep were purchased. Last spring two hundred and twenty odd cattle were turned out on the ranches. This fall ninety-six cattle were shipped to Guelph, to the Department's abattoir, twenty-six to Whitby for winter feeding; the remainder are being carried over the winter on the farm. During the summer over two hundred tons of hay were harvested. There are now seventeen horses, two hundred and thirty odd sheep and the cattle, fifty-five of which are females for breeding purposes. A pure-bred Hereford bull is used and it is expected to build up a Hereford grade herd. This fall a comfortable cottage with modern conveniences has been erected for the Sergeant. At the station at Farmlands, two cottages have been erected for the guards' families and are now occupied. Two are in the course of erection. A water system has also been laid. A cattle shed three hundred feet long and sheep pens one hundred and fifty feet in length have been completed. All of the material except the roofing and floors for the buildings have been sawed from the timber on the farm. Over three hundred acres of land has been cleared and seeded. Plenty of vegetables and potatoes have been produced for the needs of the Institution.

## SOCIOLOGICAL SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

From the standpoint of reformation of prisoners this is probably one of the most successful experiments that has yet been attempted. The rigid discipline, the hard labour, combined with good food, regular hours, clean living and fair treatment has had wonderfully beneficial results. Many a vagrant and others who have lived by any other means than work have realized after a year spent at the farm, that work no longer held any terrors for them. Many a man has built up a strong physical condition and regained his self respect and courage to go out and earn an honest living. Religious exercises are provided regularly by the Salvation Army whose work there is greatly appreciated.

## FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE INSPECTION

The following is a brief summary of the work dealing with Factory, Shop and Office Building inspection for the month of November.

During the month of November inspections were made in 59 cities, towns and villages as follows:

First inspections .....	758
Second inspections and re-visits .....	82
Total . . . . .	840

*Sexes Employed.*

Approximately 40,359 males and females were employed in the factories and mercantile establishments inspected; males 28,574, females, 11,785. Birth certificates were ordered and secured for 17 of questionable age, 10 others were found to be under 14 years of age and were dismissed.

*General Conditions Good.*

Recommendations made dealing with the various sections of the Act totalled 497. Reports, however, indicate that in the places inspected this month, general conditions are good, showing a due regard for the safety and comfort of employees.

In some districts lumber mills were idle at time of inspection owing to slackness in business and difficulty in obtaining help.

*Overtime Permits Issued.*

The usual overtime permits were applied for and issued as follows:

Under Sec. 34 (Regular) .....	23
Under Sec. 32 (Munition orders) .....	10
Under Sec. 70 .....	1
Total . . . . .	34

Shortage of labour and consequent delay in getting out orders was the reason assigned on application by most firms, and also to increase the output in munition plants. In the latter, there was a call for renewals and four of the ten permits granted were renewals.

There were a few cases of illegal overtime reported. These were investigated and warnings issued.

*Decrease in Accidents.*

During November, 234 accidents were reported; fatal, 5, non-fatal, 229. This is a slight decrease in both fatal and non-fatal; 14 were permanent injuries, such as the loss of fingers or portion of fingers or thumbs. Two of the fatal were due to falls, the other three to machinery. On investigation, machinery was found to be in good order and there appears to be no reason why these should not have been avoided.

Notification of two explosions were received. One was caused by benzine vapour igniting from the naked flame of a gas lamp, resulting in some damage to the building. Another was the explosion of a tank caused by a hot electric light. No one was injured in either case.

*Two Prosecutions Instituted.*

Two prosecutions were instituted this month. One for illegal overtime, when conviction was recorded and a fine imposed. Information was laid in the other case for a breach of the Act in connection with the guarding of machinery. This case is still impending.

In connection with the case for child labour, which was adjourned last month, the firm was convicted and fined. The parents, who were also prosecuted, were allowed to go on suspended sentence as the child had sustained a permanent injury.

Complaints were few this month. Those received were in regard to insanitary conditions and lack of closet accommodation. On looking into the matter the reason was found to be, as is frequently the case in small towns, a lack of proper sewer connection, which, however, has been arranged for and the cause for complaint removed. One or two others received are now being investigated.

**TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES IN ONTARIO**

The courses of lectures and the practical training given to nurses in the different hospitals in the Province of Ontario shows marked improvement from time to time.

In many cases hospitals in towns and in the smaller cities in the Province have such an active hospital service that the training given to nurses is of an increasingly satisfactory character, especially in regard to clinical work.

There are few hospitals now that have not a Diet Kitchen, and a large number have a training in Dietetics, while some have an accomplished Dietitian who takes charge of this part of the work. The extension of electrical lines in many parts of the Province has been of no little benefit to the Diet Kitchen, in that it allows a small electric range, economical, clean and convenient to be used. This is a great advantage in another way, inasmuch as it renders this part of the hospital much safer from risk of fire, provided always that the wiring is carefully and properly installed.

Another advantage enjoyed by our nurses in small hospitals is the personal influence and instruction of the Superintendent. In larger hospitals it is not possible for the Superintendent, who has many duties to discharge, to spare as much time for the training of the nurses as she would like.

A third advantage is the interest taken in the nurses by the people of the community which the smaller hospital serves. The kindness and friendliness of the people in the towns and countryside of this Province is almost proverbial, dating back to the traditions of the early settlers. This kindness is shown to the nurses and they in turn realize that the human touch is of far more importance than the keeping perfectly of a large number of rules. "We have no rules," said the Superintendent of one of these smaller hospitals to the father and mother of a poor boy, the victim of a shooting accident, "We have no rules that will prevent you from spending all the time with your boy." The Superintendent knew only too well that it was the boy's last day on earth, and though the time was both inconvenient and unusual, she had every other consideration in the hospital make way for the right and natural feelings of parental affection.

### SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION

During the past month employment has been procured for 251 discharged soldiers by the Work Department of the Commission in Toronto, and 523 men have been returned from overseas service to the Province.

During the month, Vocational Classes at Hamilton and London were thoroughly organized and competent Inspectors provided. The Commission is indebted to the authorities of the Technical Schools at Toronto, Hamilton and London for their very active co-operation and the use of their superior facilities for carrying on the technical branches of instruction.

A vocational census of the Toronto hospitals has just been completed, and large satisfactory classes have been organized in elementary subjects, also in typewriting and shorthand, Civil Service preparation, telegraphy, machine shop practice, etc.

Provision is likewise being made for instruction in shoe repairing for which there is a large application, and for several other subjects of an industrial nature.

### CHANGE OF OFFICE ADDRESS.

Since the last issue of this Bulletin, the Commission have entered into occupation of their new offices situated at 11 College Street, telephone N. 2800 and N. 2801, and it is respectfully requested that all communications with regard to the work of the Commission be sent to our new address.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### PROVINCIAL MUNICIPAL AUDITOR

As the heading implies the distinctive branch of municipal government with which this department is specially concerned, is that of finance and auditing of accounts. These two subjects are the very sinews of the municipal body. Successful municipal administration may be epitomized as the judicious employment of the resources of the municipality. Finance looms so largely in municipal matters, and is so interwoven with all branches of municipal government, that many questions have been submitted to this department embracing subjects other than finance. There is scarcely any function or activity of a municipality that has not at some time been brought under review.

The science of municipal government has been a subject of vital interest to our Canadian people for more than a century. Municipal history from the division of



Canada into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in 1791 down to the Act of 1849 is the history of a long and persistent fight on the part of our forefathers for municipal home rule, which culminated in the passing of the Baldwin Act. This Act practically settled the principles of municipal government as they exist at the present day. Amendments have been found necessary from time to time, but a large measure of home rule has since 1849 been enjoyed by all municipalities. There is a certain degree of control and supervision still vested in the Provincial Legislature and the sphere of municipal action is delimited by the Municipal Act, but the lines are broad and within those lines municipal bodies move self-controlled.

At no time in our history have municipal problems been studied more earnestly or discussed with more intelligent interest than at the present time. The dominant feature of the discussion is the movement towards the creation of a governmental department for municipal affairs. It would be out of place to comment here upon the merits or demerits of the proposal. In any event the principal of Home Rule must prevail, the local administration of affairs must always remain in the hands of local authorities selected by the people and upon the judicious or injudicious selection of those authorities must depend the success or failure of any system, be it ever so skilfully devised.

A pamphlet was issued early in the present year containing suggestions touching the duties of auditors in town, township and village municipalities. Many matters which most frequently come under review in annual municipal audits are referred to and it is hoped that the pamphlet may assist auditors in the discharge of onerous duties. Copies of the pamphlet were sent to the clerk of each municipality under the jurisdiction of this department. Additional copies will be furnished upon application free of charge.

## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

From many quarters in and out of the province come reports of loss of life and property through the careless and improper use of gasoline, benzine and naptha for cleaning purposes. One of the latest reports is that of a housewife who was fatally burned last week and had the home of her family destroyed, with very little insurance protection on the property, rendering her children not only motherless and homeless, but practically penniless. This gasoline cleaning is very hazardous at best, and should by all means be done in the open. While carelessness on the part of housekeepers contribute a great number of fires, the men are not one bit behind, being just as careless, as is evidenced by explosions in garages and factories.

## NUMBER OF AGENTS LICENSED.

The number of agents licensed to date is 5,701. It is very evident from this number that very many people are transacting insurance business in the Province of Ontario without being duly authorized, and are liable to the penalties mentioned in Sub-section 9 of 99a of the Ontario Insurance Amendment Act, which is, "A fine not exceeding \$200 and not less than \$20, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months."

## "WHO IS AN AGENT?"

The question as to who is an agent has been asked. Section 99a (1) says:—

"The word 'Agent' in this section shall include an acknowledged agent, sub-agent, or any person, firm or corporation who shall in any manner transact the business of insurance by negotiating for, or placing risks, or delivering policies, or collecting premiums, but shall not include the officers and salaried employees of any company who do not receive commissions."

If the companies would only assist the Department there would be little fault to be found in regard to people transacting insurance business illegally. Under Sub-Section 7:

"No corporation, or any officer, agent or employee of a corporation shall accept from any person, except the insured or a duly authorized agent, any application or proposal for a policy of insurance."

Under this section, if a company or any of its officers or employees accepts business from an unauthorized agent, they are liable to the penalties above mentioned. It is the duty of every company, before accepting business, to ask for the number of the agent's license, or to telephone or write to this Department, and find out whether the person is entitled to transact business in the province.

#### FORMS ISSUED FOR ANNUAL RETURNS.

The statement forms for the annual return of business transacted during 1915 have been mailed to the different companies and societies, and it is to be hoped that the returns will be made promptly and correctly completed. Wherever a blank is left in these statements it causes confusion in the Department, as the clerks cannot tell whether it is an oversight or has been done intentionally. The word "nil" should appear opposite each item where no transactions have taken place.

#### NUMBER OF COMPANIES UNDER SUPERVISION.

The following is a list of the companies at present under the supervision of this Department:

Dominion licensees transacting life, fire, accident, etc. ....	163
Companies transacting ocean and inland marine insurance.....	39
Provincial licensees .....	90
Underwriters .....	17
Insurance Brokers .....	16
Friendly Societies .....	132
Loan Companies .....	43
Trust Companies .....	19
Loaning Land Companies .....	5
Money Lenders .....	49

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PROVINCIAL POLICE

The report of the Superintendent of Provincial Police made to the Attorney-General is the first departmental return to make its appearance after the close of the fiscal year. Crime is on the decrease, as the following comparisons will show: For the year ended October 31st, 1,198 cases were handled by the police, a decrease of 220 from the previous year; there were 809 convictions as compared with 890 for 1915; 536 fines as against 517; imprisonments, 151 as against 191; suspended sentences, 119; discharges, 208; 51 awaiting disposal and 33 withdrawn. The fines amounted to \$31,872.13, a decrease of \$12,177.87 from the previous year.

Under the Liquor License and Ontario Temperance Acts there were 333 convictions as compared with 246 a year ago, an increase of 87. There were 88 prosecutions under the Game and Fisheries Act, a decline from 131 in 1915. Nine fire inquests were conducted and evidence taken in five extradition cases.

It is interesting to note there has been a decrease in the number of charges of vagrancy, and also a large decrease in the number of persons turned over to the immigration authorities, namely, 117 as against 306 a year ago.

During the season the force was successful in securing the arrest and conviction of a number of Indians who for years had been robbing summer cottages on Georgian Bay and other districts, which will be welcome news to those who have suffered long over these depredations.

One paragraph by the Superintendent is of special interest:

"I am pleased to report that the decrease in crime is very marked throughout the portions of the Province in which the police are stationed. I am also pleased to report that from my personal observation as to the working of the Ontario Temperance Act, the results in the Cobalt, Porcupine and Sudbury Districts are more than gratifying. The decrease in drunkenness is very marked, and persons who have not worked for a long period on account of their drinking habits are now steadily employed. The reports of my constables at different points are along the same lines and show a very marked improvement and decrease in drunkenness."

# SAVE---

Because when we spend, we make other people work for us, and the work of everyone is urgently needed now to help our fighting men to win the war.

If we do not confine our expenditure to necessities, we keep men employed who might otherwise be available

1. For active military service,
2. For work upon munitions and other equipment of war,
3. For the production of other commodities necessary to the fighting and producing armies,
4. For the production of goods for export, so as to pay our debts abroad, and improve our credit.

When every worker is so urgently required for these purposes, we have no right to ask people to work for us, except in order to supply our barest needs for life and health.

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## Help to win the war by saving

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## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

#### Survey of Napanee-Pickering Road

The Department is conducting a survey of that section of the Kingston Road between Napanee and Pickering. No reliable maps of this district are available at the present time, and in order that more accurate information regarding the road be available a survey party was sent out in the latter part of October. The survey, with other information, will enable the Department to compile a more reliable road-map of the province than has heretofore been available and to correct existing township and county maps in the district.

The total distance to be surveyed is approximately 105 miles. The party commenced work at Napanee on October 25th, and at the present time are working between Port Hope and Cobourg.

#### ROAD MAP OF PROVINCE IS BEING MADE.

A road map of Old Ontario, that portion of the province south of a line drawn from Renfrew to the apex of the Bruce peninsula, is in course of preparation. When completed it will show all roads together with the location of waterways, railroads, cities, towns, villages and post offices. Improved roads will be shown in colors and fenced and unfenced roads indicated by distinguishing signs. The scale of the original map is two miles to the inch, and when completed it will measure approximately 10 by 20 feet. A map of reduced scale will be issued for general use.

#### TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY MAPS BEING REVISED.

A copy of the map of each township and county is being sent to the clerk, reeve or engineer, with a request that it be carefully examined and any changes in the location of roads that have been made subsequent to the compilation of the map be indicated. On receipt of the revised print, a new map is drawn embodying the changes. Approximately fifty of the township and county maps have been thus revised. Copies of the revised maps will be made available for township councillors, in systematizing their work.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES BRANCH.

The Motor Vehicles Branch of the Department has charge of the registration of all motor vehicles and drivers and the issuing of licenses. The administration of the Motor Vehicles Act also constitutes a portion of the work of the Branch.

The number of motor vehicles registered during 1915 was 42,346, and the number of motorcycles 4,174. It is estimated that by the end of this year the registration of motor vehicles, including motor trucks, will be 54,800, and of motorcycles, 4,300.

#### *Registration Term for 1916 Extended.*

The date for renewal of motor licenses issued during 1916 has been extended from December 31st until January 31st, 1917, in order that owners of motor cars may not be inconvenienced by the expiration of licenses during the more busy holiday season of Christmas and New Year's Day.

#### *All Drivers Should Be Registered.*

At present all paid drivers are required by law to pass an examination and secure a license before they are allowed to operate a motor vehicle "for hire, pay or gain." The Department wishes to point out that, in the event of an accident in which the owner or any driver of a motor vehicle is involved, it would be in his favor to be able to produce such evidence of his competency as a driver.

To encourage all drivers to secure certificates of ability, the name has been changed from "Chauffeur" to "Operator," so as to include other than paid drivers, and the style of the badge has been altered to the form of a small enamelled button.

Drivers wishing to secure certificates and licenses are advised to correspond with the nearest examiner. The fee for examination is one dollar and that for the license two dollars. Only one examination is required.

*Technical Examiners Appointed.*

The following are the examining places with the names of the technical examiners appointed by the Department:—

Brantford .....	F. G. Gott, 118 Nelson St.
Belleville .....	Charles P. Greenleaf.
Brockville .....	T. J. Story.
Barrie .....	Reuben H. Webb.
Cache Bay .....	W. Pierce.
Cobourg .....	Ernest Hannah.
Cornwall .....	Adam C. Fetterley.
Cobalt .....	John Tripp.
Collingwood .....	John Bull.
Chatham .....	Charles Symes.
Durham .....	N. P. McIntyre.
Fort William .....	Robert E. Wright.
Guelph .....	J. R. M. Dixon, c/o Priory Club.
Gore Bay .....	J. H. Biehl.
Hamilton .....	S. M. Kenney, 420 Jackson St. West.
Hanover .....	David Eidt.
Kingston .....	C. J. Graham.
Kitchener .....	Roy Kleinschmidt.
Lindsay .....	J. A. Darch.
London .....	J. H. Pollock.
Listowel .....	L. W. Payne.
Niagara Falls .....	Wm. Carr.
North Bay .....	Forest N. Allan.
Oshawa .....	O. Durrant.
Orillia .....	H. S. Kearns.
Ottawa .....	Charles Kelly, 442 Bay St.
Owen Sound .....	J. E. Buzza.
Peterboro' .....	T. W. Appleby.
Picton .....	George Johnston.
Prescott .....	Charles Plumb.
Parry Sound .....	J. H. Tully.
Port Arthur .....	W. H. Foote.
Renfrew .....	Charles A. Duff.
Sault Ste. Marie .....	William Marshall.
Smith Falls .....	W. L. Slack.
Stratford .....	T. E. Henry.
Sarnia .....	E. B. Phelps.
Sudbury .....	H. Gardner.
Simcoe .....	Austin Shand.
St. Catharines .....	W. J. Jones.
St. Thomas .....	J. T. Webster.
Toronto .....	J. E. Henry, 18 Toronto St.
Toronto .....	A. K. C. Visick, 45 Vincent St.
Wingham .....	W. A. Currie.
Windsor .....	Frank Miernicki.
Woodstock .....	Wm. F. Craig.

*Markers for Dealers and Manufacturers.*

A special series of markers for dealers and manufacturers has been issued which are designated by the letter "M" preceding the number. These markers are for use on cars for sale or for demonstration purposes only. Heretofore five sets of markers have been issued for a sum of \$25.00, but very many dealers have not use for so many sets for business purposes, and consequently this class of marker has been subject to abuse by loaning them to purchasers to operate cars which have been purchased and by their use by some dealers for private purposes.

To meet this situation, the Department has modified the schedule for these markers, and commencing with the beginning of the coming year, one set of "M" markers will be issued for a fee of \$10.00, each additional set being issued on payment of \$5.00. All applicants for this class of marker must furnish the Department with satisfactory evidence as to their agency and requirements.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, 1916

One of the features of the 1916 Ontario Provincial Winter Fair was the live stock demonstration.

Miss Mary Yates, of Port Credit, gave three demonstrations daily in killing and trussing fowl. She also gave instructive talks to the many visitors on the proper type of market chicken, having for an object lesson crate fed chickens. The interest in this demonstration was shown by the fact that her section in the lecture room was always crowded, more than 1,500 people attending the lectures in the four days of the show.

In the Live Stock Department, Mr. W. J. Bell gave a practical demonstration of the most profitable type of beef and sheep carcasses, comparing them with live animals of similar size and finish. Mr. Bell also gave several lectures on the proper type of bacon hog, demonstrating with five pigs, one an ideal type to make a bacon carcass, the others either too fat, unfinished, too short or undesirable in quality.

In order to emphasize the difference between well-fed, over-fed and under-fed cattle, three steers were shown on foot, and three carcasses of steers of equal weight to them when alive were shown in a case close to the pens occupied by the live animals. One side of each carcass was entire, while the other side was shown as wholesale cuts, with prices attached. No. 1 steer alive weighed 1,830 lbs., and his fellow, dressed, weighed 1,190, or 66 per cent. of the live weight. No. 2 steer was an unfinished animal over two years and three months old and weighed 1,150 lbs., while his dead mate showed only 594 lbs. dressed, or a dressing percentage of 51¾. No. 3 steer was a baby beef, 12 months old, weighing 850 lbs., and the carcass of a similar steer weighed 560 lbs., or a dressing percentage of 63.63. The purpose of the demonstration was to help in educating the beef producers of the country in the business of supplying animals such as are desired by the butchers and by the consumer, on account of their economy. Mr. Bell explained that the very heavy steer is both expensive to raise and wasteful to the small consumer, while the under-done steer makes poor beef and commands a low price per pound for the grower. The baby beef, although costing the purchaser as much per pound as the big fat steer, gives the most satisfactory cuts of meat for household use, is quickly raised, and on the whole gives the producer much the greater profit.

### SPECIAL TROPHIES AT THE WINTER FAIRS.

One of the features of special interest at the Winter Fair at Guelph was the contest for the Duff Trophy donated by the late Minister of Agriculture to the team from any County scoring the highest number of points in live stock judging. These teams each consist of three, who are selected by the District Representatives from among the boys who have taken their Course in Agriculture. They receive a little special training by the District Representative in live stock work, but of course their work in the Competition is entirely unaided. Twenty-one Counties in Western Ontario sent teams this year and it was a very inspiring sight to see sixty-three young men in the judging arena sizing up the good points of the different kinds of live stock. The prize this year was awarded to York County, with Durham second and Simcoe third.

A similar competition is held at the Ottawa Winter Fair for a cup donated by Peter White, K.C., and arrangements have now been made by which the Union Stock Yards donate a trophy for the Ontario championship, to be competed for by the winners at Guelph and at Ottawa in Toronto during the week of the live stock meetings early in February.



### THE LATE HON. JAMES STODDART DUFF

The Hon. James Stoddart Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario from 1908 to 1916, died suddenly in his sixty-first year at Alliston, on Friday, November 17th, 1916. Hon. Mr. Duff had been ill from heart trouble as a result of overwork for about a year, but he had regained much of his former strength and was able to move about freely. In fact he had just spent two weeks in his office at the Parliament Buildings before he died, and had gone on a visit from his home in Cookstown to friends in Alliston, where he was taken suddenly ill and passed away. About two weeks prior to his death he was greatly affected by the death of one of his sons, both of whom are at the front, and this probably hastened his death.

The late Mr. Duff had an enviable record of eighteen years in the Legislature continuously as Member for West Simcoe, and on the invitation of Sir James Whitney succeeded the Hon. Nelson Monteith as Minister of Agriculture when that gentleman was defeated in the general elections of 1908. A successful farmer himself, he put all his energy and practical experience, without stint, into his public administration, and one of the lasting benefits which he conferred on the province was the development of the District Representative System, whereby practical agricultural experts were located throughout the province for the benefit of the farming communities. He was ever an uncompromising Imperialist.

In the death of the Hon. Mr. Duff the people of Ontario lose a valuable public man and the Civil Service a good friend. In fact few men in public life in Ontario have ever been blessed with so many fast friends as the deceased Minister of Agriculture. He made and retained friends by the innate kindness of his heart and the sterling qualities of his character. He was a typical son of the soil of Canada—shrewd, industrious and honest, imbued with a native hospitality which was as unaffected as it was attractive. A general favorite in the Civil Service, he will be profoundly mourned by the members of his own staff, and more especially by those with whom he was brought into close and constant contact, and to whom he was a friend as well as their Chief. Recollections of their old friend will long remain fragrant in the memories of the officials in the Department of Agriculture.

A widow, two daughters and a son in khaki survive to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and an affectionate father.

A striking tribute to his memory was paid on the occasion of the public funeral service at Alliston. The Department of Agriculture ceased its activities in all its branches for the afternoon, and every member of the Ontario Government, a large number of Members of the Legislature, and Hon. Frank Cochrane, representing the Dominion Government, attended. There were also representatives of many other public bodies in Toronto and elsewhere. Special trains were run from several parts of the country in which he had been an outstanding figure for so many years. The wealth of floral tokens and the large and representative character of the attendance at the funeral constituted a tribute of esteem such as has honored the memory of but few public men in the history of Canada. The funeral was under the auspices of the Orange Order, of which he was a prominent member.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

### ONTARIO NICKEL EXPORTS

As the question has been raised as to whether nickel mined in Ontario finds its way to the enemy the following official statement received by the Governor-General from the Imperial Government and published November 29th, will be of interest:—

"Following for your Prime Minister. It is the fact that His Majesty's Government have approved from the first of the arrangements made by your Government for refined nickel to American plants. It is recognized by His Majesty's Government that it would be impossible, and indeed manifestly injurious, in the conduct of the war to prohibit the export of Canadian nickel matte, and they have concurred in the method of supervision now being adopted, which seems to them to be the best practical method.

Mertons have eliminated the enemy holding in the company with the approval of the Board of Trade. His Majesty's Government, therefore, utilized the services of this company, which have assisted in securing Government control of metals. Such control, owing to pre-war conditions, could hardly have been secured without their help.

"(Signed) BONAR LAW."

### FIRE PREVENTION SYSTEM FOR NORTHERN ONTARIO

An important announcement with regard to fire prevention in Northern Ontario was made during the month by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. For some time this problem has been engaging the attention of the Department, and recurring fires made it imperative that some drastic action should be taken. The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines now proposes that a new branch of the Department will be created to have entire jurisdiction over fire prevention and fire control. While one is the outcome of the other, different methods are required to deal with each.

The new branch of the Department will be in charge of Mr. E. J. Zavitz, who for years has done much in the interest of forest conservation in Ontario.

Prior to the announcement being made, a certain amount of preliminary work was done. Many miles of telephone lines were constructed through the forest reserves, lookout towers, erected at conspicuous points so that a watch could be maintained over a large section of territory.

Under the larger scheme it is intended to maintain an extensive patrol system all through the north country. At suitable places fire fighting apparatus will be placed, which can be quickly transported by motor boat, automobile or wagon to any threatened spot. With the expansion of the colonization road system through the country thrown open for settlement a light motor truck will render valuable service in moving fire equipment from point to point as it may be required. It is assured that nothing will be left undone by the Department to make the organization as complete and as efficient as experience and initiative will permit. ....

So much for fire control. Fire prevention presents a different problem. There are three main causes of bush fires, namely, sparks from passing locomotives, carelessness by campers, and settlers clearing fires. The first cause is now under control by reason of co-operation from the railways. The second will be regulated by severe penalties imposed and the efficient inspection of the fire ranger. The third is more difficult. It is proposed, however, to follow the practice of other places and have the burning of settlers' slash and brush done under permit. Where this regulation has been introduced it is said that the first hostility which naturally arises from a seeming prohibition has actually changed to enthusiastic approval, for the immunity it provides from outbreaks that have been known from time to time in places where care was not properly exercised.

The method of issuing permits will be simple. When the settler wishes to burn some land he has chopped over he will make an application to the proper official of the fire prevention force, who will assign a fire ranger to supervise the burning. The proper apparatus will be brought to the place, suitable weather and wind conditions chosen and the burning will proceed without the hazard that has resulted in the loss of so much life and property previously.

There are other details of the scheme to be worked out, but this is the main line, and the necessary legislation will be sought when the House meets after the New Year when complete explanations will be made.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

Comparison of passenger and freight revenue for month of November, 1916, with that of preceding year shows that a general increase is maintained.

### *Passenger Earnings.*

	1915	1916
November 1st to 7th .....	\$11,129 98	\$13,085 00
November 8th to 14th .....	10,627 27	11,221 54
November 15th to 21st .....	11,987 97	14,144 42
November 22nd to 30th .....	12,396 95	16,589 07
	\$46,142 17	\$55,039 83

Increase November, 1916, \$8,897.66, or 19 per cent.

### *Freight Earnings.*

	1915	1916
November 1st to 7th .....	\$24,826 71	\$27,657 71
November 8th to 14th .....	23,857 62	22,576 79
November 15th to 21st .....	20,713 26	25,123 35
November 22nd to 30th .....	30,500 06	30,341 22
	\$99,897 65	\$105,798 07

Increase November, 1916, \$5,900.42, or 6 per cent.

Total increase, 1916, \$14,798.08, or 10 per cent.

### FOREST PRODUCTS.

November, 1916, shows a marked increase over previous month. Shipments of pulpwood were made to Merritton, Thorold, Ottawa, Ont., Niagara Falls, N.Y., Johnsonburg, Pa., Appleton, Wis., and Grand Rapids, Mich.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

November 1st to 7th .....	866 cords.
November 8th to 14th .....	1,016 cords.
November 15th to 21st .....	1,272 cords.
November 22nd to 30th .....	1,243 cords.
	4,397 cords.

The previous months' shipments totalled 2,692 cords, so that November shows an increase of 1,705 cords or 63 per cent.



## PULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Pulp	Paper
November 1st to 7th .....	195 tons.	1,507 tons.
November 8th to 14th .....	226 tons.	1,338 tons.
November 15th to 21st .....	127 tons.	1,726 tons.
	<hr/> 657 tons.	<hr/> 5,848 tons.

Compared with preceding month paper shipments are practically equal, but pulp shipments increased 477 tons, or 265 per cent.

## WESTBOUND FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

During the month of November the westbound traffic handled North Bay to Cochrane, destined points west, comprised machinery, wheels, fruit, groceries and general merchandise amounting to 478 carloads. This makes a daily average of 15.93 cars, which compared with preceding month shows a decrease of 29 per cent.

## EASTBOUND FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

The eastbound traffic received from the Canadian Government Railways at Cochrane, amounted to 159 cars, consisting of meat, fish, hides, vegetables, lumber, pulpwood, etc.

This represents a daily average of 5.3 cars or an increase of 12 per cent. over similar traffic in month of October.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

The subscriptions received through the above sources for Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Fund to date of October 31st, 1916, are as follows:—

Subscription to Red Cross Society .....	\$15,245 36
Subscription to Canadian Patriotic Fund .....	17,064 52
Donation to enlisted employees .....	9,651 95
Total . . . . .	<hr/> \$41,961 83

The above is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees, and is exclusive also of the monthly subscription to the 50,000 Club by entire Toronto office staff.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

From the inception of this Act in January, 1915, the Commission voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction of the Board in all matters of accident or injury to employees and the awards during period under consideration (January, 1915, to November, 1916, inclusive—twenty-three months) result as follows:—

*January, 1915, to November 30th, 1916.*

One hundred and one claims registered on Commission's books and passed upon by Board resulting in:—

- 50 claims adjusted and paid.
- 44 claims disallowed.
- 7 claims, abeyance.

The fifty claims adjusted amounted to \$3,626.78, an average of \$70.81 per claim. Liability insurance based on Commission's payroll for this period would have involved a premium cost of \$30,746.09 or \$614.90 to protect each claim loss of \$70.81 paid.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### PROPOSED SUPERANNUATION BILL

All the teachers and school inspectors of the Province have been asked to signify their approval or disapproval of the proposed superannuation bill by writing "yes" or "no" upon a form sent to them and returning the same to the Minister of Education on or before 15th December. The present bill has been amended to meet objections raised against the original measure and is, of course, subject to revision by the Legislature. It now provides for:—

1. Contributions of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of salary, payable quarterly by every teacher and inspector—the balance of the necessary 5 per cent. will be provided from the Provincial Treasury.

2. Pensions on retirement after forty or more years of service as in the original bill, the minimum being \$365, and the maximum being \$1,000 a year.

3. Pensions on retirement after at least thirty years of service. The pension to be the actuarial equivalent of the above, allowing for the shorter period of contribution and the presumably longer enjoyment of the pension.

4. Pensions upon premature retirement due to physical incapacity as in the original bill.

5. The return of all contributions to the estate of a contributor who may die before receiving a pension.

6. An actuarial examination of the fund every three years and the provision as soon as possible of the following additional benefits:—

(a) The return of all contributions on withdrawing from the profession after at least six years of service.

(b) The return of the balance of his contributions to the estate of a pensioner who may die before receiving as pension payments as much as his total contributions.

### CARTER SCHOLARSHIPS

The third award of the Scholarships provided for by the will of the late J. I. Carter, of Sarnia, has been announced. These Scholarships are awarded to the three candidates who obtained the highest marks on the 1916 June Upper School examinations in the city of Toronto and in each of the twenty-four counties, or groups of counties named below. The values of the Scholarships are as follows:—

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| (1) To the competitor who obtained the highest aggregate of marks... | \$100 00 |
| (2) To the one who ranked second on the aggregate .....              | 60 00    |
| (3) To the one who ranked third on the aggregate .....               | 40 00    |

Cheques for the amounts awarded will be issued by the Provincial Treasurer, in due course, to those named below and will be sent in care of the Principal of the School from which they were candidates:—

<i>County.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>School.</i>
BRANT .....	First.....	Dunn, Gertrude .....	Paris
	Second.....	Deagle, Ross R. ....	Brantford
	Third.....	Adams, Grace .....	Brantford
BRUCE .....	First.....	Suteliffe, Ruby A. ....	Chesley
	Second.....	Halliday, Anna D. ....	Chesley
	Third.....	Ross, Nellie .....	Chesley

<i>County.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>School.</i>
DUNDAS,	First.....	Grant, Jean .....	Cornwall
STORMONT	Second.....	Rosenfield, Rose .....	Cornwall
& GLENGARRY .....	Third.....	Hilliard, F. Ruth .....	Morrisburg
ELGIN .....	First.....	Moorehouse, Edna L. ....	St. Thomas
	Second.....	Ferguson, Donald H. ....	St. Thomas
	Third.....	Jackson, Helen K. ....	St. Thomas
ESSEX .....	First.....	Bain, Lulu G. ....	Essex
	Second.....	Tully, Oral L. ....	Essex
	Third.....	Shepley, Addie M. ....	Essex
GREY .....	First.....	McLean, Myra .....	Owen Sound
	Second.....	Briggs, Joseph B. ....	Owen Sound
	Third.....	Campbell, Frank C. ....	Owen Sound
HALDIMAND .....	First.....	Inman, Marjorie E. ....	Dunnville
	Second.....	Laidlaw, Luella H. ....	Dunnville
	Third.....	Buzza, Florence L. ....	Caledonia
HASTINGS .....	First.....	Thompson, E. Marjorie ....	Belleville
	Second.....	Dempsey, A. Evelyn ....	Belleville
	Third.....	Elliott, Norah E. ....	Belleville
HURON .....	First.....	Bell, John C. ....	Seaforth
	Second.....	Johnston, W. Victor ....	Wingham
	Third.....	Johnston, Muriel K. ....	Goderich
KENT .....	First.....	Twohey, Eleanor .....	Chatham
	Second.....	Cumming, John F. ....	Chatham
	Third.....	West, George .....	Ridgetown
LAMBTON .....	First.....	Lambert, Edith M. ....	Sarnia
	Second.....	Gray, Ross W. ....	Sarnia
	Third.....	Sharpe, Jessie M. ....	Sarnia
LANARK .....	First.....	Millar, Bertram O. ....	Smith's Falls
	Second.....	Robertson, Marion E. ....	Perth
	Third.....	Rabb, Kenneth S. ....	Perth
LEEDS .....	First.....	Russell, Estella E. ....	Brockville
	Second.....	Mitchell, Vida G. ....	Brockville
	Third.....	MacLeod, Muriel .....	Kemptville
MIDDLESEX .....	First.....	Sowers, Roy V. ....	London
	Second.....	Lucas, George H. W. ....	London
	Third.....	Hodder, William J. ....	London
ONTARIO .....	First.....	Watson, Mary E. ....	Port Perry
	Second.....	Long, Hilda M. ....	Whitby
	Third.....	Warne, William H. ....	Oshawa
OXFORD .....	First.....	Edgington, M. Jean K. ....	Woodstock
	Second.....	Thornton, Edith M. ....	Woodstock
	Third.....	Alderson, Bessie .....	Ingersoll
PERTH .....	First.....	McTavish, Wilson C. ....	Stratford
	Second.....	Armstrong, John M. ....	St. Mary's
	Third.....	Bell, David W. ....	Stratford



<i>County.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>School.</i>
RENFREW .....	First.....	Imbleau, J. Laurent .....	Renfrew
	Second....	Stevenson, Muriel G. ....	Renfrew
	Third.....	Fisher, H. Elizabeth .....	Pembroke
SIMCOE .....	First.....	Morton, Mary I. ....	Barrie
	Second....	McDermid, Ina E. ....	Collingwood
	Third.....	Giffen, Robert J. ....	Collingwood
WATERLOO .....	First.....	Sachs, Alphonse .....	Galt
	Second....	Lang, Harold W. ....	Kitchener
	Third.....	Zarnke, Egbert E. ....	Kitchener
WELLAND .....	First.....	Bracken, Evelyn G. ....	Niagara Falls
	Second....	Kellam, Margaret C. ....	Niagara Falls
	Third.....	Lowry, Charles A. ....	Niagara Falls
WELLINGTON .....	First.....	Dawson, Grace L. ....	Guelph
	Second....	Bowman, Mary E. R. ....	Guelph
	Third.....	Oakes, Walter A. ....	Guelph
WENTWORTH .....	First.....	Fisher, Edith M. ....	Hamilton
	Second....	Coutts, Martha J. ....	Hamilton
	Third.....	Lewis, John H. ....	Hamilton
YORK .....	First.....	Eagleson, R. Laverne .....	Markham
	Second....	Macdonald, Allan .....	Weston
	Third.....	Clark, Marion L. ....	Markham
TORONTO .....	First.....	Williamson, Mary E. ....	Parkdale C. I.
	Second....	Eadie, Hazel I. ....	Parkdale C. I.
	Third.....	Baker, Vernon E. ....	Oakwood C. I.

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES BRANCH

The Public Libraries Branch of the Department of Education is showing marked progress in the matter of professional training, library institutes, the publication of library literature, inspection of libraries, and in strengthening the travelling library collection.

*The Ontario Library Review.*—A new quarterly publication of twenty-four pages has been established in the interest of the libraries of the Province. Half of the space is devoted to articles on library work and instruction on library methods; the other half is made up of selected list of books suitable for purchase by public libraries. Each book is carefully annotated. This feature is proving a great boon to the smaller libraries, and furnishes them with a first class source for book selection. A copy of this publication is sent to every librarian and every library trustee in the Province—about 3,500 persons in all.

*Library Training School.*—The library training school this year was a most satisfactory one. Thirty-one students attended, thirty of whom were experienced in library work. Students came from Fort William on the west, to Kemptville on the east. The Department was pleased to welcome one student from St. John, N.B. The subjects taught included, book-selection, bibliography, reference work, children's work, scientific classification and cataloguing, administration, and methods for routine. Certificates were issued to the successful candidates, the standing of each being graded "A," "B" or "C."

*District Library Institutes.*—Fifteen district library institutes were held. The Province is divided into fifteen institute districts where local conventions are held

for library instruction. Nearly all of the four hundred libraries in the Province were represented. The institutes were conducted by the Public Libraries Branch, and the expenses were defrayed by the Department.

*Travelling Libraries.*—The travelling library section has been strengthened materially, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty travelling library cases are in different parts of the Province serving sparsely settled communities, study clubs, women's and farmers' institutes, and special industrial plants where the local public library is unable to maintain a strong technical department.

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### ONTARIO CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION

At the sixth annual meeting of the Ontario Civil Service Association, held at the Parliament Buildings on November 30th, the following officers and executive committee were elected:—

*Past President* ... D. J. Goggin, Education Department.

*President* ..... Albert Grigg, Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

*Vice-President* .... Edmund Harley, Osgoode Hall.

*Treasurer* ..... Harry D. Gillard, Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

*Secretary* ..... Norton H. Crow, Treasury Department.

*Executive Committee:* J. A. C. Cameron, Osgoode Hall; F. V. Johns, Provincial Secretary's Department; C. F. Bailey, Department of Agriculture; Thos. McGillicuddy, Department of Agriculture; W. W. McKinlay, Treasury Department; W. J. Vale, Insurance Department; Harry Lovelock, King's Printer Department; H. F. McNaughton, Public Works Department; James Meagher, Public Works Department; John Houser, Department of Lands, Forests and Mines; Miss Annie Gamey, Colonization Roads Branch; Miss T. Doherty, Attorney-General's Department.

*Auditors:* A. J. Ratray, Audit Office; C. A. Fitch, Attorney-General's Department.

### SUB-COMMITTEES FORMED.

The following sub-committees have been appointed by the Executive Committee:

*Superannuation Committee:* Dr. D. J. Goggin, Chairman; Albert Grigg, Edmund Harley, Thomas W. Gibson, Edward Bayly, K.C., J. A. C. Cameron, Wm. J. Vale and the Secretary.

*Literary and Social Committee:* Harry Lovelock, Chairman.

*Business Committee:* D. Gillard, Chairman.

*Athletic Committee:* Norton H. Crow, Chairman.

*Membership Committee:* John Houser, Chairman.

*Publicity Committee:* The President, Secretary and Treasurer.

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# LEGISLATION SUPPLEMENT

Synopsis of the more important Acts passed at the Second Session  
of the Fourteenth Legislature of Ontario.

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Succession Duty Act.  
Corporation Tax Act.  
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Noxious Weeds Act.  
Game and Fisheries Act.  
Compulsory School Attendance for Adults.  
Treatment of Alcoholic and Drug  
Habituates.



**Succession Duty Act.** The Succession Duty Act was amended by authorizing the Commissioner appointed by the Treasurer of the Province, to value property and property omitted from the inventory of the estate and to determine which should, and which should not, be included. Further provision is made for the examination upon oath of persons having dutiable property in their possession. In case of death of an annuitant before payment of the full amount of the duty the balance has to be paid out of the estate or fund upon which the annuity is charged. The powers of Commissioners appointed by the Treasurer of Ontario to inquire as to the liability of estates to succession duties are defined and enlarged. The report of the Commissioner upon filing in the Supreme Court of Ontario becomes a judgment and an appeal lies from it to the Appellate Division of the Court.

**Corporation Tax Act.** The Corporation Tax Act is amended by increasing the taxes upon Loan Companies. The tax will now be, in the case of a company with a fixed or permanent paid-up capital, one twenty-fifth of one per cent. of the paid-up capital and one twenty-fifth of one per cent. of all moneys invested in Ontario. The minimum tax is \$100. With terminating or withdrawable capital the tax is one twenty-fifth of one per cent. upon \$100,000. In addition, a tax based on deposits will be, from \$100,000 up to \$1,000,000, \$25; on each \$100,000 over \$1,000,000 and not over \$2,000,000, \$15; and on each \$100,000 over \$2,000,000, \$5.

**Race Track Meetings Act.** The tax on race track meetings is increased to \$1,250 for each day of a meeting and provision made for the payment of the tax to the Treasury Department and inspecting of tracks and betting. Arrears of taxes will bear interest at 6 per cent.

**Amusement Tax.** The Amusement Tax Act marks a new departure in methods of raising Provincial revenue. It provides for imposing a tax of one cent on every admission to a place of amusement. This tax may be increased to an amount not exceeding 25 cents on each admission, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who may also exclude any class or classes of amusement from the operation of the Act. "Place of Amusement" is defined as including theatre, moving picture hall, amusement hall, concert hall, music hall, circus, race-course, baseball park, athletic park, amusement park, skating rink, or other place where an exhibition or entertainment is given or game played and an entrance fee is charged or collected through the sale of tickets or otherwise.

Arrears on the war tax of one mill on the dollar collected through the municipalities under the Act of 1915 will bear interest at 5 per cent.

**Soldiers' Aid Commission.** The Soldiers' Aid Commission, appointed by Order in Council, is confirmed and its powers enlarged so as to include soldiers returned after the war as well as those returned during the war. Provision is made for an arrangement with the Education Department of Ontario for special instruction, including technical and industrial instruction, for those returned soldiers who are found unable to resume their former calling or occupation.

**Organization of Resources.** An Act has also been passed for the creation of a Provincial Committee to secure the organization of the resources of Ontario, or efficient co-operation with the Federal authorities in the prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the Agricultural and Industrial production of the Province. The duty of the Committee will be to co-operate as far as possible with the existing organizations, civilian and military, and particularly in maintaining and stimulating agricultural and necessary industrial production and assisting in the work of recruiting with the least possible disturbance to agriculture or industry and the promotion of thrift and economy.

**Amendment to Voters' List Act.** A slight but not altogether unimportant amendment to the Voters' List Act alters the form of the Clerk's notice to persons complained against so as to make it clear that persons whose names are wrongly omitted will be notified of complaint in that behalf.

**Amendment to Election Act.** The Election Act is amended by making provision that where there has been the removal of a voter from one district in the city to another part of the city included in the electoral district, he may

vote in the district on the list for which he is entered and the necessary changes are made with the oath. By the same Act it is provided that, for the purposes of the Assessment Act and the Election Laws, absence on service as a member of the active militia shall include absence as a member on active service with the Naval or Military forces of the Empire or Great Britain's allies during the present war.

**Loans to Settlers in Northern Ontario.** In the development of the policy of the Government with respect to the settlement of the Northern and North-western portions of Ontario, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make arrangements for loans to settlers. The amount of a loan is limited to \$500, and provision is made for the appointment of a Commissioner to administer the Act. A very simple method is provided for the registration of a lien for the amount advanced and its discharge upon payment.

**Amendment to Mining Act.** Some slight changes are made in the Mining Act, the most important of which is a provision for the payment of wages on mines or mining works at intervals of not more than two weeks.

**Trades and Labour Branch.** The Trades and Labour Branch Act establishes a branch of the Government to be known as The Trades and Labour Branch. The Act provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of the branch and gives the branch the control and administration of:

The Bureau of Labour Act,  
The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act,  
The Building Trades Protection Act,  
The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act,  
The Steam Boilers Act,

and such other Acts relating to the protection of persons and interest of the industrial classes as may from time to time be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The duties of the Branch include matters relating to the collection of statistics, information on distribution of employment, sanitary conditions of the working classes, the establishment of employment bureaus, reports on wages, establishment of new industries, inquiry and report as to labour laws in other countries and reports upon the present operation of the labour laws in Ontario.

**Public Highways Grant.** The improvement of public highways received attention and an additional grant of \$1,000,000 for the purposes of the Highway Improvement Act. County Councils are authorized to procure temporary loans from banks, etc., during the progress of the work, and pending payment of Provincial aid. The Act further provides for sectional by-laws by County Councils and in this way removes one of the difficulties in working out country road improvement schemes. The duty is imposed upon city, town and county councils of appointing members of Local Highway Commissions, upon notice of the Order in Council authorizing the establishment of such a Commission.

**Toronto-Hamilton Highway Route.** The Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission has been given authority to alter their original route upon filing an amended plan with the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. Fines for breaches of the Motor Vehicle Act are to be paid to the Commission. The Commission is also authorized to issue additional debentures required for the operation of the road in addition to the \$600,000 already authorized, the amount to be distributed over the municipalities through which the road passes and which are connected with it.

An important addition to the Act is the provision for the construction of a permanent pavement on the road of different specifications or a greater width and with different specifications than the remainder of the roadway, by agreement between the Municipal Corporation or the owner of the adjoining lands and the Commission.



### Greater Winnipeg Water District.

The Greater Winnipeg Water District, which includes the municipalities of Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Transcona, Assiniboia, Fort Garry, St. Vital and Kildonan and which was incorporated by the Legislature of Manitoba, for the purpose of securing water for domestic and municipal purposes, is recognized and permitted to take water from Shoal Lake in Kenora District.

### Power Legislation.

In Power Legislation the particular features are the ratification of the purchase of the assets of the Electric Power Company, Limited, (known as the Seymour Co.), for the sum of \$8,350,000 in ten year debentures in the Province and the taking of authority on the part of the Government, to transfer the properties required to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The Power Commission Act is amended to meet certain technical difficulties in the accounting system of the Commission and provision is made for the appointment of a Controller, by the Government, who will take charge of the financial accounting work of the Commission. Other matters dealt with are: the appointment of a Sole Arbitrator on the nomination of the Chief Justice of Ontario, to determine compensation to be paid for property expropriated or injured by the Commission, while a very important section deals with the powers of the Commission to make and enforce regulations as to the installation and maintenance of inspection of municipal appliances. The Act contains the usual clauses for the confirmation of by-laws, and agreements entered into during the past year.

An important step in the public development of electrical power is made by the Government taking authority to construct works looking to the development of power, by conducting water from the outlet of Chippewa Creek to Queenston with a view to providing the Municipalities on what is known as the "Niagara Scheme," with an additional supply of power.

The regulation of the use of water powers in the Province is dealt with in the Water Powers Regulation Act, 1916. Extensive powers are conferred as to the inspection, measurements and tests, ordering alterations in the interest of efficiency and economy and the prevention of water waste, with due provision for compensation where changes are directed which are not of financial benefit to the owner. Powers are conferred to fix the quantity of water in terms of cubic feet per second, which the owner may take, and where the right conferred on the owner has not been expressed either as to the quantity to be used or the amount of horse-power to be generated, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize an inspector to inquire and report as to the amount of power which may be generated and as to the quantity of water required for that purpose, and reference is provided for in case the owner is dissatisfied with the construction or limitation thus arrived at. The absolute powers conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to limit, define, or restrict any public interest in rights heretofore conferred upon the owner of a water power, is subject, of course, to compensation where existing rights are thus taken away or diminished.

### Drainage Legislation.

The amount which the Government may invest in drainage debentures of a municipality is increased from \$20,000 to \$40,000 and the total limit of investment is increased from \$350,000 to \$500,000.

The amount which a municipality may borrow for drainage purposes is increased from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and the total amount of the Provincial investment in such debentures is increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

### Statute Law Amendment Act.

The Statute Law Amendment Act contains some fifty sections, amending The Revised Statutes and subsequent Acts. The payment of the outside services of the Department of Agriculture is provided for. Certain associations are declared to be agricultural associations and Boards of Agriculture receive recognition. An additional district Judge is provided for in the case of the District of Temiskaming. Other amendments deal with practice and appeals from the County Court and the selection of the Jurors. Oaths may be taken upon the Old or the New Testament, and provision is made for the taking of affidavits, etc., out of Ontario, before an Ontario Commissioner, for taking affidavits before a Notary Public or before a Colonel or Major of the Canadian Expeditionary forces. Justices of the Peace in the districts are required to possess only such qualifications as may be provided in the Commission appointing them. An amendment also pro-



vides for the employment of an interpreter at a criminal investigation or coroner's inquest and his remuneration, as well as some other matters relating to the expense of the administration of justice.

**Statute of Frauds.** An important addition to the Statute of Frauds is contained in the section that provides that no action shall be brought to charge any person for the promise of a commission or for remuneration for the sale of real property unless the agreement upon which such action is brought is in writing, signed by the person in charge or some other person lawfully authorized by him. This section comes into force on the first day of January, 1917.

Where mortgages are not registered in full certain particulars must be entered on the abstract index. Where the deeds, etc., have been deposited under the Custody and Document Act and any such instrument refers to a lot or parcel of land, entry of a reference to the Deposit is to be made in the Abstract Index. Some doubt as to whether the word "debentures" in the dictums referring to the registration of mortgages to secure debentures of companies included bonds, is set at rest. A distraining landlord may pay half the balance due on the additional sale to the tenant and take his case, adding the commission which was paid to his claim for rent.

**Railway and Municipal Board.** Clerical amendments are made to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act and it is declared that an appeal does not lie from the decision of a Divisional Court of the Appellate Division under the Assessment Act.

**Charities and Accounting Act.** An important addition to the powers of the Court under the Charities and Accounting Act of 1915, is contained in a clause enabling the Court to appoint an Executor or Trustee in the place of any Executor or Trustee who has died, or has ceased to act, or has been removed, or has gone out of Ontario, notwithstanding that the instrument creating the trust conferred the power to make such an appointment upon some other person.

A matter of interest to the legal profession is an Act authorizing the delivery of the Rolls of barristers, attorneys and solicitors to the Provincial Archivist.

**Division Courts Act** Some amendments to the Division Courts Act relate to the security to be furnished by clerks and bailiffs and authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make an arrangement with fidelity insurance companies for providing such security. Further amendments to the Act deal with the regulation of practice and appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor.

**The "Moratorium."** The war measure known as the Mortgagors and Purchase Relief Act (1915), a modified form of moratorium, is amended so as to enable the mortgagor or purchaser to obtain relief in the case of an extension or renewal made after the 4th day of August, 1914, for less than three years and at an increased rate of interest. It is made clear that the Act applies to proceedings in Ontario Courts notwithstanding that the lands described in the mortgage or agreement are situated in Ontario. The original Act of 1915 is continued until the expiration of thirty days from the close of the Session of 1917.

Trustees are authorized to appoint Trust Companies as investing agents where such companies have been approved by Order in Council.

**Execution of Trusts Act.** A similar Act to one passed in England is entitled The Execution of Trusts Act, 1916. The object of the Act is to enable a trustee who has enlisted with the British or Canadian Expeditionary Forces to appoint an attorney for the execution of the trust during the absence of the trustee abroad.

**Mechanics' Lien Act.** Proceedings under The Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act are facilitated by authorizing the trial of actions in the County of York before the Master in Ordinary, or the Assistant Master in Ordinary, and outside the County of York before the county or district judge. A limit is imposed upon charges, in court fees and stamps.

**Workmen's Compensation Act.** The Workmen's Compensation Act is amended by taking away absolutely the right of action against an employer who is a contributor to the Accident Fund. An employer not included among the contributors to the Accident Fund, but individually liable for the payment of compensation under the Act, may be required by the Board to make deposits from time to time, with a view to the prompt payment of claims, and the construction of an interprovincial or international bridge work is added to this class. Prosecution for breach of the regulations of the Board are not to be commenced without the leave of the Board. The Board is empowered to make additions to the schedules of the Act, defining the class of industry liable to contribute to the fund, and the industries in which employers are individually liable for compensation. The employers are required to keep due account of wages paid to employees. The municipal assessors are directed to make annual reports, showing the names, addresses, business, and usual number of employees, of all employers of labour coming within the Act in the municipality, and the Board is also authorized to provide proper remuneration for these returns.

It is made clear that Working Expenditure as defined in the Railway Act includes not only sums payable to workmen as compensation for injuries or industrial deceases, but a compensation payable to their dependents.

**Marriage Law Amendment Act.** The Marriage Law Amendment Act confers upon the Registrar General discretion as to the issue of marriage licenses in special cases, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the Act. Instead of the present requirement of fifteen days' residence on the part of one of the parties in the county or district in which the marriage is to be solemnized, residence for fifteen days preceding the issue of the license in Ontario, is made sufficient, and if both parties have not, for fifteen days, had their usual place of abode in Ontario, the publication of notice, by advertisement, of the intended marriage is required, but a special license may be granted by the Registrar General, in the absence of such notice, upon being satisfied that the reason for having the marriage solemnized in the place mentioned in the affidavit of the applicant for the license, is not in order to evade due publicity or in other respects improper. License fees are increased to \$5 and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized, from time to time, to reduce or increase this amount. Penalties are imposed for making false statements and for other offences against the Act. A new and more convenient form is provided for the applicant for a license, although the particulars, except as amended by the Act, are the same.

**Canadian Patriotic Fund.** The grants of \$5,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, \$500 to the British Red Cross Society and \$500 to the Belgian Lawyers' Relief Fund made by the Law Society of Upper Canada are declared to be legal and valid.

**Private Detectives Act.** Private Detectives are required to keep their licenses posted up in their offices and to give notice at once of removal from the office described in the license. Information acquired by the Licensee in the course of this operation, or by his employees, is to be treated as confidential. The legal profession who were formerly excluded from the operation of The Private Detectives Act, will enjoy that privilege in future, only while engaged "in the regular practice of their profession."

**Ontario Companies Act.** Some amendments are made to The Ontario Companies Act, the most important being the imposition of a penalty for using the word "limited" as part of the name of a concern, improperly—extending the time for the organization of a company from two months to six months after the coming into force of a special Act, or the date of the Letters Patent of incorporation—extending the application of the Act, and declaring that any company to which the Act applies shall be deemed from its creation to have had the general capacity which the Common Law ordinarily attaches to corporations created by charter.

**Ontario Insurance Act.** The effect of the amendments to The Ontario Insurance Act dealing with Friendly Societies is to compel all Friendly Societies to furnish a triennial report relating to their actuarial liabilities. The first report is to be made as of 31st December, 1917. At the beginning of the year 1918,



all societies must print and mail to each beneficiary member of the society a copy of the report of the valuation made, but if the society has an official journal, the valuation may be published in the official paper and the issue containing same mailed to each beneficiary member. The valuation must show the present value of future contributions together with the admitted assets and liabilities. If at any subsequent triennial valuation the society does not maintain at least the same condition, the Registrar shall direct that they adopt means of increasing their assets, or the Registrar may, in the absence of good cause shown for such failure, or neglect, cancel the registry of any society.

**Hydro-Electric Railway Act.** An amendment to the Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1914, provides for the construction of electric railways by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission acting for municipal corporations. Agreements must be approved before the submission of the necessary by-law, which is not to be voted upon by the electors before the expiration of three months from such approval, and in case it is carried to the Municipal electors qualified to vote on money by-laws, the Council must pass a by-law and the proper officers must execute an agreement. The agreement may include in its terms the leasing or obtaining of running rights over any other railway. No municipal corporation may dispose of any railway controlled by it, by foreclosure or purchase, without the approval of the Municipal electors. Subject to such delay as may be necessary on account of the war and to the sanction of the issue of bonds of the Commission by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by-laws and agreements for the construction of railways in the western part of Ontario are confirmed.

**Public Libraries Act.** Amendments to the Public Libraries Act provide for the establishment of Public Libraries in townships as well as in towns, cities and villages.

**Municipal and Assessment Acts.** Among the amendments to The Municipal and Assessment Acts, the following are noted: It is made clear that municipalities have and have had the power to limit the number of pool and billiard licenses to one, and that this was not to be considered as conflicting with the prohibition against the granting of monopolies. All sewer rates are made a lien and charge upon the land against which they are rated, the object being to make the collection of them easier and surer. Cities and towns are given power to license, regulate and govern massagists and massage parlors. Cities are given power to prohibit the erection and use of buildings within defined areas for private hospitals, public dance halls and undertakers' establishments. Villages are given the same power as towns and cities with reference to the establishment of garbage disposal systems.

All iron, steel and concrete bridges constructed by a county, over twenty feet in width, must conform to specifications approved by the Department of Public Highways. Land acquired by any Society as being the site of a battle is exempted from taxation. All assessors are required to set out in the assessment roll whether each person entered thereon is a British subject or an alien, the object being to prevent the names of aliens getting on the voters' list. Municipalities are given the power to increase the poll tax from one dollar to five dollars.

**Telegraph Companies.** Every telegraph company is required to provide and maintain a depreciation fund to be approved of by The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. This fund is to be deposited in a chartered bank and is to be expended in new construction or in extensions or additions to the property of the company.

No telegraph company can issue stocks, bonds or notes until it has obtained the permission of the Board.

**Grants for Patriotic Purposes.** The powers of municipalities to make grants for patriotic purposes were extended to cover grants for the erection and maintenance of barracks; the purchase of musical instruments for any battalion; the establishment of a fund to grant aid to the wives and children of soldiers who die while on active service, and to assist in obtaining recruits.



**Motor Vehicles Act.** The following amendments were made to The Motor Vehicles Act:—  
 1. Permission was given to paint telephone numbers or street addresses on the side of any commercial vehicle.

2. Provision was made for the suspension of the requirement to take out permits in the case of any State of the Union, the law of which provided similar treatment to the residents of Ontario.

3. All persons on approaching a stationary street car are required to stop at a distance of not less than six feet from the car, and by an amendment to The Highway Travel Act this provision was made to extend to persons in charge of any vehicles and to persons on bicycles or on horseback.

**Load of Vehicles Act.** The Load of Vehicles Act, which is new law, fixes the weight of the load which may be carried on any vehicle on a highway. This load is not to exceed a total weight of twelve tons or of four and a half tons on any one wheel, unless a permit is secured from the municipality allowing a heavier load to be carried in certain cases.

The use of flanges, clamps or ribs on wheels is prohibited under a penalty of not more than \$100.

The speed of vehicles carrying a weight exceeding four tons, including the vehicle, is limited to ten miles an hour, and those carrying a weight exceeding six tons to eight miles an hour where the tires are of hard rubber or to six miles an hour where the tires are of iron or steel.

The width of vehicles is limited to ninety inches, except traction engines, which may be of one hundred and ten inches.

**The Ontario Temperance Act.** One of the longest and most important Acts of the Session is The Ontario Temperance Act which follows to a great extent the lines of the Manitoba Legislation and has for its subject the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor—that is liquor containing more than 2½ per cent. of proof spirits, in Ontario. The Act prohibits the keeping or consumption of liquor except under medical prescription in places other than a private dwelling house, duly licensed export warehouse and place of manufacture under Dominion Licenses. A "private dwelling house" is defined in such a way as to exclude boarding houses, lodging houses, apartments connected with shops, etc. Provision is made for the licensing of standard hotels "at a nominal fee" and subject to the regulations prescribed by the Board of License Commissioners for Ontario. A plebiscite is to be taken on the first Monday of June, 1919, upon the question of the repeal of the Act, which came into force on the 16th of September, 1916.

**Public Health Act.** Amendments to the Public Health Act include additional powers to the Provincial Board of Health to make regulations as to plumbing and the construction and repair of sewerage works. The Board of Health officers generally, are authorized to enforce the standard health by-laws, milk by-laws and other local sanitary regulations and to prosecute for offences against them. The power of dismissal in the case of a Medical Officer of Health failing in the fulfilment of his duty is vested in the Provincial Board as well as the Municipal Corporation acting upon recommendation. Notification of communicable diseases is to be made to the local Board of Health and to be included in its weekly report to the Provincial Board. The powers of entry and inspection by local health officers are enlarged and it is made the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to see that proper inspection is made with a view to preventing or abating nuisances and to order the owner or occupant of premises found in a condition dangerous to health, to put them in order. The limit of age for the sale of the meat of calves is reduced from four weeks to two weeks. A penalty is imposed for the sale of any of the biological produce supplied to the public free of charge by the Provincial Board.

**Dairy Standards Act.** A new Act, having for its object improved methods of dairying, is entitled the Dairy Standards Act. This measure provides that milk and cream shall be paid for at a cheese or butter factory on the basis of its fat content. What is known as the "Babcock Test" may be employed and a penalty is imposed for over-reading or under-reading that test. Whey returned from the factory in the same can in which the milk is hauled to the factory must be

properly pasteurized. The basis of grading cream for butter making is also provided for. The Act comes into force on the 31st of March, 1917.

**Children's Protection Act.** The Children's Protection Act is amended by adding regulations for the guidance of the Magistrate in conducting an inquiry before making an order of application to the Children's Aid Society or its officers.

With a view apparently of avoiding disputes as to religious matters it is declared for the purposes of the Children's Protection Act that the religion of a child shall be deemed to be the same as that of its father unless it is shown that an agreement has been entered into in writing, signed by the parents, that the child shall be brought up in the faith of its mother and that faith is not the faith of its father. The illegitimate child of a Protestant mother shall be deemed to be a Protestant child and the illegitimate child of a Roman Catholic mother shall be deemed a Roman Catholic child.

**Juvenile Courts Established.** In accordance with the Dominion Statute known as The Juvenile Delinquents Act, Juvenile Courts are established in every city, town or county in which that Act is proclaimed. The Judge of a Juvenile

Court is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to hold office during good behaviour and residence in the County and to be subject to removal for inability, incapacity or misbehaviour. The court and its officers are placed under the direction of the Judge who has the right to appoint or remove with the approval of the Attorney-General. Probation officers are provided for and a committee of citizens, to be known as the Juvenile Court Committee. Suitable detention homes are to be provided by the municipal corporation, and the expenses and salaries of the court and its officers are limited according to the population of the municipality. The general administration of the Act is placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children under the direction of the Attorney-General.

The Judge of a Juvenile Court is authorized to act under the Industrial Schools Act.

**Fire Marshal's Act.** The operation of Fire Marshal's Act is enlarged by authorizing the Superintendent of the Ontario Police Force to exercise the powers of the Fire Marshal with respect to the investigation of the cause, origin

and circumstances of fires and provides for the appointment of a deputy *pro tempore* by the Fire Marshal with the approval of the Attorney-General. In case of a fire where the property is insured in a company not licensed or registered in Ontario, it is the duty of the insured to report to the Fire Marshal and to include in the report a statement of the amount of loss claimed and to contribute to the fund provided for by the original Fire Marshal's Act, an amount equal to one per cent. upon the gross amount of loss claimed, or paid or payable by the Company. Additional provisions are made with respect to this fund which provide for contributions towards the expenses of the office of the Fire Marshal and the administration of the Act. A city or town must provide a place for the holding of investigations by the Fire Marshal and in default the Fire Marshal may use the Police Court room where such use does not interfere with the holding of the Police Court, or may procure a suitable place for the investigation at the expense of the corporation. The repeal of Part 3 of The Coroner's Act dealing with the powers of Coroners holding fire inquests, is not to affect the powers of Provincial Coroners appointed under Part 4 and Provincial Coroners may still hold an inquiry at the instance of an Insurance Company or a Municipal Corporation.

**Dog Tax Act.** The Dog Tax may be increased by the local municipality to \$2 for a dog where only one is kept and \$3 for each additional dog and \$5 for a bitch where only one is kept and \$6 for each additional bitch. An assessor who fails to enter dogs in the assessment roll is rendered liable to a penalty of \$10. Where the owner of a dog which has destroyed or injured sheep cannot be found the Council must pay full compensation for the loss instead of two-thirds.

**Natural Gas and Oil Wells.** The Natural Gas and Oil Wells Act is amended so as to provide for the inspection of pipes and pipe lines through which natural gas is transmitted and the inspector is given the power to direct necessary repairs to be made and in default to make the same at the expense of the owner. An appeal is allowed to the Mine Assessor. Where gas is found to be escaping in considerable quantities and default is made in making repairs the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Minister of Lands, Forests



and Mines, may suspend or revoke any charter of incorporation or other authority under which the business is being carried on.

**Steam Boiler Act.** The Steam Boiler Act is amended by a change in the section exempting portable boilers so that instead of exempting portable boilers rated at 25 h.p. or under, the exemption includes all portable boilers used exclusively for horticultural or agricultural purposes. All portable boilers used for these purposes are to be exempt from the provisions of the Act as to inspection and otherwise. The regulations which may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deal with the repair, sale or exchange, as well as with the construction of steam boilers and the regulations may also include the fixing of fees for examination and inspection and the collection of expenses.

**Noxious Weeds Act.** The Noxious Weeds Act is amended, providing that in cases of cities, notice to the owner of "residential land," may be given by mail.

**Game and Fisheries Act.** The Game and Fisheries Act is dealt with in an Act of some 32 Sections, the most important of which are those dealing with non-residents, the alteration of the open season for deer, moose, etc., and the protection of grouse, prairie fowl and partridge until the 15th of October, 1918, the changing of the close season for woodcock, quail, wild turkey, black and grey squirrels, and limiting the bag of quail to six in one day or twenty-five for the season. Capercaillie are absolutely protected until 1920. The open season for hares is to be from the 15th day of October to the 15th day of November and from the 23rd day of December to the 2nd day of January. The former provisions authorizing the killing of deer by breeders from the 1st day of October to the 15th day of November is enlarged so as to include all game. Some changes are made in the dates between which the taking of muskrats is prohibited. Persons taking or collecting food birds or animals are prohibited from allowing the flesh to be destroyed or spoilt and a similar prohibition with regard to skins is made in the case of fur-bearing animals. Hunting wild duck or other water fowl when they are more than two hundred yards from the shore or natural rush bed thick enough to conceal a boat or from a water line bounding private property is forbidden. The use of duck decoys is limited to one flock of decoys of not more than fifty and no two flocks are to be placed nearer each other than one hundred yards. The purchase or sale of wild duck, wild geese or other water fowl is prohibited. An exception against the taking of eggs is made in favour of persons holding a permit from the Minister for carrying on the business of propagating game birds. Prohibition against the use of automatic guns is limited to shot guns. The carrying of fire arms by persons employed in lumber camps without a license is prohibited. Regulations as to the selling of game birds and fish may include pheasants and other game birds. Provision is made for the purchase and sale of game birds as well as animals for propagating or scientific purposes. Export permits may be granted by the Minister at any time for live or dead game. The prohibition against the granting of a license or permit to any persons convicted of an offence within the next two preceding years is repealed. The fee for hunting licenses to non-residents is fixed at \$25. Hunting and trapping licenses to residents may be issued, the fees to be \$5. A license fee for cold storage of game is granted at \$15 for a city having a population of not less than 100,000; \$10 for a city with a population of not less than 50,000, and \$5 for other municipalities. Some changes are made in the administration of the Act and the powers of the Deputy Minister are to include those formerly possessed by the Superintendent. Penalties for violating fishery regulations are fixed at not less than \$5 and not more than \$300. Offences with respect to deer, moose, reindeer, caribou, beaver or otter are punished with a fine of not less than \$20 and not more than \$100. The wolf bounty is increased in the case of timber wolves to \$25 and the Act is amended so as to include all wolves. The county will recoup to the Province to the extent of 40 per cent. of the bounty paid.

**Compulsory School Attendance for Adolescents.** The Revised Statute respecting the Compulsory School Attendance of Adolescents is repealed and a new and more workable method is substituted, the object of which is to insure useful and necessary instruction of adolescents, that is, persons not more than 17 years of age who are not compellable to attend school. The power to pass the necessary by-law is given to the School Boards. Subjects and courses are to be those



prescribed by the Department of Education for the Public and Separate Schools, High Schools or the Industrial and Technical Schools and classes, and the Commercial High Schools and departments. Each school will be under the control of the Board establishing it, and in the case of schools or classes defined in The Industrial Education Act the courses will be provided and be under the control of the Advisory Industrial or Advisory Commercial Committee, as the case may be. Where a compulsory by-law is in force employers are required to give notice to the Board of adolescents employed by them. The Board of Governors of the University of Toronto are authorized to borrow up to \$250,000 on temporary loans from banks, etc.

**Treatment of Alcoholic and Drug Habituates.** In The Hospitals for the Insane Act, provision is made for the admission of alcoholic and drug habituates for treatment in hospitals. Voluntary patients may be admitted upon their own applications or upon compulsory committance by a Judge or Magistrate, to the Provincial Hospitals for the Insane in the same manner as in the case of private sanatoria for mental diseases.

**Sundry Measures Enacted.** Provision is made for a method of appointing the staff of the Agricultural College. The Provincial aid for the Provincial Sanatoria for Consumptives is increased.

The liability of a municipal corporation of a township adjoining a large city for the maintenance of patients in city hospitals or charitable institutions, is restricted to cases where an order for admittance has been given by the Reeve or Deputy Reeve in Council.

The office of Inspector of Feeble Minded is recognized as that of one of Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities.

What is known as the manufacturing condition in pulpwood concessions is further suspended for the year 1917.

Members of the Provincial Highway Commission who are members of the Legislature are authorized to receive a per diem allowance for travelling expenses without becoming disqualified under The Legislative Assembly Act.

Municipal licenses for theatres and cinematographs are made subject to the Theatres and Cinematographs Act.

Municipal councils are authorized to dispense with distress for taxes under The Assessment Act during the war.

Where a township has entered into a contract with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the Council may establish a Commission for the conducting of the work. Qualifications of Chief Makers for Creameries and Cheese Factories are dealt with.

The penalties imposed under The Bee Protection Act are increased from \$1 to \$5.

In educational matters provision has been made for aid to poor schools in towns or villages in the districts—for procedure at the change of site of a school house—for compelling the delivery of books, moneys, etc., at the dissolution of school corporation to the proper authorities of the new corporation—for the disposal of moneys paid to Continuation School Boards for agricultural instruction—for authorizing the payment of salaries to the employees of School Boards who have enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

# WOMEN of CANADA!

*Nobly and self-sacrificingly you have  
helped our men go overseas.*

*Will you not help to bring them back?*

## SAVE

Women can exert an all-important influence in the domestic "spending department." They have done a great work for the Empire in encouraging the men to enlist. They can still do a great service in saving.

## SERVE

Over 350,000 Canadians have enlisted for overseas service, and more are urgently needed. Someone must fill the depleted ranks at home, as it is imperative that our production, especially of munitions, food and war equipment, be kept as high as possible. Millions of women in Great Britain and France are helping. Canadian women can help too.

## SAVE AND SERVE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

TORONTO, ONT.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JANUARY, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### CAMPAIGN FOR THRIFT IN THE SCHOOLS

Col. the Hon. Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, has sent the following letter to all the teachers of the schools of the province:

"As Honorary President of the Penny Bank, through which so many teachers are taking an active part in the campaign for thrift, I have been asked at this time to draw your attention to the great opportunity for service to Canada and to the Empire which is open to all of us, but is especially open to the teachers in our schools. The war can be brought to a successful conclusion more speedily if the people at home are willing to sacrifice their pleasures and comforts just as freely as our men, husbands, brothers and fathers, who have given up so much for us. It will be necessary for Canada to furnish munitions, military and agricultural supplies to a far greater extent than she has yet done and these can be produced in increasingly large quantities, in proportion to our savings. The man or woman or child who spends a dollar unnecessarily, instead of lending to the cause of the Allies, is indirectly aiding the enemy, because the army has just that one dollar's worth of military supplies less than it might have had. We can save the lives of our men if we save the money needed to buy these necessary things.

"There is no body of people in the country who can bring these facts home to every family circle so fully and so persistently as the teachers in the schools. Therein lies your great opportunity. I urge upon each one of you that you should try to realize the situation. This war is a national crisis of great gravity and nothing whatever that we can do to help should be left undone. In asking the children to save for war purposes, you are also instilling into their young minds ideas of saving and of thrift, that will most likely be of great value to them as they grow older. A good habit formed in youth bears good fruit in after life. Thus will present need and opportunity fit in with what may prove to be of great personal and national advantage in the future."

### OFFICIAL CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT

The following changes and appointments in the Department are announced:—Dr. D. J. Goggin, formerly General Editor of Text Books, has been appointed Historiographer, with general charge of the Departmental Library in St. James Square.

The position of General Editor of Text Books is taken by Mr. J. E. Wetherell, M.A., High School Inspector. The vacant High School Inspectorship has been filled by the appointment of Mr. I. M. Levan, B.A., Principal of Woodstock Collegiate Institute. The position of Inspector of English-French schools, vacant by the resignation of V. H. Gaboury, will be occupied by J. S. Gratton, recently Principal of the Plantagenet Public School.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### REFUGES AND ORPHANAGES IN ONTARIO

Many of the inmates and former inmates of our Refuges and Orphanages have gone overseas to help in the great cause. The House of Industry, Toronto, reports that 57 of the men who formerly spent the winter in the Wayfarers' Lodge have enlisted. Six Orphanages in Fort William, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Toronto report a total of 123 names of former inmates, on their Honour Rolls, and the Working Boys' Home,

Toronto, reports 51 of their boys overseas, one of whom was killed in battle. Six Refuges in Hamilton, London and Toronto report six medical officers, eight nurses and five staff employees at the front.

A great deal of knitting and other Red Cross work has been done in many of these institutions, for example, the patients at the Hospital for Incurables, Toronto, have knitted five hundred and twenty-five pairs of socks, the money for the wool having been contributed by the nurses and staff, and one woman who is nearly blind has knitted one hundred pairs of socks herself.

It should also be mentioned that the number of children in some of the orphanages has increased on account of war conditions. At the Protestant Orphans' Home, for example, there are forty children cared for at present whose mothers are all dead, and whose fathers are on active service, nearly all of them already overseas.

## HISTORY OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

The Children's Aid Society of the Province of Ontario first commenced its work in a small way in Toronto about the year 1836, and was practically localized in the city for a good many years, under the control of philanthropic workers. As the result of an educational propaganda the work became more general and extended, and it was found that to cope with its growth and importance a more extensive organization was necessary and more funds required.

In the year 1892, a public meeting was held, and a deputation appointed to wait on the then Government to press their views as to the necessity of children's work becoming a part of the Government machinery of the Province. The deputation was successful in its efforts, and an Act was passed during the Legislative Session, 1892-3 entitled, "The Children's Protection Act," which, amongst many things, provided for a superintendent to direct and control the work outlined in the Act. Later on local agents in different parts of the Province were appointed, the latter to be nominees of the local societies, when organized and incorporated, subject to the approval of the Government.

The local societies now number forty-six in active and beneficent operation. The object of the Act is not institutional as regards the children coming under the care of the several societies, but rather preventative. With this object in view, there are children's shelters provided by a great many of the local societies. When a neglected or destitute child is committed by an Order of the Court to the care of a Children's Aid Society, it is temporarily placed in one of these shelters until a suitable foster home is found for it. When a home is found every care is taken by the local agents to investigate the character of the home before the child is sent there, and, if found satisfactory, the child is placed under an agreement and periodically visited by the local agents, who furnish reports to the superintendent, who in this way is kept in touch with each child under his control until they reach the age of twenty-one years.

It is very pleasant to have to report that with the number 10,465, of children coming directly under control of the different societies since the inception of the Act, a very small percentage have been reported as failures.

During the two years 1914-5, the number of children made wards by judicial order was 1,866, and these were dealt with as follows:

Placed in foster homes .....	1,054	In hospitals .....	23
Placed in shelters, temporarily....	345	In orphanages .....	22
On probation with parents .....	218	Deceased .....	35
On probation with relatives .....	136	Home for Indian children .....	3
In industrial schools .....	27	Lost sight of .....	3

It will be noticed that of the 1,866 children dealt with, only one and one-half per cent. have been sent to reformatories. This must be gratifying to the public and reflects credit on the different organizations who have to do with our rising generation.

It is sometimes lost sight of from a financial point of view what a saving is effected to the Province in the care of deserted and neglected children placed under the care of the different societies. Here are 1,866 children in two years, by due process of law, made wards of societies, and except for a very small percentage are maintained and educated to be good citizens at very small expenditure. Consider what the cost



would be were this number of children committed to Government institutions and maintained at the public cost. In Australia, where the Government assumes all the burden, the cost in each province is hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum.

### CIVIL SERVICE IN KHAKI

Following is a list, corrected to January 11th, 1917, of the names of employees from the various public institutions under the Provincial Secretary's Department; also nurses from various general hospitals, who have enlisted for overseas service.

#### *Eastern Hospital, Brockville:*

Jones, A. E.  
Groves, A.  
Pope, F.  
Rochester, J.  
Malone, E.  
Stephens, W. C.  
Todd, R.  
Curry, W.  
Linden, Percy.  
Brunelle, Albert.  
Grey, G.  
Hamilton, Lieut. C. D.  
Mahern, C.  
Halfhide, J.  
Labelle, Wilfred.  
Turner, F. C.  
Murdock, J.  
Ryder, H.  
Wilkinson, P.  
Russell, T.  
Fursha, Henry.  
Doyle, Jacob.  
Glover, Herbert.  
McLean, Capt. C. E.  
Armour, John.  
Willis, Charles.  
Peck, Fred.  
Hannah, J.  
Binstead, Gordon.  
Miller, Samuel.  
Womersley, J.  
Rand, Lieut. A.  
Barclay, Harold.  
Ford, John.  
Hewitt, Joseph.  
Brock, Herbert.  
Downing, George.  
Larocque, George.  
Yeomans, Aubrey.  
Sargent, Wm.  
Miller, Wm.

Bennett, Harry.  
Black, Thos. Geo.  
Black, Samuel W.  
Brown, John S.  
Buckland, Arthur.  
Burrows, Charles.  
Clark, Charles.  
Carroll, James.  
Cockill, Edward.  
Cousins, John B.  
Crabtree, James B.  
Cross, James.  
Davies, Wm.  
Dawson, Walter.  
Dean, Robt.  
Dodd, Walter R.  
Duexberry, Cyril A.  
Gee, Clarendon.  
Gibbons, Wm.  
Gladman, Geo. F.  
Gleave, Norman.  
Goldie, Alonzo.  
Gordon, George.  
Glebe, John.  
Hannigan, George.  
Hart, George W.  
Hewson, John.  
Hyland, Fred.  
Hyslop, Robt. C.  
Jobson, Fred.  
Jubb, Wm.  
Kingsley, Melville.  
Lambert, Leslie.  
Malone, Wm.  
Mark, Harry R.  
Millican, Sidney C.  
Milne, John.  
Moore, Thomas.  
Moore, Arthur N.  
Murdock, John.  
Murray, James.  
McLeod, Malcolm.  
McMillain, James.  
Nichol, Marvin.  
Niven, James.  
Plinston, David.  
Powell, John.  
Putland, Earnest.  
Roger, Andrew.  
Rogers, James S.  
Ruthledge, Herb. S. E.  
Russell, Roy.

#### *Hospital for Insane, Hamilton.*

Officers: McKenzie, Dr. Walter W.  
Nash, Dr. Harold C.  
Nurses: O'Donnell, Marguerite M.  
Partridge, Mabel.  
Pownceby, Florence H.  
Wallace, Annie C.  
Barlow, Harry.  
Bell, John.

Scott, Samuel.  
 Scott, Gavin.  
 Shaw, Richard.  
 Sinclair, Wm. R.  
 Sinclair, Wm.  
 Springate, Percy.  
 Skyrme, George.  
 Stout, John.  
 Strath, Edward.  
 Squires, James.  
 Swann, Harry.  
 Swayze, Claude E.  
 Truesdale, Thomas.  
 Turner, George.  
 Veasey, Harry.  
 Watt, David.  
 Wilson, Maurice.  
 Winterbottom, Geo. W.  
 White, Alex.  
 Whittle, Herb.

*Rockwood Hospital for Insane, Kingston:*

Physicians:

Ryan, Edw. M.D., Medical  
 Superintendent.  
 Graham, Chas. R., Assistant  
 Physician.  
 Brisco, Clarence A., Assis-  
 tant Physician.

Nurses:

Mills, Miss Eliz.  
 Black, Miss Helen.  
 McKenna, Miss Mae.  
 Vanalstine, Miss Carrie.  
 Kennedy, Miss Bella.  
 Redmond, Miss Margaret.  
 Murray, Miss Kate.  
 Lunman, Miss Ethel.  
 Moran, Miss Mae.  
 Fay, Miss Margaret.  
 Lesslie, Miss Gladys.  
 Payne, Miss Sarah.

Brown, M.  
 Creamer, W.  
 Cornish, D.  
 Clark, W.  
 Corey, W. T.  
 Cockerham, A.  
 Drawbridge, E.  
 DeLima, C.  
 Fay, J.  
 Fraser, M.  
 Holland, J.  
 Henderson, O.  
 Howarth, J.  
 Hooper, C.  
 Jenkins, C.  
 Lawless, J.  
 Leedham, R.  
 McCammon, T. W.  
 McDougall, J.  
 Nagle, H.

Paubst, W.  
 Pearce, H.  
 Ralph, T.  
 Roach, F.  
 Smith, T.  
 Shaw, F.  
 Scott, J.  
 Shelley, A.  
 Reeves, F. O.  
 Truman, J.  
 Wombwell, G.  
 Webster, N.  
 Milner, F.

*Hospital for Insane, London:*

McCausland, Dr.  
 Neely, Dr. F. L.  
 Young, Dr. Ernest.  
 Fidler, Dr.  
 Nursing Sisters:  
 Bishop, M.  
 Chapman, M.  
 Martin, J.  
 Hughes, F.

Hyatt, W.  
 Brock, H. E.  
 McDonald, S. J.  
 Young, John.  
 Ward, F.  
 Johnstone, Jack.  
 Lawrence, A. H.  
 O'Brien, Pat.  
 Boyd, R. J.  
 Smale, George.  
 Hill, Oscar.  
 Ayres, J. H.  
 Turner, W. J.  
 Tuxford, A.  
 Rolfe, F.  
 Gilmore, C. K.  
 Neely, W. T.  
 Manning, Bert.  
 Kite, James.  
 Kite, George.  
 Latham, Duncan.  
 Wilkes, H.  
 Clerc, Fred.  
 Baker, W.  
 Hayward, W.  
 Martin, George.  
 May, J.  
 Yeo, B. W.  
 Quigley, James.  
 Godman, C.  
 Cook, Reg.  
 Harold, Jesse.  
 Howell, Percy.  
 McIntyre, John.  
 Lackie, Jos.  
 James, Roy.  
 Hamilton, John.  
 Goss, Alfred.

Anderson, James.  
 White, H. J.  
 Dickenson, Arthur.  
 Breen, Adrian.  
 Marshall, H. M.  
 Quait, Andrew.

McFayden, Neil.  
 Arding, Fred.  
 Singleton, John.

*Hospital for Feeble-Minded, Orillia.*

Thompson, J.  
 Fountain, George.  
 Peake, Maurice.  
 Green, William.  
 Thompson, D. T. S.  
 Valentine, John.  
 Palmer, D. L.  
 Childerhouse, Thomas.  
 Shackell, Albert.  
 Stark, John.  
 Dunning, Archie.  
 Chisholm, Roderick.

*Hospital for the Insane,  
 Penetanguishene:*

Kerfoot, Dr. H. W.  
 Braden, Noble.  
 Burnie, Moss.  
 Hardiment, Sydney.

*Hospital for the Insane, Toronto:*

McVicar, C. S.  
 Cumberland, Thos.  
 Williams, L. E.  
 Davis, Lena A.  
 George, A. I.  
 Gilbert, Elsie.  
 Parker, Meta.  
 Sharkey, Eliz.  
 Archibald, Robt.  
 Berry, Robt.  
 Bullock, Arthur.  
 Clarke, William.  
 Cranston, Fred.  
 Cummins, Oliver.  
 Dagg, George.  
 Deer, Albert E.  
 Duncan, Wm.  
 Graham, William D.  
 Hamilton, Joseph.  
 Henderson, George.  
 Hutchinson, Samuel.  
 Harper, George W.  
 Lynch, Wm. J.  
 McLean, Donald.  
 McLelland, Fred.  
 McNiffe, Alexander.  
 Marsh, John F.  
 Mathers, Wm. J.  
 Mitchell, Albert E.  
 Mose, William.  
 Painter, John R.  
 Patterson, George.  
 Rae, Thomas.  
 Ratcliffe, W. A.

*Hospital for Insane, Mimico:*

Wickware, Dr. B. L.  
 Leary, Dr. J. Edwin.  
 Parker, Dr. A. Allan.  
 Douglas, Dr. Clair L.  
 Rice, Dr. Ernal E.  
 Pearson, Dr. Gerald H. J.  
 Moriarty, Dr. James.  
 Milne, Miss Jessie.  
 Gourlay, James.  
 Park, William J.  
 Stretton, George W.  
 Cornish, Harold.  
 Bourke, Charles.  
 Veitch, John H.  
 Walton, Harold.  
 Neal, John (Killed).  
 Campbell, Wm. A.  
 Tarver, Ernest.  
 Elliott, Thomas K.  
 Hughes, Daniel (Returned home,  
 wounded).  
 Hogg, Robert.  
 Foy, William..  
 Lavender, Percy.  
 Ahrens, Alexander.  
 Gray, George A.  
 Oag, John.  
 Ellis, George.  
 Heaton, Percy.  
 Leahy, Vincent.  
 Lowden, Robert.  
 Bratt, Lionel.  
 Ives, Henry.  
 Bones, John S.  
 Jamson, John.  
 Wallace, Wm. J.  
 Attwell, Lewis.  
 Griggs, T. H.  
 Hulmes, H.  
 Vaughan, F.  
 Molyneaux, L.  
 Eakins, H.  
 Good, W. H.  
 Shuert, W. P.  
 Wilson, G.  
 Place, Edward.  
 Ladd, E. W.  
 Tilson, G.  
 McFall, R. (Navy).  
 Stevenson, James.  
 Critchley, Fred.  
 Saunders, Richard.



Ross, Ernest B.  
 Williams, George A.  
 Wilson, Wm. D.  
 Wood, Sidney.  
 Wood, J. M.  
 Wright, Samuel.  
 Duncan, Douglas.  
 Corbett, Ernest.  
 Rea, William.  
 Cardwell, Joseph.  
 Compton, J.

*Hospital for Insane, Whitby:*

Allen, J.  
 Archer, F.  
 Butler, A.  
 Bathe, S.  
 Beckett, G.  
 Carter, H.  
 Cardwell, J.  
 Compton, J.  
 Cummins, J.  
 Canfield, S.  
 Canfield, H.  
 Duncan, W.  
 Duffield, F.  
 Davis, C.  
 Edwards, J.  
 Edwards, James (Killed in action).  
 Dell, J. H.  
 Fulton, A.  
 Fenton, R.  
 Frame, R.  
 Gulliver, R.  
 Green, M.  
 Grindley, R.  
 Howell, J.  
 Hudson, J.  
 Hammond, J.  
 Harden, A.  
 Hazel, E.  
 Harper, J.  
 Horrigan, J.  
 Halligan, J.  
 Irwin, R.  
 Jackson, H.  
 Keir, W. (Killed in action).  
 Lomax, E.  
 McCormack, J.  
 McGregor, D.  
 McLinton, D.  
 McIntyre, E.  
 Marshall, J.  
 Moore, E.  
 Monds, E.  
 Maxwell, T.  
 Murray, W.  
 Renwick, D.  
 Robinson, J.  
 Ross, D.  
 Rountree, C.  
 Shelly, J.

Smith, A.  
 Selman, H.  
 Simpson, J. G.  
 Tupper, R.  
 Thatcher, C.  
 Thompson, W.  
 Thomson, J. W.  
 Tyrrell, W.  
 Walters, W.  
 Walker, S.  
 Webster, G.  
 Williams, V.  
 Young, C.  
 Young, W.

*Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock:*

Walker, James (Twice wounded).  
 Payne, John (Overseas).  
 Cameron, Donald.  
 Preston, George (Killed in action).

*Ontario Reformatory, Guelph:*

Alcock, A.  
 Baxter, William.  
 Baxter, David.  
 Burns, Joseph.  
 Barclay, G.  
 Balch, R.  
 Clark, Jas.  
 Cabeldu, C. V.  
 Cummings, Roy.  
 Dick, John.  
 Ellis, Wm.  
 Flesch, Chas.  
 Fitzgerald, Jas.  
 Geddes, Wm.  
 Gordon, E. B.  
 Holt, Jas.  
 Howe, Robt.  
 Hamnett, F. W.  
 Hamilton, Ernest.  
 Hodgson, J. W.  
 Hammond, Allan.  
 Jamieson, James.  
 Masterson, James.  
 Marsh, Thos.  
 Milne, John.  
 Milne, James.  
 Martin, Jos.  
 McClure, David.  
 Parker, William.  
 Rennie, Thos.  
 Ruber, W.  
 Sinclair, James.  
 Smith, William.  
 Weir, Joseph.  
 Wideman, Morris.  
 Walker, W.

*Custodial Department, Whitby:*

Byrne, Hugh.  
 Crouch, Thos.

Edwards, J. B.  
Monds, A. T.  
McClinton, D.  
Selwyn, H.

*Provincial Brick and Tile Plant,  
Mimico:*

Chambers, Lieut. E. V.  
Hamilton, E.

*Industrial Farm, Fort William:*

Hawkins, Edward.  
Hall, James.

*Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington,  
Kent, Eng.*

*Nursing Sisters—Graduates of General  
Hospitals, etc.*

Anderson, Ethel.  
Armstrong, Marion Augusta.  
Bunting, Mary Elizabeth.  
Blackwell, Myra Jane.  
Bindon, F. Catherine.  
Carscallen, Anita Ailene.  
Cass, Edna Marget.  
Collins, Cora Myrtle.  
Coulter, Annie Jane.  
Currie, Margaret L.  
Downey, Ruth Rogers.  
Devitt, Carrie Rose May.  
Draffin, Isabel Bell.  
Denton, Luella Euphemia.  
Evans, Edith Mary (Mrs.)  
Ferguson, Mary Willmina.  
Ford, Elizabeth Janette.  
Forbes, Winifred Edna.  
Green, Caroline Graham.  
Gleeson, Froney.  
Hanna, Maud Bessie.

Hogarth, Alice Gray.  
Holland, Edith.  
Holland, Gwendolyn.  
Harper, Norma.  
Lawrence, Catherine.  
Longman, Margaret Helen.  
Little, Carolyn June.  
Mavety, Hinch George (Miss).  
Marsh, Marion Rose.  
McCarthy, Harriet Jane.  
McKenzie, Mary A.  
McMahon, Margaret Bella.  
Marston, Hannah Florence.  
Motion, Mary.  
Mackintosh, Margaret.  
Morton, Martha Young Elliott.  
McPherson, Grace Batten.  
McClelland, Evelyn.  
Petty, Gertrude.  
Pinhey, Ruby Valentine.  
Pringle, Ina Fletcher.  
Rowan, Ann.  
Radcliffe, Gertrude Seymour.  
Reid, Rose Frances.  
Riley, Annie Bertha.  
Rogers, Edith Thomson.  
Rose, Lenora Elizabeth.  
Russell, Eliza. Winchester.  
Sangster, Gladys Grace.  
Stovel, Marion Gertrude.  
Smith, Helen Lawrie.  
Smith, Ruby Adeline.  
Sinclair, Marguerite V.  
Smith, Hazel Noel.  
Sullivan, Margaret.  
Scott, Edith Elizabeth.  
Tait, Margaret.  
Weldon, Oda E.

SUMMARY.

Brockville .....	41
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Nursing Sisters (Orpington) ..... 59

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### SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION

During this month employment has been procured for 198 discharged soldiers by the Work Department of the Commission in Toronto, and 383 men have been returned from Overseas' Service to the Province. A large proportion of the latter are receiving further medical treatment at the Convalescent Homes and will not be ready to take up employment for some time.

The Vocational Branch of the Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission is receiving the fullest co-operation of all the Technical schools within this Province. In all centres where Vocational Training classes are being held the authorities of these schools have placed the fullest resources of their Institutions at the service of the Commission.

At Toronto, Hamilton and London, classes are being instructed in Mechanical Draughting Work, Shop Mathematics, Machine Shop Practice, Motor Mechanics and other technical branches. The attendance at these classes shows that the courses are popular with the patients.

During the month, classes in Commercial Subjects and Civil Service Preparation were organized in connection with the two Toronto Military Convalescent Hospitals and are being conducted at the Central Y.M.C.A.

Plans are being made for opening classes in connection with the Elmhurst Military Convalescent Hospital, Kingston, and the Sir Sanford Fleming Military Hospital, Ottawa after which the various Sanitaria throughout the Province will be organized along the lines of Vocational Instruction.

An excellent beginning has been made in providing arrangements for the re-education for new employments of men so disabled that they cannot return to occupations they had before enlistment.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

### CROWN LANDS BRANCH

Just how far the disturbance of economic conditions caused by the war has affected settlement in Ontario is indicated in the report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the fiscal year ended 31st October, 1916. The figures, particularly with reference to Crown Land transactions, point especially to this situation.

#### LAND SALES.

During the year 1915-16 some 98,209 acres of Crown Lands were sold for farming purposes, as compared with 146,307 acres for 1914-15. In 1915, in what is known as the Temiskaming and Hearst sections, 889 persons purchased farms, while for 1916 only 641 settlers secured holdings. Taken together this gives an average of 765 for each of the two years. But in 1913 and 1914 (prior to the period affected acutely by the war), the average was nearly 200 greater.

This falling off is almost wholly attributable to the war, a large percentage of those who might have been expected to settle having enlisted for active service. Over 400 settlers have been granted protection by virtue of enlistment, and where others have donned the uniform without taking the necessary precaution to advise the Department, careful inquiries are made to prevent the claims of land-holders being cancelled.

To utilize the large areas of waste land that have been burnt over or are classified as untillable the Department is endeavoring to encourage ranching. Practically the entire Trent Valley section is available for this use, and large tracts are only awaiting the arrival of the cattle man.

### SETTLERS' LOAN COMMISSION.

A review of the work of the Settlers' Loan Commission, which was organized in time to render useful and satisfactory service to many of those who suffered in the fires in Northern Ontario last year, shows that out of the monies placed at the disposal of the Loan Commissioner from the Northern Ontario Development Fund of \$5,000,000, 606 applications for loans have been received aggregating \$230,000. Owing to condi-



tions existing in the District of Temiskaming after the disastrous fires every effort was made to grant as much assistance as possible to those desiring to take advantage of the opportunity, and after inspections had been made 121 loans were granted amounting to \$36,525.

#### REVENUE FROM LANDS AND FORESTS.

The revenue of the Department from all sources totals \$1,860,557. This is made up as follows:

Agricultural lands and townsites .....	\$83,555 03
Mining lands .....	36,578 69
Mining and Crown Leases .....	66,974 79
Miners' Licenses, Permits and Recording Fees.....	66,906 98
Royalties .....	15,083 52
Supplementary Revenue Tax .....	186,827 12

#### *Woods and Forests.*

Timber Bonuses .....	\$419,827 94
Timber Dues .....	822,332 81
Ground Rent .....	89,520 03
Transfer Fees .....	3,640 00
	—————\$1,335,320 78

The total expenditure for the year was \$627,347.95.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH.

The industrial development of Northern Ontario is showing satisfactory progress. In 1915 the values of pulp manufactured in Northern Ontario was over \$4,500,000, and it will be considerably increased when the figures for 1916 are compiled. Ontario to-day is contributing 50 per cent. of the pulp manufactured in the whole of Canada.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Fairs and Exhibitions Convention to be held in Foresters' Hall, 22 College Street, Toronto, on the 6th and 7th of February, 1917.

Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association's annual meeting to be held in the office of the Secretary, Parliament Buildings, February 8th, at 9 a.m.

Ontario Plowmen's Association's annual meeting to be held in Foresters' Hall, 22 College Street, Toronto, on the 8th of February, at 2.30 p.m.

### LIVE STOCK BRANCH

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held in Guelph, December 1st to 4th, 1916, passed off very successfully. The dairy interests were naturally well represented, and the results of the dairy tests are accordingly published in full herewith, as being of special interest to those connected with Canadian agriculture.

The tests are made on a three-day (72 hours) basis. In judging, 25 points are given per pound of fat, and 3 points per pound of solids not fat. L. R. stands for lactometer reading.

## DAIRY TEST, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, 1916.

## Class 50, Section 1, Shorthorn Cow, 48 months and over.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.		Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.	Points.	L. R.					
505	2nd	Royal Princess .....	158.6	3.4	5.392	134.80	32	8.85	42.108	24	0	176.908

Owned by S. W. Jackson, Woodstock.

## Class 50, Section 2, Shorthorn Cow, 36 months and under 48.

508	2nd	Woodside Queen .....	102.8	4.6	4.729	118.22	33	9.4	28.989	19	0	147.209
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Owned by S. W. Jackson, Woodstock.

## Class 51, Section 1, Ayrshire Cow, 48 months and over.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	%	Fat.		Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
					Lbs.	Points.	L. R.	%					
514	1st	Scottie's Nancy 2nd .....	170.3	4.7	8.004	200.100	32.1	9.2	15.668	47.004	24	0	247.104
511	2nd	Mountain Lass .....	190.3	3.8	7.231	180.775	32.1	8.975	17.079	51.237	36	6	232.612
518	3rd	Pearl of Balquidno .....	175.6	4.2	7.375	184.38	31.4	8.9	15.628	46.884	36	6	231.864
515	4th	Maud of Hillview .....	179.8	3.7	6.653	166.325	32.1	8.95	16.092	48.276	25	0	214.601
517	5th	Milkmaid of Orkney .....	176.5	3.7	6.531	163.275	33	9.175	16.194	48.582	26	0	211.857
512	6th	Whitehill White Rose 3rd ..	149.3	4.1	6.121	153.025	32.6	9.175	13.698	51.094	13	0	204.119
510	7th	Dewdrop of Menie .....	122.1	4.9	5.983	149.575	32.3	9.3	11.355	34.065	17	0	183.640

Cat. No.	Name of Owner.	Address.
514	John McKee .....	Norwich.
511	A. S. Turner & Son .....	Ryckman's Corners.
518	Harmon MacPherson .....	R.R. 1, Copetown.
515	E. B. Palmer & Son .....	Norwich.

Cat. No.	Name of Owner.	Address.
517	Harmon MacPherson .....	R.R. 1, Copetown.
512	A. S. Turner & Son .....	Ryckman's Corners.
510	Wm. Stewart & Sons .....	Campbellford, No. 3.

## DAIRY TEST, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, 1916.

Class 51, S section 2, Ayrshire Cow, 36 months and under 48.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.		Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.	Points.	L.R.					
522	1st	Susana of Evergreen.....	185.1	3.5	6.479	161.975	31.6	16.243	48.729	12	0	210.704
525	2nd	Blossom of Craigielea....	120.9	4.2	5.078	126.95	32.6	11.123	33.369	33	0.3	160.619
527	3rd	Trixy of Mapledale 2nd....	127.7	3.8	4.853	121.325	31.7	8.875	33.999	34	0.4	155.724
524	4th	Blossom of Hickory Hill...	120.2	3.6	4.327	108.18	33.3	11.088	33.264	74	4.4	145.844
520	5th	Lady Floss of Springbank.	120.6	3.5	4.221	105.525	32.6	9.025	32.652	77	4.7	142.877
526	6th	Craigielea Nina.....	117.0	3.6	4.212	105.3	33.6	10.881	32.643	54	2.4	140.343

Cat. No.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Cat. No.	Name of Owner.	Address.
522	E. B. Palmer & Son.....	Norwich.	524	N. Dymont & Sons.....	Brantford, R.R. No. 4.
525	H. C. Hamill.....	Markham, R.R. No. 1.	520	A. S. Turner & Son...	Ryckman's Corners.
527	E. D. Hillicker.....	Burgessville.	526	H. C. Hamill.....	Markham, R.R. No. 1.

Class 51, Section 3, Ayrshire Heifer, under 36 months.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.		Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.	Points.	L.R.					
528	1st	Ethel of Springbank.....	112.3	4.4	4.941	125.53	33.8	10.725	32.175	28	0	155.705
533	2nd	Primrose of Craigielea....	107.4	4.4	4.726	118.15	33.1	10.069	30.207	33	0.3	148.657
531	3rd	Lassie of Hickory Hill.....	117.6	3.9	4.586	114.65	33	9.225	32.547	31	0.1	147.297
534	4th	Duchess of Craigielea.....	101.6	4.6	4.674	116.85	33.1	9.576	28.728	15	0	145.578
539	5th	Lola of Springbank.....	120.3	3.5	4.210	105.250	32.1	10.707	32.121	76	4.6	141.971
536	6th	Maria of Sunnybrook.....	111.9	3.9	4.364	109.1	34	10.603	31.809	13	0	140.969

Cat. No.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Cat. No.	Name of Owner.	Address.
528	A. S. Turner & Sons.....	Ryckman's Corners	534	H. C. Hamill.....	Markham, R.R. No. 1.
533	H. C. Hamill.....	Markham, R.R. No. 1.	539	A. S. Turner & Sons...	Ryckman's Corners.
531	N. Dymont & Sons.....	Brantford, R.R. No. 4.	536	E. D. Hillicker.....	Burgessville.



## DAIRY TEST, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, 1916.

Class 52, Section 1, Holstein Cow, 48 months and over.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.		Points.	Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.		L.R.	%					
552	1st	Midnight Comet de Kol....	210.1	4.7	9.875	246.875	31.5	9.05	19.014	57.042	15	0	303.917
553	2nd	Madam Pauline Canary....	217.0	4.4	9.548	238.7	32.3	9.175	19.910	59.730	11	0	298.430
557 A	3rd	Roberts Stamboul Morin..	169.9	4.9	8.325	208.125	32.4	9.325	15.843	47.529	13	0	255.654
557	4th	Pontiac Alice.....	221.4	3.3	7.306	182.65	32.4	8.925	19.76	59.28	30	0	241.930
556	5th	Dixie Rose.....	197.6	3.3	6.521	163.025	32.2	8.875	17.537	52.611	15	0	215.636
551	6th	Bessie Belle Banks.....	200.9	3.2	6.429	160.725	32.3	8.875	17.830	53.490	15	0	214.215
555	7th	Duchess Hengerveld Burkeyje.....	179.6	3.5	6.2860	157.15	31	8.625	15.490	46.470	21	0	203.620

Cat. No. Name of Owner. Address.  
 552 Jas. G. Currie.....Ingersoll.  
 553 A. E. Hulet.....Norwich.  
 557 A Henry Welsh.....Weston, No. 2.  
 557 Martin McDowell.....Oxford Centre.

Cat. No. Name of Owner. Address.  
 556 T. W. McQueen.....Tillsonburg.  
 551 Fred. W. Lee.....Springford.  
 555 R. M. Holby.....Port Perry, No. 4.

Class 52, Section 2, Holstein Cow, 36 months and under 48.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.		Points.	Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.		L.R.	%					
560	1st	Queen B. B. Fayne.....	189.1	4	7.564	189.1	32.4	9.1	17.238	51.624	12	0	240.724
558	2nd	Nettie Fayne 2nd.....	218.1	3.4	7.415	185.375	30.4	8.45	18.429	55.287	28	0	240.662
564	3rd	Princess Ormsby de Kol....	227.3	3.1	7.046	176.150	31.5	8.65	19.661	58.983	29	0	235.133
561	4th	Colantha Fayne Dewdrop...	194.4	3.7	7.193	179.825	30.2	8.475	16.475	49.425	34	0.4	229.65
563	5th	Dixie Abberkerk Hartog...	180.3	3.6	6.491	162.275	33	9.15	16.497	49.491	11	0	211.766

Cat. No. Name of Owner. Address.  
 560 M. H. Haley.....Springford.  
 558 H. H. Haley.....Springford.  
 564 Martin McDowell.....Oxford Centre

Cat. No. Name of Owner. Address.  
 561 Fred. W. Lee.....Springford.  
 563 T. W. McQueen.....Tillsonburg.

## DAIRY TEST, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL, WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, 1916.

Class 52, Section 3, Holstein Cow, 24 months and under 36.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.		Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.	Points.	L.R.					
565	1st	Pontiac Jessie 2nd.....	144.5	4	5.78	144.5	34.2	13.8	41.4	12	0	185.9
567	2nd	Dusty Lass .....	156.7	3.2	5.014	125.35	32.4	13.946	41.838	21	0	167.188
570	3rd	Colantha Daisy .....	125.4	4.1	5.141	128.525	31.4	11.129	33.387	19	0	161.912
566	4th	Ilanthe Jewel Posch 3rd....	151.4	3.1	4.993	117.325	33.4	13.815	41.445	16	0	158.77
568	5th	Darkey Pet .....	150.0	3.1	4.650	116.250	33.3	13.650	40.95	13	0	157.200

Cat. No.	Name of Owner	Address.	Cat. No.	Name of Owner.	Address.
565	Martin McBowell .....	Oxford Centre.	566	James Rettie .....	Burgessville.
567	E. E. Hamner.....	Norwich.	568	George T. Castator.....	Weston, No. 2.
570	W. J. Bailey .....	Jarvis.			

Class 53, Section 1, Jersey Cow, 48 months and over.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.		Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.	Points.	L.R.					
587	1st	Sunbeam of Edgeley .....	195.3	5.4	10.546	263.65	31.6	18.065	54.195	18	0	317.845
586	2nd	Princess Flo of Edgeley ...	174.5	5	8.725	218.125	31.6	15.967	47.901	28	0	266.026
585	3rd	Foxy's Queen .....	146.9	4.8	7.051	176.275	32.6	13.735	41.205	37	0.7	218.180
590	4th	Maid of Dentonia .....	136.4	5.1	6.956	173.91	33	12.992	38.976	25	0	212.886

Cat. No.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Cat. No.	Name of Owner.	Address.
587	Jas. Bagg & Sons .....	Edgeley.	585	Ernest Craddock.....	Hagersville No. 3.
586	Jas. Bagg & Sons .....	Edgeley.	590	D. A. Boyle .....	Woodstock.

## DAIRY TEST, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, 1916.

Class 53, Section 3, Jersey Heifer, under 36 months.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.			Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.	Points.	L.R.	%					
599	1st	Queen Greta .....	95.9	5.6	5.370	134.25	31.6	9.3	8.919	26.757	33	0.3	161.307
600	2nd	Brampton Gypsy Lure ....	92.4	4.9	4.528	113.2	34.4	9.825	9.078	27.234	31	0.1	140.534

Cat. No.    Name of Owner.    Address.  
 599   Alfred Bagg ..... Edgely.  
 600   B. H. Bull & Son ..... Brampton.

Class 54, Section 1, Grade Cow, 48 months and over.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.			Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.	Points.	L.R.	%					
612	1st	Nellie .....	211.3	3.8	8.029	200.725	29.2	8.25	17.432	52.296	12	0	253.021
610	2nd	Grace .....	180.0	3.2	5.760	144.00	32.9	9.025	16.245	48.735	19	0	192.735
613	3rd	Lona .....	164.9	3.2	5.277	131.92	32.3	8.875	14.635	43.905	119	8.9	181.725

Cat. No.    Name of Owner.    Address.  
 612   Earl Gier ..... Woodstock.  
 610   E. D. Hilliker ..... Burgessville.  
 613   Earl Gier ..... Woodstock.



## DAIRY TEST, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, 1916.

Class 54, Section 2, Grade Cow, 36 months and under 48.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.		Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points.	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.	Points.	L.R.					
616	2nd	Ophelia.....	126.4	4	5.056	126.40	31.1	11.092	33.276	28	0	159.676
617	3rd	Bess .....	149.1	3.1	4.622	115.550	29.9	12.301	36.903	53	2.3	154.753

Cat. No.      Name of Owner      Address.  
 616      E. B. Palmer & Son....Norwich.  
 617      G. B. Ryan .....Tillsouburg.

Class 54, Section 3, Grade Heifer, under 36 months.

Cat. No.	Prize.	Name of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.		Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points.	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.	Points.	L.R.					
618	2nd	Babe .....	112.9	3.1	3.5	87.5	30.5	9.484	28.452	153	10	125.952

Owned by G. B. Ryan, Tillsouburg.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### BRANT COUNTY ASSUMES ROAD SYSTEM.

During the past month the council of Brant County has passed the by-laws necessary to assume a county road system. This is the twenty-fourth county to operate under the *Highway Improvement Act* and the *Ontario Highways Act*, with a total of thirteen that have not as yet undertaken a system of county road improvement.

### COUNTY ROAD ORGANIZATIONS BEING OUTLINED.

The benefits accruing from the establishment of a system of improved main roads are being constantly brought to the attention of the counties which are not as yet taking advantage of the aid extended by the Provincial Government. In addition to paying a subsidy of 20 per cent. towards the upkeep of roads on the county systems, both before and after improvement, all construction which is performed according to the regulations of the Department is subsidized to the extent of 40 per cent.

A number of counties are contemplating taking advantage of this aid and have asked the Department to assist them in outlining a scheme of organization, as well as in selecting the roads which, when improved, will serve the greatest number of rate-payers. It has been found that if about 20 per cent. of the roads in a county are properly constructed that they will carry at least 80 per cent. of the traffic and that the construction of roads which act as feeders to these main roads will cause a larger proportion of the traffic to use the main county roads.

### CONFERENCE OF ROAD SUPERINTENDENTS IN MARCH.

The Third Annual Conference of Road Superintendents will be held in the Parliament Buildings, on March 26th, to 30th, inclusive. The two previous conferences were well attended, both by the County Road Superintendents and also by engineers and municipal officers directly interested. Short addresses on practical subjects are given by the engineers of the Department, after which the meetings are open to discussion. The programme is not confined to the subjects arising from county road work, although the conference is held with a view to discussing problems met with in the construction of the roads subsidized by the Government. General features of highway improvement, such as street pavements, etc., are considered and time is devoted to their discussion.

All road superintendents are strongly urged to attend the conference and county and township councils are requested to take the necessary steps which will allow the superintendents to be present. The Department authorizes the counties to include the expenses of their superintendents while attending the conference in the annual statements of expenditure under the Highways Improvement Act.

The subjects which will be discussed at the conference in March are given below. The lectures will be fully illustrated with stereopticon views.

1. Departmental Requirements Regarding Annual Returns.
2. The transportation of Materials.
3. Maintaining Earth and Clay Roads.
4. Highway Bridges.
5. Culverts.
6. Dust Preventatives and Bituminous Binders.
7. Important Details in Oiling and Tarring.
8. The Highway Laws of Ontario.
9. Increasing the Safety of Highways.
10. Repairing Gravel and Stone Roads.
12. Reducing Construction Costs by Increased Efficiency.
13. Road Foundations and Drains.
14. Concrete Roads.

Programmes of the conference are being mailed to all county clerks and county and township road superintendents and may be obtained on application to the Department.

The *Ontario Highway Act* and the *Highway Improvement Act* as revised to date, have been published, and those interested who do not receive copies may do so on application to the Department.

#### UNIFORM COUNTY ROAD ACCOUNTING.

The Department of Highways is establishing in each of the counties operating under the *Highway Improvement Act*, a system of accounting which will furnish, either at the end of the year or during the working season, details of expenditure on each piece of work undertaken. A standard system of keeping accounts has been devised, including the preparation of typical time books, pay sheets, distribution sheets, ledger pages, etc. These forms may be modified and adapted to the various conditions under which work is done in the different counties, and individual assistance is offered to each county in the preparation of a system of keeping accounts best suited to its particular requirements.

#### UNIFORM STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE ON COUNTY ROADS.

Payment of the Provincial subsidy on construction and maintenance of county roads is made on receipt of a statement of expenditure at the close of each season's work. For this purpose blank forms are supplied each county operating under the *Highway Improvement Act*, for the return of such annual statements and declarations as are required. In addition, a report is required showing the cost in detail of each section of work. In order that a comparison between costs in different counties may be made, it is desirable that these reports possess a certain degree of uniformity, and they are now required to show the expenditure in each case on grading, tile draining, culverts, road material, labour, etc., and to indicate any special conditions having a direct bearing on the cost of the work. A statement showing unit costs of the various materials used in road construction, the prevailing rates of wages for men and teams, cost of operating crushers, rollers and other machinery, cost of finished road per mile, etc., is also required. With the information thus supplied, the Department is enabled to compare the efficiency of the various organizations and to take steps to remedy any unsatisfactory conditions.

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#### REAL DEMOCRACY

*From The Toronto Star Weekly, January 13th, 1917.*

Ontario publishes a Public Service Bulletin, and Saskatchewan a Public Service Monthly. In these the various activities of the Governments and their departments are described. One must expect that the accounts will be favorable, and that the party in power will derive a certain advantage from them. But this is of minor importance. They tend to stimulate interest in public affairs, and that is of immense importance and benefit.

Apathy and ignorance are the foes of our democratic system, and the causes of corruption and other great public evils. We do not use the word ignorance in its offensive sense, as implying lack of capacity. Educated men are at fault as well as those who are classed as illiterate. Among all classes of men there is a want of continuous interest in and careful study of public affairs. There are long periods of apathy, broken by short periods of uproar.

Twice in every four or five years—considering both Federal and Provincial elections—we have a campaign of a few weeks or at most, months. Party feeling is worked up to white heat. The Government is extravagantly praised and fiercely assailed. Accuracy and moderation of statement are not counted as virtues. Rage displaces reason. After this fitful fever we sleep well. We elect a Parliament and then take little interest in its doings. The debates of Parliament are reported briefly, and even these reports are not generally read, unless something exciting and sensational is said. Unless exciting they are shunned as dry. Time spent in debating is regarded as wasted, unless somebody is being "soaked."

This is not democracy. Democracy means rule, not by the mere will of the people, but by the exercise of the reasoning powers of the people. There should be continuous,



careful study of the measures before Parliament and of the work of Governments. The intervals between election campaigns should be periods of preparation by patient thought.

This may be a counsel of perfection, easier to say than to do. But it is worth while for a citizen to feel that he is qualifying himself to take a real part in the government of his country—not merely making a cross on a piece of paper opposite the name of some man whom he has had no part in bringing forward as a candidate.

For this reason the public service bulletins should be carefully studied. Much of the work attributed to Governments is done by quiet, studious men who are not interested in the party fight, but deeply interested in child-saving, the conservation of natural resources, scientific agriculture, improvement of the conditions of workers, prison reform, education. Even the partizan when appointed to a civil service position often forgets partyism in his zeal for interesting work. It is a good trait of human nature that the normal man likes to do his work well, and takes a pride in his work.

These bulletins are furnished free on application, and intelligent men should get them and study them, learn what the Governments are doing, and consider what else might be done, where there is room for improvement. In an ideal democracy, the whole country, would be like a wise and patriotic Parliament.

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# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FEBRUARY, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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# SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, February 13th, 1917.

Tuesday, 3 o'clock p.m.

This being the first day of the Third Session of the Fourteenth Legislature of Ontario, for the Despatch of Business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order, a Lieutenant-Colonel in Our Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Ontario, and the House having met:

His Honour entered the House; and, having taken his seat on the Throne, was pleased to open the Session by the following gracious Speech:

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:*

Since this House was last in session His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught completed his term of office as Governor-General, and took his departure for England, accompanied by sincere appreciation of his great services, as well as heartfelt good wishes for the future of himself, his consort, and family.

It has been our privilege to receive another distinguished representative of our Sovereign in the person of the Duke of Devonshire, whose practical interest in the industries of the country and devotion to the Empire will prove very helpful at the present time. We join with our people in extending to His Excellency, and also to the Duchess of Devonshire, the daughter of a former Governor-General of Canada, a cordial welcome to the Dominion.

In the great theatre of war Great Britain and her Allies have materially improved their position, while preparations for more decisive operations have been advanced on an enormous scale. The proposals for an inconclusive and obviously temporary peace have been met with a firm and united refusal on the part of the Allies, who have reaffirmed their determination to establish a lasting peace by enforcing adequate redress and guarantees for the future. In the face of the sacrifices and dangers entailed by the struggle, the confidence of our people remains undaunted and the credit of our country unimpaired. As Canadians we glory in the achievements, the valour and the patriotism of the men who have gone and are still going from this country to fight the battles of the Empire, while we recognize that we are under a heavy and lasting obligation alike to them and to their dependents. In this connection I desire to especially emphasize the fact that those of us who cannot give military service have a solemn duty to assist our fighting men by the practice of the utmost thrift and economy, individually and as a people, to the end that the full strength of the nation may be exerted to bring the war to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

I am glad to observe the splendid response the people of Ontario have made to the various appeals directed to them for war funds. Their contributions to the Red Cross and to the Patriotic Funds indicate a widespread desire to assist in a special manner these admirable undertakings. Believing that we should help as a Province in the beneficent work carried on by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, my advisors have made a grant of one million dollars to this organization. They have given an immediate and favourable response to the request of the Military authorities for the doubling of the capacity of the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington. Other proposals looking towards the needs of wounded soldiers have received sympathetic consideration.

I have observed with great satisfaction the part taken by the schools of the Province in the patriotic efforts entailed by the war, both by the enlistment of teachers and older pupils, and also by raising sums of money to aid worthy objects. The measures taken by the Department of Education, through exemption from examinations, to promote enlistment and to provide labour for the farms have met with good results.

My Government participated in the conference recently called by the Dominion authorities to prepare plans for the settlement and employment of returned soldiers. On behalf of the Province the heartiest co-operation in these proposals was undertaken.

During the present year the Dominion of Canada will complete half a century of Confederation. We have every reason for gratitude to Providence for the blessings and prosperity we have enjoyed during this period, and we also have undoubted reason for confidence in the future. I observe that it is proposed by the Dominion Government to fittingly commemorate this great occasion, and as a Province we shall be glad to assist in such an effort.

Although climatic conditions were not favourable last year to a full agricultural yield, yet in certain branches a satisfactory crop was obtained, so that on the whole the husbandman enjoyed a fair return for his labours. It is intended that a special effort shall be made this year to increase production of foodstuffs and to secure the additional labour so necessary to the prosperity of our farmers.

Under the Ontario Temperance Act, passed last Session, the prohibition of the sale within the Province of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes came into effect in September last. The operations of this measure have been productive of highly beneficial results.

Increased demands for electric power during the year have compelled the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to acquire additional current from one of the operating companies at Niagara Falls. The Commission is proceeding as rapidly as is practicable with the necessary works for the utilization for power purposes of all the water that the Province is entitled to divert above the Falls at Niagara.

Under the legislation of last Session a Trades and Labour Branch has been formed, a qualified Superintendent has been appointed, and good progress has been made with the work of this department.

An expert and thorough inquiry has been made into the refining of nickel within this Province and into mining taxation for Provincial purposes. The findings of the Commission will be laid before you in the shape of a report, and legislation based on information secured by the Commission will be brought down.

You will be asked to consider proposed legislation to provide for the settlement of returned soldiers upon the land; to create a fire prevention department; to authorize the construction of Provincial highways; to provide for certain farm loans; relating to hydro-electric development; to regulate co-operative societies; to provide for votes for soldiers; and for other purposes.

The finances of the Province are in a satisfactory state; the details will be submitted to you at an early date in the Public Accounts. Estimates for the current and ensuing fiscal years will be presented for your consideration.

I welcome you to the discharge of your legislative duties, feeling confident that under the guidance of Providence your deliberations will promote the welfare of our Province and that the earnest patriotism of our people will find expression in your decisions.

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## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### LINCOLN COUNTY ADDS TO COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM.

At the January Session of the Lincoln County Council a by-law was passed whereby the county assumes additional roads under the County Road System, bringing the total mileage up to 160.

To the present, the only road maintained by the county has been the Queenston-Grimsby stone road which is on the main route from Hamilton to Niagara Falls, but which served only a limited portion of the county with an improved highway. The enlarged system embodies the more important roads in all parts of the county and towards the cost of the construction of these the Provincial subsidy of 40 per cent. will be paid and towards the cost of maintenance a grant of 20 per cent.

### SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONCRETE BRIDGES.

The Department has recently issued complete specifications for concrete highway bridges of the following general types:

1. Concrete arch, or concrete abutments with slab covering, for spans up to 18 feet.
2. Concrete arch, or concrete beam, for spans of from 18 to 40 feet.
3. Concrete arch for spans exceeding 40 feet.

Three classes of structures are covered, each design being adapted to specified loading conditions.

Copies of the plans and specifications will be furnished, to those interested, upon application to the Deputy Minister of Highways.

### BULLETIN ON TOWNSHIP ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

A bulletin entitled "Road Construction for Township Road Superintendents and Overseers" has been issued by the Department for the guidance of township road officials and those interested in the improvement of township roads. Methods which have been found most successful in the maintaining of roads of different types are fully dealt with and the construction and use of the log drag, which is most efficacious in the treatment of earth and gravel roads is described.

A large edition of this bulletin has been published with a view to placing it in the hands of every township road overseer and pathmaster in the Province.

### CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS.

The tendency of recent legislation has been to divide the roads of the Province into three general classes, as follows:—

- Township or local roads.
- County or main market roads.
- Provincial or inter-city highways.

While the heavier types of construction will of necessity be used on county roads and provincial highways, nevertheless the greater mileage must continue to be under township control, and on account of the comparatively light traffic on these roads they can be cheaply constructed and maintained.

### SUBSTANTIAL AID TO TOWNSHIPS.

It is recognized by the Department that there is an important work to be done in systematizing township work and in assisting township councils and officials to obtain the best results for the monies expended. The Bulletin, it is expected, will be of special value to townships who appoint one overseer to control all cash expenditure on township roads, in which case the Department will contribute 25 per cent. of the salary.



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### SHORT COURSE STUDENTS VISIT TORONTO.

During the past few weeks the Parliament Buildings have been invaded by large and interested parties of farm boys from nearby districts. As is well known, the District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture conduct a four weeks' class in Agriculture, commencing in January of each year. In case of classes which are held near the city it has become customary for an excursion to Toronto to be organized near the conclusion. This constitutes an outing of very great educational value. The stock yards, abattoirs and other points of agricultural interest are visited, and then the class comes to the Parliament Buildings to visit the Department of Agriculture. Classes have been here this year from Waterloo, Haldimand, Peel, Durham and York. The Peel excursion included the Domestic Science Class of girls which was being conducted concurrently, this being the first occasion on which the girls have followed the example of the boys in visiting the buildings. Each class was welcomed by Sir William Hearst, as Minister of Agriculture, who made a few appropriate remarks on the advantages of the course which they had enjoyed and the importance of production at the present time. They were then shown around the buildings and introduced to leading officials of the Department of Agriculture. The boys have been very enthusiastic about these visits.

### BACKYARD AND VACANT LOT PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN.

Acting under instructions from the Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture is carrying on a campaign to increase production, particularly by means of vegetable growing on vacant lots and in backyard gardens, and also by making available as much additional labour as possible. Advertising will be resorted to liberally in carrying on this campaign in order to bring to the attention of the people all over the Province the urgency of the matter. This, however, will be supplemented by meetings, and the Department is endeavouring to send out speakers to as many meetings as possible during the spring season. Already there have been many expressions of approval of this campaign, and a very large demand for speakers and literature, indicating the great readiness of the people of the Province to help in any way in their power.

### LIVE STOCK JUDGING CONTEST.

The first week in February is usually the week of agricultural gatherings in the city, and this year meetings were held of the various Live Stock Associations, of the Fruit Growers' Associations, and the Fairs and Exhibitions Association. All were to a greater or less extent under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, and were very well attended. One of the features of the week was the Live Stock Judging Championship Contest. The Union Stock Yards and associated packing interests donated a handsome silver trophy, to be competed for by the winner of the Duff Trophy, at the Guelph Winter Fair, and the winner of the Peter White Trophy, at the Ottawa Winter Fair. Thus the judging teams from York and Dundas Counties came together in the final contest. Each was in charge of a District Representative, J. C. Steckley and E. P. Bradt respectively. When the contest was over it was found that the Dundas boys, under E. P. Bradt, had won by 73 points over the boys from York County. The two teams and their leaders were splendidly entertained for a few days in the city and the concluding, but not least important incident in connection with their visit took place on the last afternoon, when they met the Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, with whom they spent an interesting half hour. He heartily congratulated both teams and spoke about the importance of the live stock industry in which they were already taking such a leading interest.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS.

At the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, on February 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1917, held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, the following officials, directors and representatives to Fair Boards of the Association were duly elected:

## DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

February 5th.

## OFFICERS.

*President or General Director* ..... JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.  
*Representative from Ontario Agricultural College* ..... PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

*Canadian National Exhibition*: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.  
*Western Fair, London*: W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford; HARRY SMITH, Exeter.  
*Central Canada Exhibition*: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston; J. J. HODGINS, Carp.  
*Ontario Provincial Winter Fair*: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston; W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklyn; W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford; R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster.  
*Ottawa Winter Fair*: J. H. GRIDDALE, Ottawa; W. F. STEPHENS, Huntingdon, Que.; PETER WHITE, Toronto.

## CANADIAN SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

February 5th.

## OFFICERS.

*President* ..... P. J. McEWEN, Wyoming.  
*Vice-President* ..... G. H. HUTTON, Lacombe, Alta.  
*Executive Committee* ..... J. I. FLATT, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton; J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

## DIRECTORS.

P. J. McEWEN, Wyoming.	G. H. HUTTON, Lacombe, Alta.
J. I. FLATT, Hamilton.	W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man.
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.	S. F. ROACH, Sussex, N.B.
S. V. TOMECKO, Lipton, Sask.	M. W. MILLER, Brome, Que.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

*Canadian National Exhibition*: H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville; S. A. DOLSON, Alloo.  
*Western Fair, London*: JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare; W. F. WRIGHT, Glanworth.  
*Central Canada Exhibition*: P. J. McEWEN, Wyoming; D. D. GRAY, Ottawa.  
*Record Board*: H. GERMAN, St. George; J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown; J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford; J. I. FLATT, Hamilton, R. R. No. 2.

## ONTARIO SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

February 6th.

## OFFICERS.

*President* ..... JOHN I. FLATT, Hamilton, R.R. 2.  
*Vice-President* ..... WM. JONES, Mt. Elgin.  
*Executive Committee* ..... H. A. DOLSON, Cheltenham, R.R. 1; GEO. DOUGLAS, Mitchell.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

## DIRECTORS.

*Yorkshires:* PROF. G. E. DAY, O.A.C., Guelph; WM. JONES, Mt. Elgin; JOHN I. FLATT, Hamilton, R.R. 2.

*Berkshires:* H. A. DOLSON, Cheltenham, R.R. 1; W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Georgetown.

*Tamworths:* GEO. DOUGLAS, Mitchell.

*Chester Whites:* W. F. WRIGHT, Glanworth.

*Duroc Jerseys:* GEO. CAMPBELL, Northwood.

*Polands and Hampshires:* GEO. GOULD, Essex, R.R. 4.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

*Central Canada Exhibition:* JOHN I. FLATT, Hamilton; GEO. R. THOMAS, Ottawa.

*Ottawa Winter Fair:* J. W. BRANT, Ottawa; GEO. R. THOMAS, Ottawa; J. C. STUART, Osgoode; WM. HARTON, Richmond.

*Ontario Provincial Winter Fair:* PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph; P. J. McEWEN, Wyoming; JNO. I. FLATT, Hamilton; J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.

## ONTARIO BERKSHIRE BREEDERS' SOCIETY.

February 6th.

## OFFICERS.

*President* ..... FRANK TEASDALE, Concord.

*Vice-President* ..... H. B. JEFFS, Bond Head.

*Executive Committee* ..... W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Georgetown; ADAM THOMSON, Shakespeare.

*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

## DIRECTORS.

ADAM THOMSON, Shakespeare.

W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Georgetown.

J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.

H. B. JEFFS, Bond Head.

FRANK TEASDALE, Concord.

P. J. McEWEN, Wyoming.

GEO. H. WEIR, Paris.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

*Central Canada Exhibition:* FRANK TEASDALE, Concord; W. A. WALLACE, Kars.

## ONTARIO LARGE YORKSHIRE BREEDERS' SOCIETY.

February 6th.

## OFFICERS.

*President* ..... J. C. STUART, Osgoode.

*Vice-President* ..... R. GARBUTT, Belleville.

*Executive Committee* ..... WM. JONES, Mt. Elgin; J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.

*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

## DIRECTORS.

J. K. FEATHERSTON, Streetsville.

JOHN DUCK, Port Credit.

A. STEVENSON, Atwood.

WM. JONES, Mt. Elgin.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.

J. C. STUART, Osgoode.

R. GARBUTT, Belleville.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

*Central Canada Exhibition:* J. C. STUART, Osgoode; GEO. B. ROTHWELL, Ottawa.



## CANADIAN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

February 6th.

## OFFICERS.

*President* ..... LIEUT.-COL. R. McEWEN, London.  
*Vice-President* ..... JAMES BRYSON, Brysonville, Que.  
*Executive Committee* ..... W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin; J. D. BRIEN,  
 Ridgetown.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

## DIRECTORS.

W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin.	V. SYLVESTRE, Clairvaux, Bagot, Que.
J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.	JAMES BRYSON, Brysonville, Que.
LIEUT.-COL. R. McEWEN, London.	H. BARTON, Macdonald College, Que.
JAMES SNELL, Clinton.	F. T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask.
BURDER GOODWIN, Baie Verte, N.B.	CAPT. H. J. A. EVANS, Lacombe, Alta.
JOHN F. McCUTCHEON, Sardis, B.C.	W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

*Canadian National Exhibition*: W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin.  
*Western Fair, London*: R. H. HARDING, Thorndale; H. M. LEE, Highgate.  
*Central Canada Exhibition*: J. A. MUIR, Central Ex. Farm, Ottawa; LIEUT.-COL. R. McEWEN, London.

## ONTARIO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

February 7th.

## OFFICERS.

*President* ..... JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia.  
*Vice-President* ..... GEO. L. TELFER, Paris.  
*Executive Committee* ..... J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown; J. W. SPRING-  
 STEAD, Abingdon.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

## DIRECTORS.

*Cotswolds*: J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.  
*Leicesters*: JAS. DOUGLAS, Caledonia.  
*Lincolns*: E. ROBSON, Denfield.  
*Oxfords*: J. E. COUSINS,  
*Shropshires*: J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford.  
*Dorsets*: CECIL STOBBS, Leamington.  
*Hampshires*: GEO. L. TELFER, Paris.  
*Sussex*: JAMES BOWMAN, Guelph.

## GENERAL DIRECTORS.

H. M. LEE, Highgate.

W. WHITELAW, Guelph.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

*Canadian National Exhibition*: J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.  
*Western Fair, London*: J. KELLY, Shakespeare; JAS. SNELL, Clinton.  
*Central Canada Exhibition*: JAS. DOUGLAS, Caledonia; E. S. ARCHIBALD, Ottawa.  
*Ontario Provincial Winter Fair*: GEO. L. TELFER, Paris; JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare;  
 JAS. DOUGLAS, Caledonia; W. WHITELAW, Guelph.  
*Ottawa Winter Fair*: JAS. BRYSON, Brysonville, Que.; LIEUT.-COL. R. McEWEN, Lon-  
 don; GEO. B. ROTHWELL, Cen. Exp. Farm, Ottawa; E. S. ARCHIBALD, Cen. Exp. Farm,  
 Ottawa.

## ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

February 8th.

## OFFICERS.

<i>President</i> .....	WM. SMITH, Columbus.
<i>Vice-President</i> .....	JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville.
<i>Executive Committee</i> .....	JAS. TORRANCE, Markham; WM. GRAHAM, Claremont; JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i> .....	R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

## DIRECTORS.

*Canadian Clydesdale Association:* WM. SMITH, Columbus; JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville; JOHN MOORE, Queensville; PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester; WM. GRAHAM, Claremont; JAMES TORRANCE, Markham; W. F. BATTY, Brooklin; F. RICHARDSON, Columbus.

*Canadian Shire Association:* JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston; C. E. PORTER, Appleby.

*Canadian Percheron Association:* E. C. H. TISDALE, Beaverton; W. G. HILL, Queensville.

*Canadian Hackney Association:* J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston; H. M. ROBINSON, Toronto.

*Canadian Standard-Bred Association:* COL. W. J. COWAN, Cannington; GEO. PEPPER, Toronto.

*Canadian Thoroughbred Association:* E. B. CLANCY, Guelph; G. B. ELLIOTT, Newtonbrook.

*Canadian Pony Society:* JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn; JAMES CREECH, Lambton.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

*Canadian National Exhibition:* WM. SMITH, Columbus.

*Western Fair, London:* WM. MOSSIP, St. Mary's; GEO. CHARLTON, Duncrief.

*Central Canada Exhibition:* ADAM SCHARFE, Cummings' Bridge.

*Ottawa Winter Fair:* WM. SMITH, Columbus; ADAM SCHARFE, Cummings' Bridge; FRED. RICHARDSON, Columbus; WALTER SCOTT, Sutton West.

*Ontario Provincial Winter Fair:* JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville; J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston; FRED. RICHARDSON, Columbus; PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester.

## FACTORY INSPECTION

The following is a brief summary of the work dealing with factory, shop and office building inspection, for the month of January, 1917:

## OVER 1,000 INSPECTIONS MADE.

In the course of routine inspection during the month of January, 48 cities, towns and villages were visited and 1,084 inspections made.

First inspections .....	915
Second inspections and re-visits .....	169
Total .....	1,084

More than 500 recommendations were made in connection with the safety of employees, sanitation and various other matters of minor consequence.

Nothing of outstanding importance has occurred during the month. Compliance with orders issued has been on the whole satisfactory. Besides the usual inspections, a portion of the inspectors' time has been taken up with the investigation of accidents and complaints.

## OVERTIME PERMITS.

Applications were received for 38 overtime permits, which were issued as follows:

Regular under Sec. 34 .....	27
Special under Sec. 32 (Military Contracts) .....	9
Special under Sec. 70 (Bake Shop; to set sponge) .....	1
Special under Sec. 70 (Sundays in February) .....	1
Total .....	38

## FEW COMPLAINTS REGISTERED.

Complaints were not very numerous this month. Those received, however, on investigation were nearly all sustained; measures have been taken to have them remedied.

## FOUR PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED.

Four prosecutions were instituted during the month. One for child labour, when both employer and parents were indicted; one for failure to provide proper conveniences for employees, and one (under Sec. 70) for violation of the Act *re* Sunday work. Conviction in all cases was recorded and fines imposed. Legal proceedings instituted last month against the owner of a building for not providing sufficient fire exits, were concluded and a fine imposed in this case also.

## FATAL ACCIDENTS FROM FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

About 300 accidents were reported during the month of January. Fires and explosions were responsible for a good many fatalities recently reported. One of the most disastrous occurrences reported was the explosion and fire at the Quaker Oat Company's plant in Peterborough. When reports were sent in it was definitely known that ten lives were lost, but eight were unaccounted for and probably lost. All the other employees not working in the immediate vicinity of the explosion got out safely by means of the fire escape and stairways. It was difficult to learn very much as to the cause, but as nearly as could be determined, a fire in the dry house resulted in an explosion, blowing out the walls and wrecking the plant which rendered the fire pumps useless. The whole plant was destroyed.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## BOILER INSPECTION

The following is a summary of the work done by the Steam Boiler Branch of the Department of Public Works, from November 1st, 1915, to November 1st, 1916:—

	1915.	1916.
Drawings and specifications of boilers surveyed and registered .....	227	97
Drawings and specifications of accessories surveyed and registered ....	266	78
Drawings returned to manufacturers for correction .....	282	17
Plates examined .....	1,115	1,415
Plates rejected .....	24	16
Registered boilers inspected by Insurance Companies in the United States ..	51	35
Registered boilers inspected by Insurance Companies in Great Britain	12	4
Used boilers inspected in Ontario .....	353	612
Used boilers inspected in Canada, outside Province of Ontario .....	29	..
Used boilers inspected in United States .....	16	..
Used boilers inspected and condemned .....	19	23



Certificates issued for new boilers .....	355	348
“ “ used boilers .....	374	527
“ “ heating boilers .....	170	220
Letters received .....	2,992	3,015
“ written .....	4,052	
“ “ (circular) .....	1,625	
	5,677	4,629

## DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS SURVEYED AND REGISTERED.

Pipe lines .....	31
Pressure tanks .....	6
Digesters .....	4
Superheaters .....	1
REGISTERED BOILERS INSPECTED DURING CONSTRUCTION .....	313
New boilers inspected during construction for British Columbia .....	10

## INSPECTED IN ONTARIO.

Air tanks .....	21
Steam drums .....	4
Steam pans .....	1
Pipe lines .....	4
Steam Gauges found defective and ordered to be replaced by those of approved make .....	125
Safety valves found defective and ordered to be replaced by those of approved make .....	322
Stop valves found defective and ordered to be replaced by those of approved make .....	306
Boilers in which the maximum safe working pressure was reduced .....	700

## SPECIAL WORK.

Evaporative test between crude oil and coal, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Inspection and investigation, boiler trouble at Belleville, Ont.

Inspection of boiler in dangerous condition at Brockville, Ont.

Investigation of boiler explosion at Huntsville, Ont., in which two lives were lost and saw mill completely destroyed.

Investigation of boiler explosion in private residence in Toronto, as a result of which damage was done to the extent of \$5,000.00.

Investigation of boiler explosion at South Woodslee, Ont., which seriously injured three men and completely destroyed a threshing equipment.

Investigation of boiler explosion, Toronto.

Investigation of explosion of pressure welded tank, Weston, in which one man was killed and property damaged to the extent of \$10,000.00.

Investigation of explosion of an air receiver in Toronto, resulting in the death of one man and serious injuries to another. Property damage approximately \$5,000.00.

Investigation of boiler explosion at Warkworth, Ont., which damaged to a considerable extent a cheese factory.

Investigation of steam valve explosion, Toronto, which resulted in the death of four men.

Investigation of boiler explosion at St. Catharines, Ont., by which one person was severely scalded.

Examination of three boilers at Courtright, Ont., which were in a dangerous condition.

Examination of boiler at Alvinston, Ont., which had developed a dangerous fracture.

Investigation of boiler explosion at Prescott, Ont.

Inspection of boilers built in Ontario for British Columbia.

Special inspection of installation of hydraulic tank in St. Catharines, Ont.

Special inspection of hydraulic tanks owned by the City of Toronto.

Special inspection at Welland of boilers in dangerous condition.

## STATIONARY AND HOISTING ENGINEERS' BOARD

In this branch is directed the work of issuing certificates to all Stationary and Hoisting Engineers coming within the meaning of the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, in the Province of Ontario.

The routine in this office consists of the following: Receiving applications and fees for examinations, issuing certificates, examining candidates, Board meetings and renewing certificates each year.

When an engineer applies for examination he is given a form to fill in and return with the required fee. His application and fee are then placed upon our files and he is notified for examination the next time an examiner visits his district, or if he resides in this city, he may be examined at the Parliament Buildings any day by appointment. When there are a sufficient number of examination papers, a meeting of the Board is called and these examination papers are passed upon, and certificates issued to successful candidates.

At the end of the year it is necessary for all certificate holders to renew their certificates for the ensuing year, and a notice to this effect is sent each engineer. As the number of engineers renewing each year is approximately 10,000, and a record is kept of the name of each engineer who remits the necessary renewal fee, considerable work is entailed in this respect alone.

During the past year there were about 1,200 applications for examination received, 1,000 examination papers passed upon by the Board, 25,000 letters sent out, and fees received to the amount of \$12,400.00.

## TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH

*The Trades and Labour Branch Act*, as pointed out in a previous number of the BULLETIN, came into force by an Order-in-Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 6th day of July, 1916. The Superintendent who is to administer the Act was appointed by Order-in-Council, August 24th, 1916, and took up the duties on the 9th of September following.

### SCOPE OF THE ACT.

*The Trades and Labour Branch Act* charges the Superintendent with the administration of,

*The Bureau of Labour Act,*  
*The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act,*  
*The Building Trades Protection Act,*  
*The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act,*  
*The Steam Boiler Act, and*

the establishment and maintenance of employment bureaux at different centres in the Province, as well as investigation and research regarding all matters effecting the interests of the working people in Ontario.

The specific work of the Branch has included all three of the divisions outlined in the Act, namely, administration, establishment of employment bureaux and investigation and research. The aim has been to co-ordinate the work of the different departments and to secure more efficient administration of the various Acts.

Since the *Trades and Labour Branch Act* incorporates practically all the *Bureau of Labour Act*, the work of the Bureau of Labour has been merged under that of the Trades and Labour Branch. Mr. Robert Edgar, Secretary of the Bureau of Labour, has been appointed Superintendent of the Men's Department of the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau, 164 Bay Street, Toronto.

## PROVINCIAL SYSTEM OF LABOUR BUREAUX.

The Ontario Commission on Unemployment, appointed by the Ontario Government on December 20th, 1914, strongly urged the establishment of a Provincial system of Employment Bureaux. The Interim Report of July 20th, 1915, stated:

"The Ontario Commission on Unemployment has unanimously agreed that some form of public employment office should be established by the State to replace the system now in operation in Ontario, which is in urgent need of being modernized and made efficient.

"The organization of industry is now so far-reaching and the demand for labour so fluctuating that the individual workman, however able, willing and skilled he may be, may not succeed in finding employment at the work he can do best, although employment might be available if the labour market were properly organized. It is evident that the worker should not be required longer to bear the burden of finding a job by his own unaided efforts. Immigrants trained in agriculture come into the cities and towns with the raw material of common labour. An increasing number of women seek industrial employment, but for the most part without direction. What has been done to regulate the labour market, or to gain real knowledge concerning it, has been sporadic and inadequate." (1)

With reference to ways and means of meeting the unemployment situation it stated, "Your Commission is convinced that nothing but a properly constituted State Employment Bureau can make the above plans and policies effective." (2) In the complete Report of the Commission in 1916, similar recommendations were made. (3)

(1) Ontario Commission on Unemployment (Interim Report), p. 5.

(2) Ontario Commission on Unemployment (Interim Report), p. 6.

(3) Report of the Ontario Commission on Unemployment, pp. 41-45.

#### TORONTO EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Owing to difficulties in the labour situation, The Imperial Munitions Board petitioned the Government to open a number of employment bureaux to handle all employment work for munitions, especially that of diluting the labour forces with female workers.

An employment bureau was opened at 164 Bay Street, Toronto, and in order to meet this situation in munitions, a Women's Department was opened at once, and later, as the demand grew the Men's Department. The staff at present consists of three women and two men. Following are complete statements of the business since the opening of the Women's Branch, November 24th, 1916, and the Men's Branch, December 4th, 1916, and for the months of January, 1917.

##### *Summary of work of the Toronto Employment Bureau since initial opening.*

Males registered .....	1,345
Females registered .....	2,472
Males placed .....	272
Females placed .....	108

##### *Summary of work of the Toronto Employment Bureau, January, 1917.*

	Applications for work.	Applications for help.	Referred to positions.	Positions secured.
Men's Department .....	626	397	108	102
Women's Department .....	935	58	68	68

The above statements are most encouraging, considering that the work of an employment office is strictly on a business basis, and can only succeed by obtaining the confidence of both employer and employee, which necessarily takes considerable time.

Another encouraging feature is that the Bureau has succeeded in gaining the confidence of skilled workmen, a large proportion of men securing positions through the Bureau have been of this class and the positions have been, more or less, of a permanent character.

#### OTTAWA EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Other employment bureaux have been opened at Ottawa and Hamilton, replacing part-time offices. The Ottawa Branch has a staff of three, a superintendent, clerk and stenographer. The following is a report from the Ottawa office for January:

The office staff consists of Lieut. Frank J. P. Crean, superintendent; Edward Desjardins, clerk, and Miss Gladys Thomas, stenographer.



So satisfactory has the work of the Bureau been to the Imperial Munitions Board that a clerk was loaned to the Bureau by the Imperial Munitions Board on the 17th ult., and has remained in the office since.

On January 1st there were registered in this office, and as far as we were informed unemployed, six hundred and forty-seven men of all trades. During the month thirteen hundred and seventy-seven males of all trades registered for employment.

During the month seven hundred and fifty-seven males of all trades obtained employment of a practically permanent nature through this office, that is employment which, if the applicant wishes, would last three months or more. Some thirty others were referred to employers, who wanted men for such occupations as snow-shovelling, etc. No definite record could be kept of these positions owing to the employers neglecting to give us any information.

During the month sixteen women registered for employment, nine were placed in permanent positions. A number of women inquired about the prospects of obtaining work in munitions factories.

Requests for help of different kinds were received from thirty-seven firms, all of which were either partially or completely filled.

During the month one hundred and eighty-two written applications for positions were received from outside points, principally from the United States.

On the 31st of January the records of this office showed twelve hundred and sixty-six males of all trades, available for employment.

The most noticeable feature of the labour situation is the scarcity of tool makers.

No serious variation on the rate of wages was noticed during the month.

While the number of available workmen seems large in this district, there does not appear to be any distress, only one case of absolute destitution was observed and employment was procured at once.

The following is a summary of the work of the Ottawa Employment Bureau since initial opening:

Males registered .....	2,062
Females registered .....	29
Males placed .....	1,054
Females placed .....	9

It is gratifying to note that the per capita cost of placement in the Ottawa office has been less than 50c., which may be considered a minimum and compares very favourably with the cost of placement in the old, part-time Ottawa office of \$3.37 per placement.

#### HAMILTON EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The office at Hamilton has not been in operation a month, but already it has done excellent work, and there is no doubt but that it will be able to make as good a showing as the Ottawa and Toronto Bureaux.

The following is a summary of the work of the Hamilton Bureau for the first three weeks:

Males registered .....	96
Females registered .....	489
Males placed .....	14
Females placed .....	47

Considerable assistance has also been rendered to the Labour Branch of the Imperial Munitions Board in securing a supply of workers, both for the construction of munitions plants, and the manufacture of munitions.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD.

By a recent arrangement with the Labour Department of the Imperial Munitions Board, it was agreed that only women who register at the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux at 164 Bay Street, Toronto, and 23 Main Street East, Hamilton, shall be eligible for positions as inspectors in Toronto, Hamilton, the Niagara Peninsula

and the Town of Dundas, or the Inspection Department of the Imperial Munitions Board. Applicants from other parts of the Province will be referred to the Labour Department of the Imperial Munitions Board.

Close co-operating is being arranged with the Colonization Branch of the Department of Agriculture in directing all available farm labour to the land.

The initial expenses, incidental to opening new offices, while considerable, have been reduced to the minimum required for efficiency.

The Superintendent of the Trades and Labour Branch is pleased to report that he is convinced that the Ontario Government can handle successfully a Provincial system of employment bureaux.

In addition to the investigations relating to the establishment of a system of employment bureaux for the Province, continuous research is being carried on in other fields bearing upon the welfare of the works of Ontario.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

The Friendly Societies of the Province of Ontario are in the war serving the Empire in a manner that deserves the greatest praise. As will be seen by the list below, over thirty-one thousand are reported as gone overseas, and these men have gone with full assurance given to them that the interest they had in the society would be looked after. In the majority of cases, on enlisting they were relieved of paying contributions, and on returning home they re-enter with immediate benefits as if those contributions had been paid by them. Various visiting committees who have charge of the Convalescent Hospital of the City of Toronto have taken the matter up with the returned soldiers in a very commendable way: they interview the soldiers and find out to which society they belong, and the committee notifies the secretary of the society immediately that a certain member is now in the hospital, giving the man's name, number of his regiment, and the bed he occupies.

The Annual Returns of the Friendly Societies of the Province of Ontario are due not later than the 1st day of March, and from the advance returns it is very evident that the amount of money paid out for deaths will be greatly in advance of that of previous years. This has been caused by the number killed on the battle field or who have died of wounds. The members of the societies are bound to see that in no case will any of their members suffer by neglect if it is in their power to relieve them. The general membership have cheerfully contributed large sums of money in order to send comforts to their brother members and are continuing to contribute month by month out of their own purse for the help and sustenance of those who are left behind, relieving distress and comforting the mourning.

The following list is self explanatory:

Name of Society.	Enlist-ments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Invalided Home.
His Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans' Society, Toronto .....	45	3	10	5
His Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans' Society, Hamilton .....	32	2	3	2
B. Greening Wire Co., Ltd., Employees' Benefit Society .....	80	5	15	2
Canada Foundry Co., Employees' Mutual Benefit Society .....	181	.....	.....	.....
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada (Grand Council) .....	.....	18	.....	.....
Canadian Order of Chosen Friends .....	1,100	70	61	17

Name of Society.	Enlist- ments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Invalided Home.
Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 27 (Toronto)	15	1	1	.....
Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada .....	450	6	.....	.....
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Employees' Mutual Benefit Society .....	275	12	46	3
Dominion Expressmen's Sick Benefit Association...	153	4	.....	.....
Employees' Protective League of the Seaman, Kent Co., Limited .....	24	.....	2	.....
Evening Telegram Employees' Benefit Society .....	10	.....	.....	.....
Federated Association of Letter Carriers .....	91	5	7	4
Foresters, Ancient Order of .....	2,158	98	224	65
Foresters, Canadian Order of .....	3,265	220	.....	.....
Foresters, Independent Order of .....	4,000	115	.....	.....
Hamilton Firemen's Benefit Fund .....	29	2	.....	1
Hamilton Lodge, No. 25, Theatrical Mechanical Association .....	2	.....	1	1
Hamilton Police Benefit Fund .....	25	.....	.....	1
Home Circles, Canadian Order of .....	60	5	2	2
Knights of Malta, Chapter General of Canada .....	51	3	7	5
Knights of Pythias, Supreme Lodge .....	425	17	75	10
London Police Benefit Fund Association .....	11	.....	2	.....
Loyal True Blue Association .....	254	13	24	7
Massey-Harris, Toronto, Employees' Mutual Benefit Society .....	278	25	42	12
Methodist Book and Publishing House Employees Benefit Society .....	32	.....	4	3
National Cash Register Co.'s Employees' Benefit Society .....	30	4	3	.....
National Iron Works Employees' Mutual Benefit Society .....	11	1	.....	1
Oddfellows, Canadian Order of .....	80	8	.....	.....
Oddfellows, Independent Order of .....	3,801	108	43	122
Oddfellows, Independent Order of, Manchester Unity	399	24	40	10
Oddfellows' Relief Association .....	1,025	68	.....	.....
Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West .....	5,500	100	.....	.....
Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102 .....	55	2	.....	5
Postal Benefit Association of Toronto .....	30	.....	.....	.....
Royal Templars of Temperance .....	427	14	.....	.....
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Employees' Mutual Benefit Association .....	47	1	.....	4
St. David's Y. P. U. Sick Benefit Society .....	30	1	.....	.....
St. Jean Baptiste .....	3	1	1	1
St. Joseph Union of Canada .....	36	6	.....	.....
Sons & Daughters of Ireland Protestant Association	15	3	.....	.....
Sons of England Benefit Society .....	5,745	255	.....	.....
Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association .....	174	23	.....	.....
Street Cleaners' Benevolent Association .....	13	.....	1	1
Theatrical Mechanical Association .....	10	1	1	.....
Toronto Electric Light Company's Employees' Mutual Benefit Society .....	65	2	3	2
Toronto Firemen's Benefit Fund .....	42	2	.....	2
Toronto Musical Protective Association .....	128	3	1	2
Toronto Police Benefit Fund .....	125	7	1	6
Toronto Railway Employees' Union .....	710	24	150	26
Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91 .....	103	4	10	6
United Workmen, Ancient Order of .....	280	28	26	6
Verity Plow Co., Relief Association .....	100	2	8	6
Woodmen of the World .....	500	16	25	20
Totals.....	32,530	1,332	839	360

In addition to the above there are 41 prisoners in Germany and 6 missing.



## FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

We now have a temporary staff working on the reports of 1916 and hope within the next three months to have a complete analysis of fires in the Province of Ontario for the past year.

NEARLY 9,000 FIRES WITH \$12,000,000.00 Loss.

We received during the year about 36,000 reports from all sources, and while we are not able to give definite or conclusive figures just now it will be of some interest to the people of the Province to know that we had approximately 8,900 separate and distinct fires in the Province, involving an aggregate loss of about \$12,000,000.00.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY TO BE PUBLISHED.

It is our purpose to publish each month in this Bulletin an analysis of the fires reported for the month prior to the one preceding the date of issue of the BULLETIN. For obvious reasons we shall, of necessity, be unable to do better for some time to come, although we hope ultimately to give the figures for one month in the BULLETIN of the following month.

## RECORD FOR JANUARY.

Statement showing number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance, for the month of January, 1917.

County	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
Algoma .....	10	\$2,833 00	\$1,758 00	\$1,125 00
Brant .....	12	2,432 00	1,358 00	1,075 00
Bruce .....	11	4,345 00	3,560 00	785 00
Carleton .....	9	8,720 00	5,192 00	3,528 00
Ottawa City .....	44	28,919 00	27,765 00	1,154 00
Dufferin .....	4	135 00	135 00	.....
Elgin .....	17	19,873 00	11,576 00	8,297 00
Essex .....	20	8,382 00	7,477 00	905 00
Frontenac .....	19	6,288 00	4,303 00	1,985 00
Grey .....	6	3,213 00	1,943 00	1,270 00
Haldimand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton .....	3	2,164 00	1,522 00	642 00
Hastings .....	20	13,993 00	10,367 00	3,626 00
Huron .....	8	2,086 00	1,986 00	100 00
Kenora .....	2	1,130 00	1,130 00	.....
Kent .....	11	2,970 00	2,570 00	400 00
Lambton .....	16	7,580 00	5,908 00	1,672 00
Lanark .....	12	3,068 00	2,707 00	361 00
Leeds and Grenville .....	20	15,224 00	10,322 00	4,902 00
Lennox and Addington .....	14	27,156 00	15,350 00	11,806 00
Lincoln .....	11	8,699 00	8,599 00	100 00
Manitoulin .....	9	25,773 00	10,873 00	14,900 00
Middlesex .....	12	26,083 00	21,091 00	4,992 00
London City .....	11	297 00	297 00	.....
Muskoka .....	1	900 00	400 00	500 00
Nipissing .....	8	3,136 00	2,800 00	336 00
Norfolk .....	2	1,210 00	1,210 00	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	8	7,526 00	7,260 00	266 00
Ontario .....	6	1,534 00	1,234 00	300 00
Oxford .....	14	9,839 00	7,239 00	2,600 00
Parry Sound .....	1	10 00	10 00	.....
Peel .....	1	22,062 00	12,000 00	10,062 00
Perth .....	11	234 00	204 00	30 00
Peterborough .....	6	1,665 00	1,100 00	565 00
Prescott and Russell .....	13	28,834 00	21,006 00	7,828 00
Prince Edward .....	4	1,242 00	1,242 00	.....
Renfrew .....	7	8,233 00	3,533 00	4,700 00
Simcoe .....	25	13,875 00	9,565 00	4,310 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	14	2,915 00	2,002 00	913 00

## RECORD FOR JANUARY.—Continued.

County	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
Sudbury .....	19	38,003 00	16,701 00	21,302 00
Timiskaming .....	7	4,896 00	4,323 00	574 00
Thunder Bay .....	19	6,116 00	5,466 00	650 00
Victoria and Haliburton .....	12	1,343 00	1,103 00	240 00
Waterloo .....	19	200,403 00	104,076 00	96,327 00
Welland .....	15	77,473 00	59,777 00	17,696 00
Wellington .....	9	1,713 00	1,457 00	256 00
Wentworth .....	2	1,200 00	700 00	500 00
Hamilton City .....	41	52,071 00	48,129 00	3,942 00
York .....	14	6,349 00	3,158 00	3,191 00
Toronto City .....	215	94,102 00	92,984 00	1,118 00
Rainy River .....	4	1,242 00	1,242 00	.....
Totals .....	798	808,419 00	566,589 00	241,830 00

We have no comment to make on this statement this month. It is of itself a showing in relation to our fire waste that should command attention.

We hope at a later date to follow this statement with another one in which the "Causes of Fires" will be shown.

The question may be asked, indeed, it has been asked, "what use statistical information of this kind is to be put to?" If we are merely to gather information and publish it, the cost of the service would hardly be justified. It is manifest, however, that we must first make our statistical records complete and accurate, we shall not otherwise be able to diagnose the complaint or its symptoms. When we really know what our fire waste is; how it arises, and how it is distributed, the problem of how it can be reduced will necessarily follow.

## HOW TO STOP FIRE WASTE?

From a careful study of more than 500,000 fire reports from all over the United States, Actuarial Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has reached the conclusion that 21% of the aggregate loss occurred from fires which were strictly preventable; 37% were from causes which were partly preventable. We are endeavouring to gather and supply our own information for the Province of Ontario, and when it is ascertained, the live question will be "what can we do to stop the waste?" We shall be prepared to meet the challenge of the problem when we know really what it is.

## TO PROSECUTE "DUAL CLAIM" OFFENDERS.

As a result of our recording system we have had proof in a number of cases that claims have been made by the same party upon two insurance companies for the same fire without giving either of the companies knowledge of other insurance and claim. Voluntary restitution has been made in two instances which came under our notice; in two other cases the fraud was detected before the claims were paid and where, of course, the insurance companies will be well able to look after themselves. It is our intention in all future cases to prosecute offenders of this class and the first case emanating from this office was taken by the Toronto Police Department in the Toronto Police Court on February 28th, 1917, when one offender appeared before Magistrate Denison to answer a charge of fraud. This being the first case tried, and the amount involved small, restitution was ordered by the Magistrate, and duly made.

## ANOTHER CLASS OF OFFENDERS.

Another class of offenders has come prominently under our notice as a result of investigations made by Deputy Fire Marshals, and that is of fraudulent claims on insurance companies. Such a case is being tried at the time of this writing, in Hamilton, following an investigation held by Deputy Fire Marshal, pro tempore, Geo. F. Lewis. In this case a woman is charged with an attempt to secure \$1,029.00 by false pretences from the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.

Three similar cases are now under investigation by our officials, and more extended reference may be made to them in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

Instances such as those previously mentioned as examples, may well afford a motive for the crime of arson, although that crime of itself is exceedingly difficult of adequate proof.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### “MOVIES” AND YOUTHFUL DELINQUENCIES

In the London (England) *Social Service Monthly* for November, 1916, prominence is given to the report of a meeting of Social Workers, called at the instance of Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., Home Secretary, who, in addressing the meeting stated that a very urgent and difficult problem had arisen from the increase in juvenile delinquencies since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Samuel said that on making enquiries from seventeen great towns a few months ago he learned that on the average the increase in juvenile offences had been no less than thirty per cent. In the Metropolitan Police area the number of boys under fourteen years of age, charged with offences was 1,708 in 1914, and 2,713 in 1915; an increase of more than 1,000. Mr. Samuel also referred to the cinema shows (or, as we call them, “moving picture theatres”), and stated that his information was to the effect that some of the plays undoubtedly contributed to a spirit of carelessness among the boys and he proposed to make the censorship more strict. The causes for this retrograde movement were stated as follows: The war had encouraged what was euphemistically termed a spirit of adventure among the boys; the darkness of the streets had given facilities for wrong-doing, and there had been a weakening of parental control due to the absence of so many millions of fathers from their homes on war service.

#### GOOD SHOWING IN ONTARIO.

In view of this it is satisfactory to know that in Ontario delinquent children are not increasing in number. In fact, the commitments to the Industrial schools of the Province during 1916 were considerably less than for several years.

The figures are:

1913, commitments in Ontario to Industrial Schools .....	323
1914,                   “                   “                   “                   “ .....	302
1915,                   “                   “                   “                   “ .....	338
• 1916,                “                   “                   “                   “ .....	264

Children who are made wards of a Children's Aid Society are not necessarily delinquent children. The greater number of children dealt with are taken under guardianship because of the delinquency of parents. But all these children, the delinquent, the neglected and dependent, come from the same strata and are inextricably mixed. The neglected and dependent child may become a delinquent child and the delinquent child may have been a dependent and almost certainly is a neglected child. Figures show that child delinquency and child neglect is not increasing in Ontario, and for this satisfactory condition credit must be given to the nearly two thousand active volunteer workers who form the Children's Aid Societies of the Province.

#### LITTLE POVERTY IN TEMISKAMING.

The Inspector for the Children's Aid Society of Temiskaming District reports that there is very little poverty or distress in that district this winter owing largely to the Temperance Act of September 16th. Since that date to February 10th, only one person has been placed in the jail at Haileybury for drunkenness.

#### STANDARD HOTEL LICENSES

The License Board has issued directions to Inspectors relative to applications for Standard Hotel licenses for the license year beginning May 1st, 1917. Applications for such should be in the hands of the Inspector for the district not later than March 15th.

The application forms have been revised and now includes on the reverse side a series of blanks for particulars which, properly answered by Inspector and applicant, will place the Board in possession of a comprehensive hotel survey of the Province.



For the period from September, 16th, 1916, to the end of the present license year, 1,536 Standard Hotel licenses have been issued, of which 162 have been formally surrendered, leaving 1,374 nominally in force at time of writing. It is believed, however, that a few others are not in operation, and it is estimated that between 1,200 and 1,300 Standard licenses are at present in full force and effect.

## IMPORTANCE OF BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION TO THE PUBLIC

*"If inventory and stock taking are essential in business, so in the field of human welfare, the registration of births and deaths lies at the very foundation."—Kingsley."*

The past few years have been marked by enormous strides in science. Curative and preventive medicine have progressed rapidly and with ever-increasing accuracy. The conquests against deadly pestilential diseases have been crowned by success. The conservation of child life and the upbuilding of the race have been proven essentially practical.

### HUMAN LIFE MAY BE LENGTHENED.

Unusual achievements have followed one upon the other with such rapidity that we were quite prepared to accept the remarkable assertion of Irving Fisher that, by the intelligent application of our present knowledge, the average span of human life may be increased full fifteen years.

The significant and all important fact in this assertion is that the means are now available. The prolongation of our years of happiness, productiveness and efficiency does not depend upon the speculative accomplishment of the future. It lies within reach of the application of present knowledge of prevention.

### ESSENTIALS OF PROLONGED LIFE.

The prolongation of human life, however, is not altogether a matter of individual conduct. It depends largely upon intelligent public action. It involves: (a) The application of preventive measures in those places where preventable diseases find their harvest; (b) The conservation of the lives of children and the prevention of infant mortality; (c) The elementary and special education of the people that they may the more intelligently protect themselves; (d) The suppression of all causes of illness or accident where these things are preventable or controllable.

### AN ESTABLISHED PART OF GOVERNMENT.

The work is not new. Its practicability has been proven beyond cavil. The protection of the lives and health of the people has become a basic part of the government. Each town has its health department; each province has its board of health. In addition to these, and working toward the same great end, are public health associations, organizations battling against tuberculosis; bureaux of factory inspection controlling child labour, organizations interested in school inspection, child welfare, playgrounds, sanitation, prevention of blindness, epilepsy and so on.

And all of these agencies, public and private, with the necessary knowledge, machinery and power, stand ready to push their work of staying the hand of death and of extending human life as soon as they are enabled to apply their forces and knowledge intelligently.

### MUST KNOW OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

But we cannot intelligently battle against preventable deaths when we do not know when or where these preventable deaths occur. We cannot conserve the lives of infants if we do not know when or where infants are born.

### VITAL STATISTICS ESSENTIAL.

Hence, we are brought face to face with the proposition that we cannot attain the maximum of disease or death prevention or of health or of life conservation until we have complete registration of all births and deaths and causes of deaths.

Health officers tell us that public health work without mortality statistics is like ocean navigation without chart or compass—aimless and meandering. Agencies for the prevention of blindness cannot save the eyes of infants if infants come into the world unannounced and unrecorded. Child labour cannot be regulated until birth registration gives us the actual ages of children, and compulsory education can only be partially successful until that time.

#### BUSINESS VALUE OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Aside from the extension of human life, the proper registration of births and deaths has much value. The recording of births is very essential in all questions of heredity, legitimacy, the age of consent, property rights and identification. Records of deaths are indispensable in determining the death rate, detection of crime, proof of death, and in the determination of the duration of life.

As a matter of intelligent government, no civilized community should permit a human life to be begun unrecorded; no civilized community should permit a human being to die and be buried without official registration of when and why.

#### REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

The registration of deaths has fared better throughout the Province of Ontario than has the registration of births, but until a uniform basis of death registration is adopted in all provinces, the statistical data of Canada as a nation will be chaotic, and the value of such statistics for public health, business and governmental purposes will be comparatively small.

#### WHY THIS NEGLECT?

How can we account for this striking neglect of a matter so essential to public welfare? Probably because, until recently, the public, and especially the members of the legislatures, regarded the registration of births and deaths as a matter of interest to the medical profession only, and not important to the general public.

#### NOT A DOCTOR'S PROBLEM.

As a matter of fact, it is not a doctor's problem. It is not merely a public health problem. It is a great social problem vitally important to all classes of persons.

To-day we find not the doctors, but social workers, health officers, labour leaders, employers of labour, business men, insurance men, school authorities, factory inspectors, public officials and lawyers and the great organizations to which these men belong, urging uniform and practical bookkeeping of the lives and death of the people as essential to intelligent government and the sound conduct of the people's business.

### See that Births and Deaths are Registered

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#### EVERY HOME TO HAVE A GARDEN IN 1917

Hospitals, refuges, orphanages and all other charitable institutions are "homes" within the meaning of the campaign, and it is expected that they will be a great help in making it a success. All our leading institutions have their own gardens, and many are fortunate enough to have their own farms.

At the Kitchener Orphanage, the gardens, lawns and playgrounds were improved during 1916, and the north lawn at the Hospital for Incurable Children, Toronto, has been ploughed and prepared for a kitchen garden, to be planted next spring. Every such institution in the Province should have a garden.

One of the finest gardens in Ontario is that at the Peterborough Protestant Home. The superintendent says, "To the abundance of this fresh and wholesome vegetable food we attribute the fact that the inmates have been unusually healthy during the year, the doctor's visits being rare, and in most cases due to the inevitable disabilities of old

age. Although our potato crop was not at all what we expected, we have enough very good potatoes to do us for some months yet. We are able to sell enough vegetables off the place to pay for all our seed, and a considerable amount of our fertilizer, while the flower garden, I am sure, exercises a distinctly valuable influence on the inmates, moral as well as æsthetic.

"Our gardener and his son, David, an occasional helper, went overseas with the 93rd Battalion, and are now on active service."

The House of Providence, Peterborough, has a fine garden, and half an acre of new ground cultivated last year with good results.

The Directors of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, Kingston, have purchased about an acre and a half of land to add to the former grounds and garden. The income from the garden this year is \$517.45, made up as follows. Onions, 5 bushels; cabbage, 408 lbs; cucumbers, 1,028; carrots, 30 bushels; beets, 15 bushels; turnips, 30 bushels; potatoes, 108 bushels; pumpkins, 210; citrons, 26; melons, 15; tomatoes, 442 lbs.; radish and lettuce sufficient for the Home for 5½ months; parsley, 35 bunches, parsnips, 10 bushels; beans, 45 lbs.; eggs, 280 dozen; 42 chickens being used on the table.

### SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION

During the month ending 15th inst., employment has been procured for 190 discharged soldiers by the Work Department of the Commission in Toronto, and 653 men have been returned from overseas service to the Province. A large proportion of the latter are receiving further medical treatment at the convalescent homes and will not be ready to take up employment for some time.

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

If the plans under consideration in regard to vocational training for convalescent soldiers in Ontario work out, the men will have no difficulty in finding suitable and profitable employment on their return to civic life.

It has been decided to open the Vocational Training School at the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph as a sort of university for convalescent soldiers. Accommodation will be provided at this institution for about 550 men.

It is proposed to first send returned men to Whitby to regain their health and when convalescent they will be transferred to Guelph. At Whitby they will receive a certain amount of preliminary education to fit them for more advanced courses at Guelph along technical and industrial lines.

The regular school subjects will be in charge of certified teachers of standing. For the other courses highly trained technical college graduates and skilled workmen who held directive positions in the industries will be selected. These will bring to their work a first hand knowledge of industrial conditions and will be qualified to give instruction that is reliable, practical and abreast of the times.

Every effort will be made to perfect the scheme for the re-education of the disabled men. Skilled workmen must be employed for this purpose, and in every instance the returned soldier will be given the preference.

Classes will be conducted by experts in dairy farming, truck gardening, poultry keeping, agriculture, shoe repairing, machinists' trade, cabinet work, wood finishing, bed manufacturing and the manufacture of hospital equipment. In addition to these classes, it will be possible for men so desirous to take a complete course in commercial accounting, modern industrial cost accounting and stores' keeping.

It is expected that in the near future this institution for returned soldiers will become affiliated with the faculty of the Ontario Agricultural College for instruction. There will be a system of co-ordination at Whitby and Guelph to direct men in channels of vocational training which will prove most beneficial to them in civil life.



## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### T. & N.O. RY, STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER

A comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of December, 1916, as compared with the same month in 1915, shows a decided increase in both branches of service.

*Passenger Earnings*.—Increase for December, 1916, \$5,897.19, or 11%.

*Freight Earnings*.—Increase for December, 1916, \$7,756.56, or 7%.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$13,653.75, or 9 per cent. for period.

### FOREST PRODUCTS.

There was a large increase in pulpwood shipments in December as compared with November, the wood going to Merriton, Georgetown, Thorold, Ottawa, Iroquois Falls, Ontario; Niagara Falls, Detroit, Watertown, N.Y., and Appleton, Wis.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

December 1st to 7th .....	2,567 cords.
December 8th to 14th .....	3,116 cords.
December 15th to 21st .....	2,892 cords.
December 22nd to 31st .....	3,496 cords.
	12,071 cords.

This is an increase of 7,576 cords over preceding month, equal to 174 per cent.

### PULP SHIPMENTS.

December 1st to 7th .....	nil.
December 8th to 14th .....	66 tons.
December 15th to 21st .....	76 tons.
December 22nd to 31st .....	nil.
	142 tons.

### PAPER SHIPMENTS.

December 1st to 7th .....	1,458 tons.
December 8th to 14th .....	1,148 tons.
December 15th to 21st .....	992 tons.
December 22nd to 31st .....	1,591 tons.
	5,189 tons.

This shows a decrease as compared with November of 575 tons of sulphide and a decrease of 659 tons of paper, or 11 per cent.

### WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

That the Grand Trunk, T. & N.O. Rly., and Canadian Government route to Winnipeg and points west is increasing in popularity is evidenced by steady monthly enlargement of traffic handled by Commission between North Bay and Cochrane. Month under review produced 602 carloads, comprising automobiles, vehicles, machinery, groceries, fruits and general manufactures.

This shows an increase of 21.8 per cent. over November and represents a daily average of 19.4 carloads.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

The eastbound traffic during December showed a decided increase over preceding month amounting to 206 cars, principally vegetables, meats, fish, grain and forest products.

This is an increase of 24 per cent. over November traffic, and represents a daily average of 6.64 carloads.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

The subscription received through above source for Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Society to date of December 1st, 1916, is as follows:—

Subscription to Red Cross .....	\$10,245 36
Subscription to Can. Patriotic .....	12,064 52
Donation to enlisted employees .....	11,598 66
Commission's subscriptions .....	10,000 00

Total .....	\$43,908 54
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In addition many personal subscriptions for considerable amounts were made direct by members of Commission and employees, and entire Toronto office staff are active members of the 50,000 Club.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD.

Under this heading ninety-two claims have been registered on Commission's books for past year and adjusted by W. C. Board, resulting as follows:—

- 30 claims allowed and paid.
- 24 claims disallowed.
- 7 claims in abeyance.

The thirty claims paid amount to \$3,010.20, an average of \$100.34.

Liability insurance based on Commission's payrolls for period would have cost \$15,785.44, or an average premium cost of \$526.18 to protect an average award of \$100.34.

Insurance premium would cost .....	\$15,785 44
W. C. Board awards equal .....	3,010 20

Cost reduction available .....	\$12,775 24
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## FOREST FIRES, JULY 29TH, 1916.

The following statement shows Commission's loss under above heading—noting values of property destroyed and insurance recovered thereon:

Buildings and structures .....	\$33,374 10
Bridges and culverts .....	1,091 85
Fencing right-of-way .....	3,001 00
Ties in track .....	2,334 35
Ties in stock .....	976 61
Rail and track material .....	2,558 44
Telephone and telegraph .....	2,688 06
Goods destroyed in transit .....	12,485 70
Claims under adjustment .....	28,531 84
Relief to fire sufferers .....	9,822 07
Miscellaneous—fighting fires, etc. ....	14,897 23

	\$112,261 25
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Insurance recoverable .....	61,336 97
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Commission's uncontrollable loss .....	\$50,924 28
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In addition there are 109 freight cars to be considered—94 foreign—15 T. & N.O.—also values of contents of buildings destroyed, etc.

## T. &amp; N. O. RY. STATEMENT FOR JANUARY

A comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of January, 1917, as compared with the same month in 1916, shows a decided increase in passenger service and a decrease in freight traffic, as set forth below:

## PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1916.	1917.
January 1st to 7th .....	\$8,252 82	\$11,517 22
" 8th to 14th .....	7,481 72	9,628 72
" 15th to 21st .....	8,734 83	8,697 54
" 22nd to 31st .....	10,546 23	15,115 31
	<hr/> \$35,015 60	<hr/> \$44,958 79

Increase for January, 1917, \$9,943.19 or 28%.

## FREIGHT EARNINGS.

January 1st to 7th .....	\$20,996 09	\$28,481 90
" 8th to 14th .....	25,327 94	20,547 11
" 15th to 21st .....	25,334 27	20,236 23
" 22nd to 31st .....	39,438 35	32,452 28
	<hr/> \$111,096 65	<hr/> \$101,717 52

Decrease for January, 1917, \$9,379.13 or 8.5%.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$564.06 or .4%.

## FOREST PRODUCTS.

Pulpwood shipments show an increase over previous month, shipments being destined to Ottawa, Espanola, Thorold, Merritton, Iroquois Falls, Ont., and Johnsonburg, Pa., Port Huron, Mich., Niagara Falls, N.Y., Watertown, N.Y.

## PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

January 1st to 7th .....	3,637 cords.
" 8th to 14th .....	2,614 "
" 15th to 21st .....	2,569 "
" 22nd to 31st .....	4,171 "
	<hr/> 12,991 "

An increase of 920 cords or 7.6% over preceding month.

## PULP SHIPMENTS.

January 1st to 7th .....	754 tons
" 8th to 14th .....	nil
" 15th to 21st .....	nil
" 22nd to 31st .....	1 ton
	<hr/> 755 tons

This gives an increase of 613 tons of pulp or 432% over month of December.

## PAPER SHIPMENTS.

January 1st to 7th .....	1,424 tons
" 8th to 14th .....	1,214 "
" 15th to 21st .....	1,175 "
" 22nd to 31st .....	2,257 "
	<hr/> 6,070 "

Or an increase of 881 tons of paper or 17%, as compared with month of December.



## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic handled over T. & N. O. Railway, North Bay to Cochrane, destined to western points, amounted to 491 loads, or a daily average of 16 cars. This comprised shipments of all classes of manufactured goods, foodstuffs, etc., and represents a decrease in traffic of 12.2%, compared with month of December. This decrease is entirely due to car shortage and general congestion at terminals under which all railroads are labouring at present.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic received from Canadian Government Railways at Cochrane represented 179 cars, containing grain, flour, potatoes, animal products, hides fish, etc. This gives an average of 5.8 carloads daily, or a decrease of 12.7% compared with December.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

The subscriptions received through the above source for Canadian Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Societies to date of January 1st, 1917, is as follows:—

Subscription to Red Cross .....	\$16,721 71
Subscription to Canadian Patriotic Fund .....	23,169 55
Donation, enlisted employees .....	10,754 21
Total .....	\$50,645 47

In addition to above, many personal subscriptions for considerable amounts have been made direct by members of Commission and employees. The entire office staff are active members of 50,000 Club for duration of war.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Under this heading seventy-five claims have been registered on Commission's books for past year, and submitted to Workmen's Compensation Board for adjustment, resulting as follows:—

- 38 claims passed and paid.
- 26 claims disallowed.
- 11 claims abeyance.

The 38 claims passed and paid amount to \$3,476.15, an average of \$91.48.

Insurance cost for period under consideration based on premium paid in 1915 would amount to \$17,224.10, or an average premium of \$454.27 to protect an average award of \$91.48.

Insurance premium would cost .....	\$17,224.10
Awards amount to .....	3,476 15
Cost reduction available .....	\$13,747 95

## FOREST FIRES, JULY 29TH, 1916.

Commission's loss .....	\$190,673 28
Insurance recoverable .....	118,577 31
Commission's uncontrollable loss .....	\$62,095 97

Practically all claims under above heading have been received and adjusted with the exception of loss and damage to a few foreign cars which are under process of adjustment.

February 15th, 1917.



Summary showing Carloads Lumber, Logs, Pulpwood, Wood-pulp, Paper and Other Forest Products Way-billed from Various Stations—Twenty-Six Months Ending December 31st, 1916

COMMODITY.	23 Months ending September 30th, 1916	MONTH.			Total.
		October, 1916	November, 1916	December, 1916	
Cordwood .....	271	1			272
Lagging .....	32	1			33
Lumber .....	4,412	319	211	172	5,114
Logs .....	1,899	2	2	2	1,905
Piles .....	63	4	5		72
Piling .....	62	9	8		79
Poles .....	293	11	6	7	317
Posts .....	197	1	1	2	201
Pulpwood .....	10,985	200	281	420	11,886
Sawdust .....	14			2	16
Ties .....	607	21	29	1	658
Woodpulp .....	1,658				1,658
Timber .....	111	1			112
Plank .....	4				4
Slabs .....	95		1		96
Stovewood .....	263	30	29	59	381
Handles .....	1				1
Shingles .....	4	2			6
Stakes .....	1				1
Lath .....	13				13
Paper .....	2,528	256	265	253	3,302
Cedar Squares .....	2				2
Sulphite .....		4	18		22
Braces .....	2				2
Total .....	23,517	862	856	918	26,153



Summary Showing Number of Cords of Pulpwood Shipped to Various Points—Twenty-Six Months Ending December 31st, 1916

DESTINATION.	23 Months ending September 30th, 1916	MONTH.			Total.
		October, 1916	November, 1916	December, 1916	
Appleton, Wis. ....	991	432	222	90	1,735
Austin, Pa. ....	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Brownville, N.Y. ....	3,974	.....	.....	.....	3,974
Buffalo, N.Y. ....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Carthage, N.Y. ....	4,147	.....	.....	.....	4,147
Englehart, Ont. ....	1,411	14	.....	.....	1,425
Felt Mills, N.Y. ....	28	.....	.....	.....	28
Fulton, N.Y. ....	1,337	.....	.....	.....	1,337
Georgetown, Ont. ....	32	.....	.....	60	92
Grand Rapids, Mich. ....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Great Bend, N.Y. ....	320	.....	.....	.....	320
Harrisville, N.Y. ....	558	.....	.....	.....	558
Hawkesbury, Ont. ....	.....	82	.....	.....	82
Heaslip, Ont. ....	151	.....	.....	.....	151
Iroquois Falls, Ont. ....	1,590	266	141	15	2,012
Johnsonburg, Pa. ....	54,596	365	981	2,145	58,087
Latchford, Ont. ....	10,559	44	59	150	10,812
Lockport, N.Y. ....	1,218	.....	.....	.....	1,218
Merrittoon, Ont. ....	4,037	189	1,325	1,590	7,141
New Liskeard, Ont. ....	16	.....	.....	.....	16
New York, N.Y. ....	28	.....	.....	.....	28
Niagara Falls, N.Y. ....	16,714	812	882	225	18,633
Norwood, N.Y. ....	292	.....	.....	.....	292
Ottawa, Ont. ....	18	15	130	600	763
Port Huron, Mich. ....	837	.....	.....	45	882
Quebec, P.Q. ....	64	.....	.....	.....	64
Rochester, N.Y. ....	84	.....	.....	.....	84
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. ....	25,667	.....	.....	.....	25,667
Suspension Bridge, N.Y. .	6,214	.....	.....	.....	6,214
Thorold, Ont. ....	26,656	459	633	1,380	29,128
Thompson, N.Y. ....	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Tyrone, Pa. ....	2,273	.....	.....	.....	2,273
Watertown, N.Y. ....	160	14	.....	.....	174
Total .....	164,015	2,692	4,397	6,300	177,404

North Bay, Ont., January 19th, 1917.

## THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

### THE PAST YEAR'S WORK

Some figures respecting the work of the Board during the past year are now available.

The net total assessments collected during the year 1916 were \$1,767,479.60, and the amount of compensation awarded was \$1,559,759.01. This is exclusive of Schedule 2 industries, in which the compensation amounted approximately to \$450,000, bringing the total compensation awarded during the year to \$2,009,759.01, or an average of about \$6,700 each working day.

The total number of accidents reported in Schedule 1 industries during the year was 21,264, in Schedule 2, 4,828, making a total of 26,092.

### PROMPT DISPOSITION OF CLAIMS.

At the close of the year only 312 of the Schedule 1 cases in which reports were complete remained undisposed of, and about the same proportion in Schedule 2. The average length of time elapsing after receipt of the necessary reports and information before issue of the first cheque was six days (including Sundays). Subsequent payments were usually made upon the day they fell due or the following day if reports or information warranted it. This speedy settlement is in striking contrast with the old form of court procedure.

The records show that the workmen's own reports are the slowest in reaching the Board, the average time being 23 days after the accident. It is very desirable that workmen should send in their claims promptly and thus still further increase the speedy settlement of cases, which is always a matter of satisfaction to every one concerned.

### POSTERS GIVING INFORMATION.

With a view to assisting in getting more speedy reports from the workmen and also to better inform them as to their rights under the Act and as to what steps are necessary for them to take in case of accident, posters have been prepared and mailed to employers to be posted up in their factory or works where they may be read by the workmen. Further copies of these will be supplied upon request.

These posters point out that the workman should notify his employer *at once of any injury*; that the employer is to notify the Board, within three days, *of every accident disabling a workman from earning full wages*; that where it appears that the case may be one in which compensation will be payable, or where compensation is claimed, reports on forms supplied by the Board are required to be filled out and sent in by the employer and the workman; that any workman who does not receive claim forms promptly, should at once write the Board; that legal assistance is not necessary; that both male and female employees are covered by the Act; and that for further information and for forms or copies or synopsis of the Act application should be made to the Board.

### SOME INTERESTING CASES.

Some interesting illustrations of cases disposed of during the year showing the working and benefits of the Act may be quoted.

#### *From Workmen's Viewpoint.*

T. had his hand badly cut in the revolving knives of a woodwork shaping machine. He received \$237.77 while totally disabled, and for the permanent injury was awarded \$100 cash and a pension of \$10 a month for life.

H. had his right arm mangled by being caught under the rope of a hoisting machine and it had to be amputated near the shoulder. He received for 20 weeks temporary total disability \$285.41, and for the loss of his arm \$140 cash and a pension of \$24 a month for life.

W. had his hands so badly injured under a 2,500-pound steam hammer as to cause almost total disability. He received 252.75 in weekly payments while his wounds were healing, and has been awarded a pension of \$40.52 a month for life.

T. was crushed by a piece of falling timber from a building so that he died the same day. His widow was awarded \$35 a month for herself and three children.

C. was instructed by his employers to go from one place to another to do some work. While on his way, travelling during usual working hours and under pay, he in some unknown manner fell off the train and received injuries which resulted in his death the same day. He left a widow in poor health, with two young children. Deceased carried no insurance. His widow has no relations except her widowed mother, a widowed sister and a crippled brother. Under The Workmen's Compensation Act she receives a monthly pension of \$30. Under the old law she would get nothing; and that would be the situation in nearly all the other cases above cited.

B. received burns on his face. Infection developed rapidly through his face and head, resulting in death in the course of 10 days. He left a delicate young widow and four children, who particularly require their mother's supervision and care. On account of sickness it was impossible to make provision for their unexpected great loss. In fact they felt it impossible to secure professional services until infection had taken such hold that human skill was unable to arrest it. When the case was investigated it was learned that this woman had started to work immediately after her husband's burial, but was only able to work a few days at a time, as her strength would permit. Now that the claim has been dealt with she will receive a pension enabling her to fill a mother's sphere by remaining at home and keeping her little family together.

Q., a driver, was killed in 1915, leaving his aged mother, who is blind and partially paralyzed, without means of support. Had it not been for the compensation awarded by The Workmen's Compensation Board this old woman would have been turned out of her house and been a charge on the community.

B., aged 68, while working for H, fell and broke his collar bone, a serious accident to so old a man. Neither workman nor employer reported the accident to the Board, but one of the Board's officers subsequently learned of the accident. The matter was investigated and the injured workman received compensation to the amount of \$150.

S., a foreigner, who lost his sight through an explosion, was awarded a monthly pension for total disability. This is sufficient to keep him in an institution where for the rest of his life he will receive proper care and attention. He assigned to the institution enough of his compensation to pay for his maintenance, and the Board pays this regularly every two weeks. But for the Act he would be dependent upon charity, or, had he received a lump sum payment for damages under the old law, it would perhaps have been spent in a few years and he would then be a charge upon the public.

D. who lost his right arm by accident in his employment stated that his compensation cheque, received bi-weekly during the period of his total disability, provided the only means of support for himself and family. He will also receive a monthly pension for life.

T., an injured workman, writes: "Must express my hearty appreciation of your promptness in considering my claim and the liberal compensation received. I am sure workmen will greatly appreciate this new system, as it will bring relief where otherwise none would be obtained."

An outstanding example of the benefits of the Act to workmen is the recent disaster at the plant of the Quaker Oats Co., in Peterborough. Here many deaths were caused by the explosion and fire, and many who escaped death were seriously injured. Under the former law probably none of these workmen, or dependents of workmen who were killed, would receive anything. Under The Workmen's Compensation Act all will be compensated.



*From Employers' Viewpoint.*

B. is a painter. One of his employees fell from a scaffold and was killed. Action was commenced against the employer to recover damages, but as the Act expressly protects the employer against actions of this nature the case was dismissed. The widow, however, receives a pension from The Workmen's Compensation Board. The employer is much pleased that he is free from lawsuit.

G., a building contractor, had always, prior to The Workmen's Compensation Act coming into force, carried his own insurance. In 1915, a large building upon which his men were working partly collapsed, killing two men and seriously disabling two others. Under the old law he would have been liable to suits for damages which, he admits, would have caused him serious financial loss, if not absolute insolvency. The workmen or their dependents nevertheless receive compensation.

A lumber company writes: "We are better satisfied with the new Act than we first thought we could be. We pay a little more than previously for liability insurance, but we are glad to be finished with disagreeable lawsuits and the loss of time attending courts."

A mining company says: "What we like best about The Workmen's Compensation law is the limit of our liability for accidents is represented by the amount of our annual assessment, and that is worth a lot in mining. Next to it we like settlement out of court, and, for that matter, out of our hands, too."

Another employer says: "We were always willing to pay for the industrial loss sustained in our operations, but we could seldom, if ever, do so directly with the injured workman or his dependents free from unnecessary and costly litigation until this Act became law. Settling claims for loss of life out of the courts has meant a larger award to the workman or his dependents and very much less expense to our Company."

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

### MILITARY CROSS FOR LIEUT. McMILLAN.

London cable despatches of February 13th announced that Lieut. James Goldie McMillan, an engineer of the Canadian Tunnelling Corps in France, had been awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in assisting and exploding a large mine against the enemy galleries; after the explosion he, at great personal risk, dug down into the enemy galleries from a point in No Man's Land, thereby capturing and consolidating 700 feet and rendering the infantry in this section safe from enemy mines, also capturing valuable mining apparatus.

Lieut. McMillan who has been in the trenches for a year was formerly Assistant Mining Recorder for the Ontario Bureau of Mines, and before entering the Civil Service he had been engaged by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to conduct investigations at the mouth of the Moose River, the proposed terminal on James' Bay for the Government Railway. He had previously also served as geologist to Capt. Bernier's Expedition to the Arctic region.

The distinction conferred upon Lieut. McMillan for so gallantly serving his King and Country will afford special pleasure to his old friends in the Ontario Civil Service.

## SUMMARY OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1916

The following is a preliminary statement showing the production of the mines, quarries and mineral works of Ontario for the calendar year 1916, and is presented in advance of the 26th Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines.

Product.	Quantities		Value, \$	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
<b>METALLIC:</b>				
Gold.....ounces	411,588	497,830	8,501,391	10,339,259
Silver....."	24,823,660	19,874,970	12,174,312	12,622,849
Copper ore.....tons	271	858	4,418	24,638
Copper, in matte (a)....."	19,608	22,430	3,921,600	8,299,051
Nickel, in matte (b)....."	34,039	41,299	17,019,500	20,649,279
Iron ore, exported....."	88,322	121,495	171,345	342,700
Pig Iron (c)....."	157,888	118,165	1,891,400	1,646,010
Cobalt ore....."	177	337	21,464	75,195
Cobalt (metallic).....lbs.	111,558	328,563	103,746	288,614
Cobalt oxide....."	314,906	691,681	254,447	473,713
Nickel oxide....."	145,323	100,013	17,968	16,915
Nickel (metallic)....."	11,905	42,411	4,762	17,847
Other Nickel and Cobalt compounds....."	75,447	350,831	9,227	60,956
Molybdenite, concentrates....."	.....	17,956	14,099	19,541
Lead....."	.....	689,882	.....	60,038
Metallic totals.....	.....	.....	44,109,679	54,936,605
<b>NON-METALLIC:</b>				
Arsenic, white, grey and other forms.....lbs.	4,980,659	4,320,890	148,379	200,103
Asbestos....."	.....	500	.....	100
Brick, fancy, pressed and paving M.....	28,594	31,742	375,865	318,942
Brick, common....."	91,967	58,541	763,591	498,896
Tile, drain....."	17,837	16,562	321,253	302,080
" porous fireproofing (d)....."	.....	4,451	.....	176,953
Cement, Portland.....bbls.	2,302,242	2,143,949	2,534,537	2,242,433
Corundum.....tons	262	67	31,398	8,763
Feldspar....."	12,649	12,965	47,031	42,159
Fluorspar....."	.....	1,283	.....	10,146
Graphite, refined....."	2,534	3,446	115,274	249,586
Gypsum, crushed, ground and calcined....."	81,172	36,668	190,422	116,206
Iron pyrites....."	145,315	175,508	353,498	471,555
Lime.....bush.	1,340,394	1,367,005	244,953	243,942
Mica.....tons	195	266	33,490	55,407
Natural gas.....M.cu.ft.	15,211,523	16,767,910	2,622,838	2,235,513
Petroleum, crude.....Imp.gls.	7,505,478	6,890,681	300,219	387,846
Pottery....."	.....	.....	49,387	42,025
Quartz.....tons	95,460	94,267	142,354	158,583
Salt....."	116,648	128,495	585,022	698,835
Sand and gravel.....cu.yds.	670,510	1,129,189	178,288	407,438
Sewer pipe....."	.....	.....	361,283	216,749
Stone, building, trap, granite, etc....."	.....	.....	651,593	711,243
Talc, crude and ground.....tons	11,005	11,810	85,326	111,489
Non-metallic totals.....	.....	.....	10,136,000	9,906,992
Add metallic totals.....	.....	.....	44,109,679	54,936,605
Grand Totals.....	.....	.....	54,245,679	64,843,597

(a) Copper in the matte valued at 10 cents per pound in 1915 and 18½ cents in 1916.

(b) Nickel in the matte valued at 25 cents per pound.

(c) Production from Ontario iron ore only.

(d) Included in 1915 with fancy, pressed and paving brick.

### General Remarks

A considerable expansion took place in the production of minerals in Ontario last year, particularly in gold, nickel, copper, cobalt, molybdenite and lead. This was in large part a result of the war and consequent high prices for metals. The increase in valuation over 1915 is confined to metallic products, the total for non-metallics showing a small decrease.

Items for 1916 which did not appear on the 1915 list of mineral products of Ontario include lead from the Galetta (Kingdon) mine, operated by the James Robertson Estate; a sample shipment of asbestos from the township of Deloro, near Porcupine, by the Slade-Forbes Asbestos Company; and a considerable production of fluorspar from Madoc. The last mentioned is in great demand for use as a flux by pig iron and steel makers, and the price to the producer rose rapidly during the year to \$14 per ton. Fluorspar had not been produced in Ontario since 1911, and lead since 1912; while asbestos is a new item.

Molybdenite, which was not mined between 1903 and 1915, shows an increased output. Concentrators employing flotation methods for treating this ore are in operation both at Renfrew and at the ore testing laboratory of the Mines Branch, Ottawa. In addition, ferro-molybdenum, molybdic acid and ammonia molybdate aggregating \$110,238 in value were produced. Both the International Molybdenum Company, Limited, of Orillia and the Tivani Electric Steel Company of Belleville are producing ferro-molybdenum at the present time. Molybdenum for use in tool steel and munitions manufacture is in great demand and is to some extent replacing tungsten for the purpose.

### Gold

In 1916 there was produced 497,830 ounces of gold, worth \$10,339,259, an increase over 1915 of 86,242 ounces, or \$1,837,868. The production according to localities or source is appended herewith:—

	Ore Milled. Tons	Gold.	Value.	Recovery per ton.
		Ounces.	\$	\$ c.
Porcupine .....	1,330,562	452,095	9,397,536	7 06
Kirkland Lake.....	39,865	33,991	702,761	17 63
Munro township .....	477	2,495	51,578	108 13
Long Lake.....	26,847	9,236	187,003	6 97
Dryden .....	.....	6	130	.....
Copper ores .....	.....	13	251	.....
Total .....	1,397,751	497,836	10,339,259	.....

In addition to the gold production, 91,872 ounces of silver were recovered worth \$60,118.

The aggregate value of gold produced in Ontario to December 31st, 1916, was \$33,663,648.



The chief producers in 1916 are given in the following table:—

Mine.	Ore Milled.	Gold.	Value.
	Tons.	Ounces.	
Hollinger Consolidated .....	601,854	244,139	5,046,652
Dome Mines .....	444,900	103,809	2,142,939
McIntyre-Porcupine .....	120,191	46,744	1,022,999
Tough-Oakes .....	39,865	33,991	702,761
Porcupine-Crown .....	51,273	27,877	575,725
Schumacher .....	46,463	10,844	224,157
McIntyre-Jupiter* .....	15,484	8,710	180,044
Porcupine-Vipond .....	43,041	8,508	175,874

\*Ore treated in the McIntyre-Porcupine mill.

Other producers were Dome Lake, McIntyre-Extension, Canadian Exploration Company at Long Lake, near Sudbury, Croesus in Munro township and a small shipment from the Rognon, near Dryden.

The Hollinger Consolidated, an amalgamation of the Hollinger, Acme and Millerton mines and Claim 13147 of the Canadian Mining and Finance Company, has been operating under the new name throughout the year. A merger of the McIntyre, McIntyre Extension and McIntyre-Jupiter under the name of Porcupine McIntyre mines was consummated at the close of 1916, the capitalization of the new company being \$4,000,000. Operating costs at Porcupine have increased materially during the year, due to labour shortage and high prices of supplies. Although the milling capacity has been increased 35 per cent., the increase in production is not as great as it would have been under more favourable conditions.

At Kirkland lake development has been impeded by a shortage of power. A 65-mile electric transmission line from Cobalt has just been completed. For some time past the Tough-Oakes mine has obtained an insufficient supply from Charlton, but the Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargraves, Sylvanite, Lake Shore, and other properties will now be supplied, the immediate requirements of the camp being about 2,000 horse power.

The new gold camps at Boston Creek and Kowkash are giving good promise under the development now going on. Gold has also been found in Cairo, Powell and Alma townships, an area lying about twenty miles to the north of Elk Lake. The pre-Cambrian formations of northern Ontario offer prospectors as good inducements as any part of the continent, especially for gold.

### Silver

During 1916 the total shipments of silver amounted to 19,874,970 fine ounces, of which 91,872 ounces were recovered from auriferous ores, and 299 ounces from copper ores. As compared with 1915, the output shows a decrease of 4,871,563 ounces, or nearly 20 per cent. Notwithstanding this, the valuation exceeds that of 1915.

The return to the mining companies was \$12,622,849, or an average of 63.511 cents per ounce. High prices for the metal have stimulated production, despite the labour shortage and high cost of materials incident to the war. The average New York price for the year was 65.661 cents per ounce, as compared with 49.69 cents in 1915. The lowest figure in 1916 was 55 $\frac{7}{8}$  cents, and the highest 77 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. As

pointed out in last year's bulletin, the enhanced price of the metal is due chiefly to the great demand from belligerent countries, where silver is being coined at an increased rate to replace gold withdrawn from circulation.

The production according to camps was as follows:—

	Ounces.	Value.
Cobalt, including Casey township .....	19,414,500	\$12,320,666
South Lorrain .....	7,629	5,020
Gowganda.....	360,670	236,817
Silver recovered from gold and copper ores..	92,171	60,846
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,874,970</b>	<b>\$12,622,849</b>

Shipments of ore and concentrates from Cobalt to refineries in the United States contained less than two million ounces, the bulk of the output being treated in the mills, concentrators and reduction works at Cobalt, or in the refineries located at Deloro, Thorold and Welland:—

	Ounces.	Value.
Ore.....	7,179,159	\$4,155,574
Concentrates.....	7,629,350	4,945,778
Bullion.....	4,974,290	3,461,151
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,782,799</b>	<b>\$12,562,503</b>

Shipments made in 1916 were not all marketed, but in cases where bullion was stored, for instance, in New York, the average price of the metal for the year has been taken as a basis of computation, and the ounces and value included in the total.

Mines shipping over one million ounces during 1916 are appended herewith:—

Mine.	Ounces.
Nipissing.....	3,819,768
Townsite-City (Mining Corporation of Canada).....	3,115,637
Kerr Lake .....	2,527,062
Coniagas.....	1,816,287
McKinley-Darragh-Savage.....	1,055,959

Since the discovery of silver at Cobalt in 1903 shipments from the camp and outlying silver areas have been as follows:

Year.	Average price, cents per ounce.	Ounces.	Value \$
1904.....	57.2	206,875	111,887
1905.....	60.4	2,451,356	1,360,503
1906.....	66.8	5,401,766	3,667,551
1907.....	67.5	10,023,311	6,155,391
1908.....	52.9	19,437,875	9,133,378
1909.....	51.5	25,897,825	12,461,576
1910.....	53.5	30,645,181	15,478,047
1911.....	53.3	31,507,791	15,953,847
1912.....	60.8	30,243,859	17,408,935
1913.....	57.8	29,681,975	16,553,981
1914.....	54.8	25,162,841	12,765,461
1915.....	49.69	24,746,534	12,135,816
1916.....	65.661	19,782,799	12,562,503
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>255,189,988</b>	<b>\$135,748,876</b>

It will be noted from the above figures that the decline in silver production since 1911 has been much less rapid than the rise prior to that date.

Seneca-Superior, which produced nearly two million ounces in 1915, has been worked out, and no shipments were made after the first half of the year. The entire plant of the Casey-Cobalt was burned August 22nd, and there has been no production there since that date. De-watering of the workings is now in progress. Rochester

is being worked by the Trethewey mine, and had a small production. South Lorrain again has a producing mine in the Pittsburg-Lorrain. During the year a rich strike of high grade ore at the Miller-Lake O'Brien mine, Gowganda, has revived interest in that camp. The Hudson Bay mine started work again in June after both mine and concentrator having been closed down since July, 1914.

Another encouraging feature, that may prolong the life of the Cobalt camp, was the discovery in January, 1917, of high grade ore on the 1,600 foot level of the Beaver mine near the lower contact of the diabase sill and the Keewatin formation. A deep shaft on the Timiskaming mine will eventually be connected with the Beaver shaft.

Oil flotation is being generally adopted at Cobalt for the treatment of low-grade ore and slimes. The McKinley-Darragh-Savage, Nipissing, Buffalo, Coniagas and National mines are already equipped, as are also the Dominion Reduction Company and Northern Customs Concentrator, the total capacity of the installations approximating 1,500 tons daily. This process will enable dump material and wall rock, hitherto considered valueless, to be worked at a fair profit.

*Refineries.*—Silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides treated during 1916 at the Deloro, Thorold and Welland refineries amounted to 7,771 tons. A recovery was made of 9,665,516 ounces of silver worth \$5,618,228. Cobalt was marketed in the metallic form also as oxide, carbonate, and sulphate. Metallic nickel, produced for the first time in 1915, shows a marked increase in output. Nickel was also obtained in the form of oxide and sulphate. In addition, unseparated cobalt and nickel oxides were produced and marketed. Arsenic was recovered in the form of white arsenic, also in the crude and metallic forms.

### Nickel and Copper

The production of nickel-copper matte at the Copper Cliff and Coniston smelters again shows a large increase. Figures for 1916 are 80,010 tons, as compared with 67,703 tons in 1915, and 47,150 tons in the pre-war year of 1913. As in 1915, the producers were the Canadian Copper Company and the Mond Nickel Company. Ore smelted in the year amounted to 1,521,689 tons. The nickel and copper contents of the matte produced were 41,299 and 22,430 tons respectively. Metallic nickel produced from cobalt ores, and shipped by the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company, amounted to 42,411 pounds, and was marketed at a price of 42 cents per pound. The chief shipments of copper ore in 1916 were from the Tip-Top mine, west of Port Arthur, and the Mine Centre Copper Company, Rainy River district, the price received averaging 25 cents per pound. New York prices for copper averaged 27.20 cents per pound. The Massey mine was also a producer. Shipments of copper ore from Bruce mines to the Mond Nickel Company are included in the nickel-copper figures.

In the township of Falconbridge, concession V., lots 10-12, the E. J. Longyear Company has discovered by diamond drilling a large ore body. An overburden averaging 100 feet in thickness had to be penetrated before bed rock was reached. The British-America Nickel Corporation, which is controlled and partly financed by the Imperial Government, has broken ground for a smelter at Murray Mine. Already the refinery of the International Nickel Company at Port Colborne is well under way.



### Iron Ore and Pig Iron

Of the 320,487 tons of iron ore shipped in 1916, there were 121,495 tons exported to the United States. The balance went to Ontario blast furnaces. There were only two producers, the Helen and Magpie mines of the Algoma Steel Corporation.

Blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Colborne, Hamilton and Deseronto smelted 215,366 tons of Ontario ore and 1,056,810 tons of imported ore, producing therefrom 699,202 tons of pig-iron valued at \$9,739,704. There is in course of erection in the Toronto harbor industrial area for the Imperial Munitions Board an electric steel and forging plant with an initial capacity of 300 tons of steel daily.

The plant, known as Imperial Forgings, Limited, will be equipped with ten Heroult type electric furnaces using about 20,000 horse power.

### Non-Metallic

In the list of non-metallic products the following show an increase in value as compared with 1915: Arsenic, fluorspar, graphite, iron pyrites, mica, petroleum, quartz, salt, sand and gravel, talc.

There has been a decline in the output of clay products, but the value per thousand of brick has risen. Common brick in 1916 averaged \$8.53 per thousand at the works, as compared with \$7.96 in 1915. The explanation can be traced to scarcity of labour, higher wages and increased fuel costs. Porous hollow tile, used chiefly for flooring and wall construction in structural steel buildings, is increasing in importance, and Ontario clay workers are now making a high-class product. Cement tile manufacturing is increasing in importance. Last year 1,431 M. tile were produced, valued at \$39,131. There was an increased production of natural gas, but the value has declined. An increase in industrial, and a decrease in domestic, consumption explains this situation, which is by no means ideal from the standpoint of conservation. Shipments of iron pyrites from two new sources were made in 1916, namely, by the Rand Syndicate, whose property is three miles west of Timagami, and by the Madoc Mining Company from the Goudreau mine on the Algoma Central railway. The last mentioned made larger shipments than any other pyrite mine in the Province.

### Notes

*Legislation.*—The Workmen's Compensation Act, which has been operative since January 1st, 1915, originally provided that mine operators pay to the Board three per cent. of the wages earned to provide funds to recompense employees for injuries sustained. The rate for miners was reduced to 2½ per cent. for the year 1916. The Act has proved a success in adjusting compensation for injuries, which heretofore frequently supplied the ground for expensive litigation.

An amendment to the Mining Act of Ontario, assented to 27th April, 1916, provided that "every person who performs labour for wages in connection with any mine, mining claim, mining lands, or works connected therewith, shall be paid such wages at intervals of not more than two weeks."

*Dividends.*—During the year dividends and bonuses declared by silver mines at Cobalt amounted to \$5,510,830.14, making the total return to shareholders \$65,181,742.84 up to the end of 1916. Gold mines at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake paid dividends in 1916 amounting to \$4,431,750. The mines were Dome, Hollinger, Porcupine-Crown and Tough-Oakes. The gold mine dividends to the end of 1916 from these two camps amount to \$9,774,625.

# **Lord Kitchener's Last Call to the Empire**

“OUR soldiers depend wholly upon the civilian population for their food, their clothing, and the unlimited munitions and equipment that they must have if they are successfully to meet their enemies.”

Lord Kitchener at the Guildhall

March 1, 1916

*Are You Doing Your  
“Bit” for the Boys?*

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MARCH, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### THE SCHOOL TEACHERS' AND INSPECTORS' SUPERANNUATION ACT

The Ontario Legislative Session of 1917 will stand out prominently in the educational history of Ontario as that in which the teaching profession was elevated in status, increased in influence for good, and placed upon a firmer foundation throughout the Province, by the establishment of the *Teachers' Superannuation Act*. The Act removes the spectre of a destitute old age which has haunted the minds and impaired the efficiency of so many teachers in years gone by. It is confidently hoped that hereafter more young men and women will be induced to take up the noble profession of teaching as a life calling with the prospect of a befitting salary and a position of dignity during their working days, and with the comforting assurance of a competence in the evening of their lives, instead of taking up teaching temporarily as a stop-gap or stepping-stone to some other vocation in life. It is no exaggeration to say that this is the most important educational step in advance taken in this Province for many years, and is a corollary to the Act of 1908 raising the salaries of the teachers. Both Acts will tend towards increasing that efficiency in instruction and that permanent personal influence of the teacher upon which largely depends national character and national destiny.

#### OUTLINE OF NEW SUPERANNUATION ACT.

The new Act, which has received its third reading by the Legislature provides for a Fund to be known as the Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund, which shall consist of the contributions of two and one-half per cent. of the salaries of the teachers and inspectors employed in the Province, together with an equal sum placed to the credit of the Fund by the Treasurer of the Province. The above contributions shall begin in April, 1917.

Payments made by Teachers and Inspectors to the Superannuation Fund shall be deducted from the School grants payable to the School Boards out of the Legislative grant; and these payments shall be placed to the credit of the Superannuation Fund by the Treasurer of the Province, with interest at the rate of 4% per annum, payable half-yearly. The School Boards will, in their turn, deduct the payments from the teachers' salaries.

Section 11 of the new Act reads:

- 11.--(1) Every teacher and every inspector who, after the first day of January, 1918, applies to the Minister for the superannuation allowance provided for by this Act and who furnishes to the Minister evidence that he has been employed for at least forty years prior to the date of such application and has retired from his profession and ceased to be so employed not more than one year prior to such date, and who produces such proof of age, length of employment and other evidence as may be required by the regulations, shall be entitled to be paid during his lifetime an annual allowance chargeable against the Fund, equal to one-sixtieth of his average salary during the last ten years, during which he was employed, multiplied by the full number of years during which he was employed, and all payments so made shall be debited to the Fund, but
- (b) The years of employment completed prior to such contribution shall count each as a half year of employment.

#### MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM PENSION.

The pensions will be based on length of service and amount of salary. No pension will be less than \$365 per annum and none greater than \$1,000 per annum. Applications based on forty years' teaching experience may be made after January 1st, 1918.

A teacher or an inspector who retires after thirty years' employment shall be entitled to an annual allowance actuarially equivalent to that provided after forty years' employment.

## IN CASE OF PHYSICAL INCAPACITY.

One who after fifteen years' employment becomes physically incapacitated as certified by a legally qualified medical practitioner and verified by an official medical referee appointed by the Minister, shall be entitled to the annual allowance provided by subsection 1 of section 11 quoted above, but may be subjected to medical examination at any time and, if found physically fit to teach, the Minister may make an order that no further annual payment shall be made except as provided for in subsection 1 of section 11.

## SUNDRY PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

The annual allowances shall be payable in monthly instalments and apportionable to date of death.

Upon one's death while engaged in the profession, his representatives shall be entitled to receive a sum equal to the amount paid into the Fund.

There shall be an actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 1st January, 1921, and every three years thereafter, and if it appears that the following benefits may be granted without impairing the solvency of the Fund they shall be granted in the following order:

- (a) One withdrawing from the profession after five years' employment shall receive the whole of his contributions.
- (b) In the event of the death of one to whom the allowance has become payable, his personal representatives shall be entitled to receive a sum sufficient to make the total amount received by him and his representatives equal to his contributions.

No one shall be entitled to an allowance until his claim has been approved by a committee of five members, partly appointed by the Minister and partly by the teachers through the Ontario Educational Association.

## EXEMPTION FROM CLAIMS FOR DEBT.

The allowance payable to a teacher or an inspector shall not be subject to his debts, and every sum payable shall be directly payable to the *teacher* or *inspector* or his personal representative.

## FORMER SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCE.

Every one now in receipt of superannuation allowance payable under sections 106-108 of *The Public Schools Act* shall continue to be paid as if this Act had not been passed, but shall have no claim to the allowance provided for by this Act.

One who is at the time of the passing of this Act employed and contributing to the Fund mentioned in section 106-108 of *The Public Schools Act* shall not be subject to this Act unless before 1st September, 1917, he notifies the Minister that he elects to become so subject, and if so he shall have no claim in respect of any contributions made under *The Public Schools Act* before that date. Some allowance will be made to these contributors for the amount paid into the old fund by them.

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES BRANCH

Regarding public libraries in war time. Librarians report an increase in the demand for books of more than 30 per cent. since the last year before the war. Light literature is and always will be popular, but there has been a notable increase in more serious reading since the war began. More history is called for, books describing the countries that are at war are popular, works on sociology and economics are in demand, and it is a matter of congratulation that there has been a much greater interest shown in books dealing with problems concerning the Empire and the Dominion of Canada. Books pertaining to the war itself are very popular.

## NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED LIBRARIES.

There are now 395 public libraries in the Province, 199 of which have reading rooms furnished with periodicals and newspapers. The expenditure by public libraries has increased 350 per cent. in ten years, and the number of public library books read by the people per year has increased three and one-half times since 1906; 5,000,000 books were borrowed from the public libraries of Ontario last year.



The Department issued in the February number of the *Ontario Library Review*, a descriptive list of about 175 of the best recent books suited to the tastes of the general reader. A selected list of books on gardening and one on poultry appear in the same number.

#### NEW PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPENED.

A fine, new library building costing \$7,500 was opened at Tavistock on March 15th. A large audience of citizens assembled in the lecture room and listened to an attractive programme of music, and short addresses by members of the Library Board. The Provincial Inspector of Public Libraries was present and delivered an address.

The new public library building at Barrie, which cost \$15,000 was opened recently. No formal opening was held as the Board found it necessary to move into the new building in a hurry to make the former library rooms available for high school purposes on account of the school having been destroyed by fire.

The departmental instructor and demonstrator in modern library methods is in Barrie and will remain there for two months to assist in installing modern methods into the new library.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### VICTORIA COUNTY ASSUMES ROAD SYSTEM

At a recent meeting of the Council of Victoria County, a by-law was passed by which approximately 230 miles of roads are assumed as a county road system. Towards the cost of construction of these roads the County will receive the Provincial subsidy of 40 per cent. and towards the maintenance 20 per cent.

The addition of Victoria County to those which have assumed county road systems makes a total of 25 of the 37 counties in the Province which will receive the Government grants as outlined above.

#### CONFERENCE ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The third Annual Conference on Road Construction will be held at the Parliament Buildings on March 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th.

The two previous conferences were so well attended, were so much appreciated by those present and resulted in such a degree of benefit to county road superintendents, engineers, and the members of the Department that it was considered desirable to hold a third conference.

Short addresses will be presented by the engineers of the Department and those will be followed by informal discussions by those present. The subjects dealt with are practical; they are those arising from the experiences of men who are building roads under a large variety of conditions, and the interchange of ideas and the methods used in solving problems met with under those conditions result in material benefit to all who attend. While the greater part of the discussion is devoted to problems pertaining to county and township road construction and maintenance, the broader features of the work are dealt with. The programme is, briefly, as follows:—

"Departmental Requirements Regarding Annual Returns."

"Transportation of Materials."

"Maintaining Earth and Clay Roads."

"Highway Bridges."

"Culverts."

"Dust Preventatives and Bituminous Binders."

"Important Details in Oiling and Tarring."

"The Highways Laws of Ontario."

"Increasing the Safety of Highways."

"Repairing Gravel and Stone Roads."

"Reducing Construction Costs by Increased Efficiency."

"Roads, Foundations and Drains."

"Concrete Roads."



Municipalities operating under the Provincial Highway laws are urged to send their superintendents, engineers and overseers. As has been the custom in the past, counties are authorized to include the travelling expenses of their county road superintendents in the annual statements of expenditure toward which the Government subsidy is paid.

#### BOOKLET OF BRIDGE PLANS.

The Department has published a booklet of plans for bridges, culverts, abutments and end walls for culverts. This is to be used in conjunction with the specifications drawn up by the Department and contains plans for the following:—

Steel bridges of spans from 20 to 120 feet, with roadways 16 and 18 feet wide.

Concrete box culverts from 2 to 4 feet square.

Reinforced concrete state bridges of spans from 4 to 20 feet and roadways 20 feet wide.

Concrete end walls for pipe culverts from 1 to 4 feet in diameter.

Concrete bridge abutments of heights above water of from 6 to 24 feet for roadways 16 and 18 feet wide.

Copies of this booklet will be supplied to engineers, bridge companies, county clerks and road superintendents.

#### CIRCULAR ON HIGHWAY BRIDGES.

A circular entitled "Highway Bridges" has been issued by the Department. This is supplementary to the specifications and plans for highway bridges and gives in detail methods of construction which have been found most successful.

Copies of this circular will be supplied upon application to this Department.

### TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

A comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month February, 1917, with that of February, 1916, shows an increase in passenger traffic and a decrease in freight traffic, as set forth in the following table:—

#### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1916.	1917.
February 1st to 7th .....	\$7,539 49	\$8,812 95
"    8th to 14th .....	8,147 92	9,272 62
"    15th to 21st .....	8,052 02	10,161 69
"    22nd to 28th .....	10,175 12	9,681 05
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$33,914 55	\$37,928 31

Increase for February, 1917, \$4,013.76 or 12%.

#### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1916.	1917.
February 1st to 7th .....	28,672 25	\$22,954 47
"    8th to 14th .....	26,654 88	24,021 68
"    15th to 21st .....	32,197 75	25,449 73
"    22nd to 28th .....	33,896 48	27,289 54
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$121,421 36	\$99,715 42

Decrease for February, 1917, \$21,705.94 or 18%.

Decrease in the combined earnings for February, 1917, \$17,692.18 or 11.4%.

## FOREST PRODUCTS.

Pulpwood shipments show a decrease compared with those of previous month, entirely due to the prevailing car shortage and the many embargoes which prevented free movement of freight traffic generally. The output for the month of February was as follows:—

## PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

February 1st to 7th .....	2,612	cords.
“ 8th to 14th .....	2,668	“
“ 15th to 21st .....	2,143	“
“ 22nd to 28th .....	2,830	“
Total .....	10,253	“

This represents a decrease of 2,738 cords, as compared with January, or 22.8%.

These shipments were destined Ottawa, Thorold, Espanola, Iroquois Falls, Ont., and Port Huron, Mich., Johnsonburg, Pa., Niagara Falls and Watertown, N.Y.

## PULP SHIPMENTS.

February 1st to 7th .....	168	tons.
“ 8th to 14th .....	178	“
“ 15th to 21st .....	...	
“ 22nd to 28th .....	...	
Total .....	346	“

A decrease of 409 tons compared with preceding month, or 54.2%.

## PAPER SHIPMENTS.

February 1st to 7th .....	1,220	tons.
“ 8th to 14th .....	1,278	“
“ 15th to 21st .....	1,108	“
“ 22nd to 28th .....	1,381	“
Total .....	4,987	“

A decrease of 1,083 tons compared with preceding month, or 17.9%.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic handled over T. & N. O. Ry. via North Bay to Cochrane, destined western points, amounted to 546 loads, or a daily average of 19.5 cars. This comprised shipments of all classes, including automobiles, machinery, foodstuff and manufactured goods. This is an increase of 55 cars, compared with January, or 11.2%, and it is very encouraging to note how well this branch of the service is increasing from month to month when general conditions of freight traffic, due to car shortage and terminal congestion, are considered.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

During February we received from Canadian Government Railway, at Cochrane, for furtherance to eastern points, via North Bay, 180 carloads of freight, consisting principally of grain and grain products, meats, fish, hides, and forest products.

This gives an average of 6.43 cars per day, or an increase over January of 11%.

### TEMISKAMING & NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

From the above source the total subscriptions received to date of March 1st, 1917, for Canadian Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Association, are as follows:—

Subscriptions to Red Cross .....	\$16,721 71
Subscriptions to Canadian Patriotic .....	23,169 55
Donations to enlisted employees .....	10,754 21
Total .....	<u>\$50,645 47</u>

In addition to which very many personal subscriptions for considerable sums have been made direct by members of Commission and employees, and the entire Toronto office staff are active members of the "50,000 Club" for duration of war.

### FOREST FIRES, JULY 29TH, 1916.

Practically all claims under above heading have been received and adjusted, and with the exception of loss and damage to be ascertained to some foreign cars and Commission's rolling stock, the Commission's exact loss will be determined and account closed. The standing of the accounts so far adjusted and settled is as follows:—

	Loss Value.	Insurance.
Building property .....	\$40,034 35	\$20,262 66
Building contents .....	2,498 41	2,068 28
Bridge, M.P. 208 .....	1,091 85	818 89
Freight destroyed, claims .....	23,920 37	19,778 75
Foreign rolling stock .....	43,243 04	36,599 13
	<u>\$110,788 02</u>	<u>\$79,527 71</u>
Uncontrollable loss .....	.....	31,260 31
	<u>\$110,788 02</u>	<u>\$110,788 02</u>

### SUMMARY OF LOSS ACCOUNTS.

Uncontrollable loss, as above .....	\$31,260 31
Fencing destroyed, no insurance .....	3,001 00
Ties destroyed, no insurance .....	3,310 96
Track material, no insurance .....	520 04
Telegraph lines, no insurance .....	3,309 94
Relief to fire sufferers .....	9,939 72
Fighting fires along line .....	14,987 23
Commission's loss to date .....	<u>\$66,239 20</u>

The above brings Commission's loss up to date of March 1st, 1917, showing the values of properties destroyed and insurance recoverable under the proper headings.

There are 21 additional foreign cars, loss values to be determined; also Commission's rolling stock and work equipment.

The value of salvage recovered will be a factor in reducing Commission's loss.



## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

The Abstract Report on companies licensed to transact business in the Province of Ontario will be issued shortly. From information gleaned it is found that the year 1916 was not so bad, as far as fire losses are concerned, as was anticipated. The extremely dry weather last summer, no doubt, was responsible for a number of the losses, although careful inspection by the various companies of the risks taken, would help materially in reducing the waste which is altogether too large in the Province of Ontario.

#### SEVENTY MUTUAL COMPANIES.

There are seventy purely mutual companies transacting business in the Province of Ontario under license from the Insurance Department. The following comparative table will show the business transacted by the seventy companies during the year 1916 and 1915:

	1916.	1915.
Average assets .....	\$145,874 42	\$139,792 66
Average liabilities .....	687 89	448 95
Average surplus .....	192,425 40	139,343 70
Average net amount at risk .....	4,316,394 60	4,126,586 46
Percentage—average surplus to average amount at risk .....	4.458	3.376
Average cost management .....	1,894 83	1,776 90
Percentage—average cost management to average amount at risk .....	.0439	.0430
Average amount paid for losses .....	7,676 16	6,379 33
Percentage—average amount paid for losses, to average amount at risk .....	.177	.154
Total percentage—average cost management to average amount at risk; and of average amount paid for losses to average amount at risk .....	.2217	.1970
Average cost of insurance per annum per \$100 of insurance		
	17	70
(70 purely mutual) .....	.2217=22—	.1970=19—
	100c.	100c.

Total amount paid for losses (purely mutual) in last 30 years, 1887-1916, \$8,198,514.93.

#### ASSETS.

	1916.	1915.
Real estate .....	\$13,200 00	\$13,200 00
Mortgages .....	585,438 85	549,332 42
Cash .....	370,735 80	377,585 15
Residue notes .....	9,199,124 58	8,799,787 57
Interest accrued .....	9,990 48	9,812 77
Total assets .....	10,211,209 84	9,785,510 19

#### LIABILITIES.

	1916.		1915.
Losses (unpaid) .....	\$20,451 14	Reported..	\$9,286 63
Losses (unpaid) .....	6,530 94	Adjusted..	8,128 50
Borrowed money (notes) .....	20,225 00		13,068 10
Total liabilities .....	48,152 38		31,776 48
Net amount at risk, less re-insurance .....	302,147,622 22		288,858,552 43
Number of policies purely mutual .....	142,333		139,445

## NET INCOME.

	1916.	1915.
Interest .....	\$41,693 84	\$36,198 29
Borrowed money .....	24,335 00	29,760 51
Fixed payments .....	511,246 35	477,713 48
Assessments .....	130,752 87	124,191 72
Prior payments .....	14,821 54	16,158 38
Prior assessments .....	8,563 62	10,703 81
Agent's balance .....	1,759 61	1,131 32
Re-insurance, fire losses .....	2,598 77	1,410 42
Total receipts .....	744,422 02	704,377 02

## EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of management .....	\$132,638 64	\$124,821 93
Losses .....	537,331 66	446,553 65
Repayment loan .....	16,923 94	36,034 70
Total .....	716,098 81	628,629 16

## MUTUAL COMPANIES—ALL CLASSES—80 COMPANIES.

	1916.	1915.
Gross amount at risk on mutual plan .....	\$340,893,498 18	\$327,364,716 76
Premium notes, net, unassessed .....	10,113,016 94	9,756,638 62
Surplus of general assets over liabilities .....	13,469,778 59	13,036,756 92
New business taken during 1916-15 .....	120,493,492 67	113,831,129 00
Premium notes taken during year 1916-15 .....	4,223,339 84	4,053,987 43

## TEN CASH MUTUAL COMPANIES.

There are ten cash mutual companies licensed to transact business in the Province. These companies do business both on the cash plan and on the mutual or premium note plan. From the statements furnished the Department it is found that the year 1916 was very favourable to the companies. The following summary will show the business transacted:

Assets .....	\$4,033,954 04
Liabilities .....	727,232 91
Receipts .....	1,494,097 83
Expenditures .....	1,429,608 29
Expenses, management .....	397,040 94
Losses (paid) .....	673,980 38
Number of policies in force .....	207,482
Net insurance in force .....	174,549,332 56

## FOUR JOINT STOCK FIRE COMPANIES.

Four joint stock fire companies are licensed to transact business in the Province and the report of their business for the year 1916 is as follows:

Assets .....	\$1,109,726 09
Liabilities (except capital stock) .....	576,602 60
Income .....	1,341,307 10
Expenditure .....	1,239,946 11
Expenses, management .....	385,147 36
Losses paid .....	707,463 14
Number of policies .....	106,801
Net amount at risk .....	97,461,751 65

## THREE WEATHER INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Three weather insurance companies transact business against loss by wind storms and tornadoes. These are purely mutual companies and have been exceptionally successful during the short time they have been in business. The following statement for the year 1916, compared with that of 1915 is herewith submitted:

## ASSETS.

	1916.	1915.
Mortgages, etc. ....	\$25,000 00	\$10,500 00
Cash .....	28,888 92	26,646 10
Payments due in 1916 (unpaid) .....	5,445 10	5,242 04
Total premium note residue .....	432,880 58	425,442 62
Total assets .....	492,214 60	467,830 76

## LIABILITIES.—None.

Number of policies in force, 1916 .....	14,503
Number of policies in force, 1915 .....	15,593
Net amount at risk, 1916 .....	\$17,597,764 00
Net amount at risk, 1915 .....	18,499,570 00

## RECEIPTS.

	1916.	1915.
From payments .....	\$33,181 27	\$34,336 33
Prior payments .....	4,992 44	3,765 12
Interest .....	1,221 95	673 94
Total receipts .....	39,708 98	39,109 23

## EXPENDITURE.

	1916.	1915.
Commission .....	\$3,934 41	\$2,304 86
Total cost of management .....	13,657 05	10,776 36
Losses .....	8,931 66	4,050 08
Total expenditure .....	22,963 82	18,495 77

## FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

During the months of January and February, we have held and closed 34 fire investigations but a number of cases are still open, the most important of which are:—

Quaker Oats Company, Peterborough.  
 Rogers' Fair, Sudbury.  
 Brymer & Webster, Toronto.  
 Transparent Rubber Company, Toronto.  
 Hewitson Shoe Company, Brampton.  
 Powers & Cook (King George Hotel), Trenton.

## FEBRUARY FIRE RECORD.

The month of February was a disastrous one for fires in the Province, as the following statement shows:—



Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of February, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by insurance
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma .....	18	17,534 00	14,807 00	2,727 00
Brant .....	21	5,460 00	4,815 00	645 00
Bruce .....	13	6,151 00	3,506 00	2,645 00
Carleton .....	8	5,675 00	3,825 00	1,850 00
Ottawa City .....	32	21,956 00	19,941 00	2,015 00
Dufferin .....	2	4,995 00	4,995 00	.....
Elgin .....	15	28,180 00	26,180 00	2,000 00
Essex .....	31	6,182 00	5,782 00	400 00
Frontenac .....	17	6,602 00	4,802 00	1,800 00
Grey .....	8	10,651 00	6,450 00	4,201 00
Haldimand .....	3	1,774 00	1,645 00	129 00
Halton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings .....	23	14,777 00	9,969 00	4,808 00
Huron .....	6	158 00	158 00	.....
Kenora .....	18	223,459 00	166,444 00	57,015 00
Kent .....	16	4,586 00	3,811 00	775 00
Lambton .....	27	32,822 00	28,723 00	4,099 00
Lanark .....	12	6,429 00	2,429 00	4,000 00
Leeds and Grenville .....	29	20,239 00	18,044 00	2,195 00
Lennox and Addington .....	6	1,460 00	1,460 00	.....
Lincoln .....	26	16,345 00	7,691 00	8,654 00
Manitoulin .....	2	740 00	740 00	.....
Middlesex .....	11	4,035 00	2,260 00	1,775 00
London City .....	16	10,253 00	10,228 00	25 00
Muskoka .....	3	12,024 00	10,714 00	1,310 00
Nipissing .....	12	8,051 00	5,126 00	2,925 00
Norfolk .....	14	235,216 00	230,241 00	4,975 00
Northumberland and Durham .....	9	3,889 00	3,889 00	.....
Ontario .....	11	443 00	208 00	235 00
Oxford .....	13	1,480 00	1,480 00	.....
Parry Sound .....	5	14,817 00	14,442 00	375 00
Peel .....	6	8,261 00	8,261 00	.....
Perth .....	14	16,932 00	13,177 00	3,755 00
Peterborough .....	26	9,593 00	8,768 00	825 00
Prescott and Russell .....	7	6,901 00	4,826 00	2,075 00
Prince Edward .....	8	1,895 00	1,895 00	.....
Rainy River .....	4	2,417 00	2,417 00	.....
Renfrew .....	12	5,102 00	4,322 00	780 00
Simcoe .....	14	6,332 00	4,807 00	1,525 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	14	3,977 00	2,277 00	1,700 00
Sudbury .....	17	8,196 00	7,564 00	632 00
Temiskaming .....	15	14,062 00	7,832 00	6,230 00
Thunder Bay .....	13	87,830 00	84,730 00	3,100 00
Victoria and Haliburton .....	12	9,274 00	4,599 00	4,675 00
Waterloo .....	18	13,629 00	10,679 00	2,950 00
Welland .....	24	11,997 00	11,747 00	250 00
Wellington .....	13	8,485 00	6,435 00	2,050 00
Wentworth .....	4	52,165 00	52,160 00	5 00
Hamilton City .....	54	187,510 00	151,157 00	36,353 00
York .....	16	15,252 00	11,479 00	3,773 00
Toronto City .....	302	172,946 00	91,102 00	81,844 00
Total .....	1,020	1,369,139 00	1,105,039 00	264,100 00

## DISTRICT OF KENORA.

The fires in this District have occurred largely in the Town of Kenora and have been both numerous and costly.

The frequency and extent of these fires naturally excited some doubt or suspicion and on March 8th, Mr. W. W. O'Brien, of Fort William was commissioned to specially investigate the subject with particular reference to the fire of February 28th, in the Hudson Bay store, and the separate fire on the same day in the Methodist Church, also the fire of February 8th in the King Edward Hotel, and that of February 2nd by which the Anglican Cathedral was destroyed.

Mr. O'Brien visited Kenora on the 13th and succeeding days, and his reports have now been submitted and filed. After tracing down all rumors of foul play, and questioning everyone who had been heard to make statements or could throw any light on the situation, Mr. O'Brien reaches the conclusion that three out of the four fires were caused by overheated stove pipes and the fourth in all probability from "careless smoking."

February was a cold month throughout Ontario and when the thermometer touches 36 below zero as it did on the night of two of these fires, the cause assigned by Mr. O'Brien seems quite reasonable.

## NORFOLK COUNTY.

The amount of fire loss in this County in February is very large, due, however, almost entirely to one large fire at Simcoe.

## HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

In these two cities fires were numerous and costly. It will be particularly noticeable that in Toronto the amount of the fire waste directly borne by the owners of property damaged or destroyed represents nearly one-half of the total of the loss sustained—this is most unusual so far as Toronto is concerned, but it will be more clearly understood when it is explained that it is largely due to one instance in which the property was totally destroyed and upon which very little insurance was carried.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY CAUSE OF FIRE.

The most unique incident of the month reported to the office so far as causes of fire is concerned, is recorded in the following quotation from the *Kenora Examiner*:—

"About 6 o'clock Monday morning, a cat in the motor room of the Maple Leaf Mill, jumped behind the switchboard on the busbars which carried a voltage of 2,200, and thereby created a short circuit which started an incipient fire. The sprinkling apparatus was thereby put in operation which effectively protected the building from burning. However, the water hit the other circuit, also a 2,200-volt line, which created a ground connection. This burned out one of the generators at the power house. Manager Saylor received a call from the power house to investigate. He found the cat, or rather the remains, and at once it dawned upon him what was the matter."

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month.	No. of fires.	Loss.	Insurance loss.	Loss not covered by insurance.
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830
February .....	1,020	1,369,139	1,105,039	264,100
Total .....	1,818	2,177,558	1,671,628	505,930

## CASES IN COURT.

Following investigations by The Fire Marshal's Office, four cases have been brought to the courts during the months of February and March.

At Hamilton, a woman was charged with attempt to obtain by fraud from the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, the sum of \$1,029.00, theft, and perjury. A charge of arson was not pressed for want of evidence. She has been found guilty of fraud and theft and sentence deferred pending full inquiries as to her record.

At Fort William, on March 17th, a true bill was returned by the Grand Jury against a man on the charge of arson, but the hearing of the cause has gone over to the May assizes.

At Toronto, on March 1st, a man was charged with making fraudulent claims against the "Western" and "Royal" Insurance Companies for the same fire without divulging to either company that he had other insurance. Magistrate Denison took a very lenient view of the case as the offender was a foreigner and let him go on making restitution.

At Trenton Police Court, on March 24th, 1917, a man was charged with setting fire to the King George Hotel at Trenton, on March 28th, 1916, and was remanded. A further arrest in connection with the fire may be expected shortly and it is believed the evidence is sufficiently clear to secure a conviction. Difficulty in securing conviction by a jury on the charge of arson is, however, apparent from past experiences.

## DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER

### ONTARIO'S AGENT-GENERAL IN BRITAIN

In recent years the increased immigration to Ontario from the British Isles and the closer financial and commercial connection between Great Britain and Canada have greatly increased the importance of an official representative of Ontario in London, England. One of the chief objects of this official has been to promote a better understanding of Ontario in British minds, and of Great Britain in Canadian minds. A mutual appreciation naturally tends to remove misunderstandings and misconceptions, and generally to promote the welfare of both.

The office of the Agent-General for Ontario in Great Britain is an unpretentious three-story building at 163 Strand, London, W.C. Here, in the heart of the Empire, in the historic thoroughfare of the old land, Mr. Richard Reid, the Agent-General, spreads the gospel of the new land, and ceaselessly preaches the attractions, the opportunities and the capabilities of Ontario.

### TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

The office of the Agent-General for Ontario was created in 1908, with the primary object of encouraging immigration to Ontario by advertising the agricultural resources and possibilities of the Province. Up to 1913 considerable valuable work had been done in this direction, as evidenced by the marked increase in the British-born in Ontario during the last decade. The recruiting records in Canada since the war broke out in August, 1914, bear eloquent testimony to the value of the presence of these Sons of the Blood in the Dominions beyond the seas.

### PREPARING FOR AFTER-THE-WAR DEVELOPMENT.

Since the war broke out, however, emigration from the British Isles to Canada has stopped and as a result the character of the work of the Agent-General for Ontario in London has quite changed. For the time being, the Agent-General now devotes his energies to presenting to the British minds the immense and valuable resources of Ontario as an attractive field of enterprise when the war is over. The attention of British capitalists and investors is being directed to the field of manufacture in Ontario,



of which comparatively little was known. As a result several important British manufacturing firms have already established branch factories in Ontario; a considerable amount of British capital has been invested in Ontario's mining, forest and agricultural lands; and trade enquiries of varied character have flowed in upon the Agent-General of Ontario in London. The general stimulation of interest in Ontario has been created along the lines of trade, commerce and manufacture.

#### A FIELD FOR BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

All this has been done in anticipation of the great British commercial revival which will inevitably follow the post bellum readjustment. The awakening of Britain's amazing latent industrial and commercial strength caused by the war, combined with her grateful appreciation of Canada's help in the war, has made Ontario a particularly attractive field for British enterprise, and it is the business of the Agent-General for Ontario in London to keep this point prominently before Great Britain.

#### THE MANUFACTURING POSSIBILITIES OF ONTARIO.

Since the war broke out the Agent-General has been active in impressing upon the British Government Departments of the Board of Trade, the manufacturing resources of Ontario. As an example, during the early days of the war the British Government required large supplies of harness and saddlery. Tenders were invited from English and United States manufacturers, and those of other countries, but not from Canada, because it was assumed that the Dominion could not supply the large quantity required. The Agent-General, Mr. Richard Reid, was able to make such vigorous representations to the British Government Departments concerned, and to submit such convincing statistics, that Ontario firms were placed on the Government contract list, to the benefit of both.

#### CANADA'S FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

Another interesting example is that of frozen meat. A special purchasing department established by the British Government to buy meats for Great Britain, France and (later) Italy made its purchases principally in Australia, Argentina and the United States, but Canada again was not included because it was assumed that a large quantity was not available for export. The Agent-General for Ontario showed that a considerable amount of the supply bought in the United States originally came from Ontario. He also emphasized the necessity of buying within the Empire rather than through middlemen in a neutral country. In addition to this the British authorities were induced to transfer refrigerator steamers to the Canadian route, and this also was granted. Since then thousands of tons of meat from Ontario packing houses have been supplied to Great Britain.

#### POTASH RESOURCES OF ONTARIO.

Furthermore, the Ontario Agent-General in London has frequently been requested by departments of the British Government to furnish information as to whether Ontario could supply certain articles. Among a number of recent cases are two of marked importance: One to buy potash from Ontario for explosives, because potash of the best quality has been successfully extracted from feldspar, which exists in large quantities in Eastern Ontario. Up to this time purchases of potash have been made in India, but it is hoped that the saving in freight and the quicker delivery of potash from Ontario, combined with the good quality of the material, will induce the British Ministry of Munitions to place a contract in Ontario. An effort is also being made to have an Ontario manufacturer of marine engines and naval equipments placed on the British Admiralty contract list. In short, the London office of the Ontario Government forms a sort of clearing house for trade enquiries.

These two instances are mentioned as outstanding examples of the value of having a representative of Ontario at the centre of the Empire.

From the Canadian end the value of a representative in London is shown by the constant enquiries from Canadian manufacturers who desire to supply Britain with various kinds of equipment and products.

## AIDING THE CANADIAN SOLDIER.

Another feature of the Agent-General's work in London is the attention paid to the Ontario soldiers in London. The Agent-General, as far as possible keeps in touch with the many Ontario officers and soldiers in England who are there for the purpose of training, on leave, or in hospital. In the distribution of fruit, Canadian and Anglo-Canadian periodicals and papers and other comforts to the wounded men; in visiting the wounded and in conveying information of their condition to relatives and friends in Ontario, the Agent-General performs a valuable service. Every week the Canadian office receives many enquiries by letter or cable from anxious relatives in Ontario, and this patriotic work is naturally given first consideration. Many other services are rendered to Ontario's fighting men in England and abroad, including the forwarding of mail, newspapers and parcels, thousands of which are received each month. During the Christmas season, this much appreciated service assumed large proportions, and the records show how widely distributed are the soldiers of Ontario—in France, Italy, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, India, Russia and German East Africa. To Canadian prisoners of war in Germany, Ontario's Agent-General forwarded two hundred small boxes of Ontario apples, which in the majority of cases have been duly delivered in good condition, and which were very much appreciated by the recipients. Other special work brought about by the war has been the introduction of Ontario visitors to British Government Departments, securing passports, and vouching for persons who require permits to enable them to travel in restricted areas. In a number of cases also the Agent-General has been able to secure the admission of Ontario manufactured articles which were on the prohibited list of the British Board of Trade.

## CLUBS IN LONDON FOR THE FIGHTING MEN.

During the past six months much work has been done in connection with the establishment of the Ontario Maple Leaf Clubs at 29 Elizabeth Street, and at Grosvenor Gardens, London. With the approval of the Prime Minister, Sir William H. Hearst, premises were selected for these clubs and a grant of \$30,000 authorized for their establishment and maintenance. Necessary alterations were made, furnishings installed, and the clubs were formally opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught a few weeks ago. The management of these clubs has been very successful and the appreciation of the men on leave from the trenches is most keen.

The Agent-General was also active in the doubling of the capacity of the Ontario Hospital at Orpington, Kent.

## PUBLICITY AGENT FOR THE PROVINCE.

Agent-General Reid, among other functions, attends many public functions, trade conferences and meetings of chambers of commerce. As a member of the London Chamber of Commerce the Agent-General has not only been able to advocate the interests of Ontario but, in discussions having for their object the development of trade within the Empire, he has impressed upon these influential gatherings the value of commercial opportunities in Ontario.

Much time is also spent for the benefit of the visitors from the Province in entertaining and introducing them to British Parliamentary, financial, commercial and social circles, and in advising and directing the efforts of those who have come over to take up philanthropic work on behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers.

## BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

After the war it will be the object of the Agent-General's office to maintain and broaden its influence by the encouragement of trade between Great Britain and Ontario. Valuable experience has been gained. The trade associations which have been formed and the wider knowledge in this country of Ontario's manufacturing resources have emphasized the necessity of an active policy in this respect, and, at the close of the war, we shall undoubtedly see not only a great wave of immigration, but increased attention to the industrial possibilities of the Province. Ontario is the leading manufacturing, as it is the greatest agricultural Province of the Dominion, and there can



be no doubt that the necessity of advertising her resources in that respect is equally as great. Moreover, the fact that her competitors in Canada in this field are less numerous and formidable, increases the probability of early and profitable results. Such a campaign would, undoubtedly result in many British manufacturers establishing branches in Ontario to supply the increasingly valuable Canadian market. The enormous expansion of British industry during the war; the greater knowledge of industrial possibilities in Canada, as well as the growing movement in favour of investing capital "Under the Flag," are important factors to note in this connection. Ontario's resources, raw material, cheap sites, low taxation, Hydro-Electric and water powers, and her favourable position for the distribution of the manufactured article, are attractions which can hardly fail to influence the British manufacturer, if adequately supported by good publicity.

#### HIGH CLASS OF EMIGRANT EXPECTED.

With regard to emigration, it may be expected that Ontario will receive a more varied class of emigrant after the war. The heavy rate of taxation and the high cost of living in Great Britain will drive many middle-class families to another country. Among the professional classes, too, there are many who will be influenced by the same considerations, and who will find it possible to continue the education of their children here. It is amongst these classes that is to be found the very best material for the building up of Ontario, and, when deciding in which country to make a new home, the educational facilities that country affords will exert a commanding influence. Ontario is in a fortunate position in this respect, and emphasis is always laid on the fact that the educational system of the Province is far in advance of that of Britain in addition to being much less expensive.

It should be observed that, though emigration has ceased for the present, the London office is busier than in pre-war days. Ontario has secured a position of influence in London that must be maintained and enlarged. Not a day passes without information and advice being sought on questions of Ontario law, education, taxation, mining, manufacturing, trade, etc., indicating the increased interest of the British public in the Province promoted by the Agent-General, and also the necessity of continued effort in this direction.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

### AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND DEMONSTRATION FARM AT NEW LISKEARD

The Ontario Government is making plans for the erection of an Agricultural High School and Demonstration Farm at New Liskeard in Northern Ontario. The townspeople of New Liskeard and the farmers of the District are deeply interested in this work, and have pledged themselves to give it every support. The town of New Liskeard has donated seventy acres of land which will become a part of the Demonstration Farm, and the farmers have agreed to a tax of 25c. per head to be used in the support of the School. The School will be in the hands of the local School Board and the Demonstration Farm will be financed and managed through the Northern Development Branch of the Lands, Forests and Mines Department. The District Representative for Temiskaming, whose office is located at New Liskeard, will act as Superintendent of the farm and continue his work as District Representative.

There will be established a herd of Ayrshire cattle of strong, rugged type, suitable to conditions in that section of Ontario. A pavilion will be erected near the Agricultural High School for the judging of seed and live stock. The second floor of this building will be used as a class room, assembly hall and gymnasium. The children attending the High School will have the use of this building throughout the year except during a few weeks in the year when practical Courses in Agriculture and Domestic Science will be held for adults.



A considerable amount of crop experimental work will be done on the farm, but the work in the main will be devoted to demonstrating the best methods of handling Temiskaming soils and the best crops and varieties to grow.

#### THE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES A CREAMERY AT NEW LISKEARD.

The Ontario Government will this season establish a creamery at New Liskeard. In preparation for this a canvas was made of the farmers of the district, when over eighty of them signed an agreement to send their cream to the creamery to be manufactured into butter. The Department has secured the services of a competent butter-maker, who will manufacture the butter for the patrons at a charge of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound until such a time as the factory is self supporting. The farmers have agreed to take it over at first cost when that time arrives. There are at present in the district about 325 cows that are expected to supply cream to the factory during the coming season. The number of cows available being small, the Government is making plans to purchase several carloads of cows and sell them by auction at New Liskeard. The farmers in the New Liskeard District have fairly large clearings and will undoubtedly keep much more stock than they have in the past as a result of establishing this creamery. Other parts of Northern Ontario, needing cows, will be similarly served. It is expected that several carloads of cows will thus be placed at the disposal of the farmers in that part of the Province at such prices as the farmers are able to pay.

With a view to conserving the cattle stock of Northern Ontario, the Department took in and fed a large number of cows belonging to farmers who had lost their barns and fodder in the conflagration that swept much of the country last autumn. At the Demonstration Farm at Monteith, ninety head are being fed and at New Liskeard, fifty head. All these animals are females and are being cared for at the expense of the Government. These animals with their increase will be returned to the farmers on the 10th of May next. In a number of cases, settlers who had cows giving milk that was needed for the families were allowed to keep their cows at home and the Government supplied them with two tons of hay.

A further help given the settlers who suffered losses by the fire, was the providing of each farmer with a hundred pounds of grass seed to sow upon his burned-over land.

#### DEMONSTRATION FIELDS.

To encourage the growing of clover, more particularly for seed, the Ontario Government is establishing close to the town of Matheson, a fifty-acre Demonstration Field. This field will be sown with No. 3 O.A.C. oats which have proven to be the most satisfactory oat grown in Northern Ontario, and seeded down with clover. An accurate record of the expense incurred in connection with this work will be kept as well as the yields of clover seed will be secured so that definite information will be available *re* the possibilities of Northern Ontario for growing seed. Similar work will be done with timothy and other grasses as well.

The Town of Cochrane has planned to establish a Demonstration Field where a four-year rotation will be included and crops grown that are generally found on farms in Northern Ontario. Cochrane being a divisional point of the National Transcontinental and the terminus of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, a great many people interested in agriculture stop off at Cochrane to get information as to the possibilities of the country. It is hoped that this Demonstration Field will serve a good purpose in this connection.

#### SEEDING DOWN ROADSIDES AND WASTE AREAS.

In many sections of New Ontario where fires have killed all vegetation it is felt that something should be done to establish grasses in order that settlers may have pasture for their live stock and not be put to the expense of purchasing hay for their animals at high prices. With this in mind, plans are being made to seed down the roadsides and open spaces in the forest with grasses and clovers this spring.

## A PLANT BREEDING STATION AT FORT WILLIAM.

The Departments of Agriculture and of the Provincial Secretary are co-operating in the establishment of a Plant Breeding Station on the Industrial Farm at Fort William. A greenhouse, 20 by 80 feet is erected, and gardens and other requirements provided. These will be in charge of Mr. W. R. Leslie, B.S.A., a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College. It is the purpose of this institution to produce and select hardy varieties of various kinds of fruits, ornamental shrubs, vegetables, and grain crops, for distribution throughout Northern Ontario. There has been collected a large amount of plant material from Western Canada, North Dakota and other cold regions, as well as many promising varieties of fruits and ornamental plants from points in Northern Ontario. Much of this material was got together in 1916. As varieties are proved suitable for the district they will be introduced and tried out by District Representatives in their respective districts. This work is being carried on with funds provided under the *Agricultural Instruction Act*.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## GRADING AND MARKETING OF WOOL

The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association is arranging for the co-operative grading and marketing of wool for the season of 1917. Following is given the conditions under which wool shall be accepted by the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association:

1. Application forms should be received in the Secretary's Office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, not later than April 23rd, 1917.

2. Shearing should be completed so that wool may be received at the Winter Fair Building, Guelph, between May 15th and June 11th, 1917.

3. Wool must not be tub-washed, but shipped in the natural grease condition.

4. The fleece should be placed with the clipped surface down. Then fold in the sides and roll from each end to the centre after having carefully removed the dung locks, and then tie with paper wool twine. Never tie fleece with sisal or ordinary binder twine, and avoid tying with neck portion. The dung locks should be placed in a separate sack from the fleeces.

5. The fleeces should then be packed in wool sacks, which, along with the twine, shall be supplied by the Association through the District Representatives, or some Central Agency.

6. The wool *must* be kept in a dry condition, both before and after placing in the sack, or otherwise it will be refused by the Association.

7. Shipping tags shall also be supplied by the Association, with consignor's name typewritten upon tags, and also destination of consignment. These tags must be firmly attached to the wool sacks before shipping, extra tags to be placed inside sack for identification purposes.

8. The wool is to be sent by freight, prepaid, addressed to R. W. Wade, Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph.

9. The wool will be graded by wool experts of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, and will be sold by tender or otherwise through the medium of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association as early as possible after grading is completed, which should not be later than June 18th.

10. The Grader's grades and the Association weights must be accepted.

11. A charge of 5c. per fleece will be retained by the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association to cover expenses.

## FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING INSPECTION

The benefit of frequent inspection of factories, shops and office buildings is shown by the, in nearly all cases, continued good reports. Irregularities noted are dealt with summarily and advice received of compliances is equally prompt, showing a willingness on the part of employers to co-operate with the inspectors for the good of the employee.

During the month of February, about 50 cities, towns and villages were visited and 993 inspections made, as follows:

First inspections .....	799
Second inspections and re-visits .....	194
Total . . . . .	993

#### CHILD LABOUR.

Practically no child labour is employed in the above places. Out of a total of 135,232 employees only four were dismissed as under age. Birth certificates received for 23 others who appeared to be under 14 years, showed that the legal age had been reached.

#### COMPLAINTS

Very few complaints were received this month, and none of a very serious character. There were grounds, however, in most cases, but adjustment was not difficult, and causes for the most part have already been removed.

#### OVERTIME PERMITS.

The following overtime permits were applied for and granted.

Regular under Sec. 34 (Exigencies of trade) .....	29
Special under Sec. 32 (Munitions) .....	5
Special under Sec. 70 (Setting sponge) .....	3
Special under Sec. 70 (Sundays in February) .....	2
Total .....	39

Only two or three cases of illegal overtime have come to our notice during the past month, the statutory hours being very generally adhered to.

#### ACCIDENTS.

There has been a decided improvement in accident reporting latterly, which is very gratifying, giving as it does an opportunity to investigate causes which might not otherwise be brought to the Inspectors' notice. Of the 8 fatalities reported during the month of February, 1 was due to an elevator, 2 to machinery, 2 to being crushed between cars, 1 to electric shock, 1 to suffocation (by a slide of cement), and 1 to a boiler explosion. About 300 non-fatal accidents were also reported.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

Three prosecutions were instituted this month, and in each case conviction was registered and a fine imposed. Two of the indictments were made against bakers for violating the regulation regarding Sunday work. The other was against a company for failure to provide, as owners of the building in question, proper lavatory accommodation for the female employees.

#### EXPLOSIONS.

There was only one boiler explosion reported—a 10 h.p. heating boiler of a vertical type—but this was attended by quite serious results. The plant was completely destroyed by fire caused by the explosion and the night watchman lost his life in the fire. It is supposed he was either stunned or killed by the explosion, as his body was found close to the boiler.



## DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISHERIES

### GAME

It is rather too early in the season to give any adequate idea of the success of the winter's trapping, but judging from the number of trapping licenses and royalty coupons issued it would appear as if a very large number of the trappers are taking advantage of the present open season for Beaver and Otter, the first in twenty years.

The open season for muskrats this year being from March 1st to April 21st, south of the French and Mattawa Rivers, and from April 1st to May 21st north of the said line, is somewhat of an experiment, the fall and winter trapping of these animals being prohibited, and it remains to be seen whether it will be a success or not, so far as the catch is concerned. There is no question, however, but that the price obtained by trappers for the pelts will be much higher than for fall or winter skins, and will reimburse them for the license fee of \$5.00, which is required this year for the first time.

### FISHING

At this season of the year the fishermen are busily engaged in overhauling their nets, boats and other equipment in order to be in readiness for the fishing season when it opens; this year it will be somewhat later than usual owing to the severe winter we have passed through, the harbours in many places showing no indication as yet of the ice breaking away. As soon as this takes place no time is lost, for the spring fishing is much better than at any other time until the autumn. There will probably be even greater energy displayed this year on account of the high prices now being offered for fresh fish.

The hatchery situated at Mount Pleasant (near Brantford), has been engaged the last six weeks in hatching brook trout eggs for re-stocking the inland rivers and streams of the Province that are open to the public and the indications at present point to a very great success, much greater even than was anticipated, and this is due to a very great extent to the thoroughness and carefulness of the superintendent of the hatchery, who rests neither day nor night when his services are required.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

During the past month employment has been secured for 175 discharged soldiers by the Work Department of the Commission in Toronto, and 653 men have been returned from overseas to the Province.

During March, Vocational Classes have been organized at Kingston in connection with the Elmhurst and Richardson Hospitals. Small classes have also been started in elementary and commercial subjects at the Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton, and the Byron Sanatorium, London.

Provisions have been made to carry on Vocational work on an extensive scale at the new Convalescent Hospital at Whitby. Qualified instructors of successful experience have been appointed and are now in charge of classes in preparatory and commercial branches, woodworking and draughting. With the appointment of Captain Nicholson, Vocational Co-ordinator, the staff is now complete. Most of the students are orthopedic cases and will probably all be applicants for re-education. Disabled Soldiers' Training Boards are meeting weekly at Toronto, and every recommendation so far made for re-education has been approved. Applications for this privilege are being dealt with promptly and the number enrolled for instruction for new employments is growing rapidly.

## BOY WANTED.

No—HE ISN'T!

It is a very strange thing, but the Orphanages say the Boy is not wanted. It is a shame, and so it is and there must be some mistake about it, for we know very well that the Boy IS wanted, wanted now, and wanted forever. There are hundreds and thousands of homes with a little "h" in Ontario, that could make room for "One More," and there are hundreds and thousands of homes with a little "h" in Ontario that never have had one son or daughter at all where a Boy is Wanted. But the strange thing is that when people go to an Orphanage and ask for a baby for adoption, the next words nearly always are, "We thought we would like a little girl, please." This is the mistake. They may have thought they would like a little girl, but when you ask them if they really mean it, then they know very well that they would like a little boy just as well, and after they have had him for a little while they wonder how they could have made any mistake about it. People do make mistakes sometimes.

There was once a Mother in Ontario, about forty years ago, who had presented her husband with four little girls, one after another. And when the fifth little girl came and her husband came up to the darkened room to see the Mother and the new baby, he found the mother weeping. Setting himself to comfort her, he said, "Why are you crying?" "I hoped it would be a boy this time," she said. Then said he, "Now you will see that this baby will be such a nice little girl that you will be ashamed to think you ever cried when she came because she was not a boy." And he was right. She was mistaken. Now it is the other way in the Orphanages in Ontario at present. Last week the Superintendent asked over the telephone that we would "Do something about it." And the week before the Superintendent of another Orphanage showed us some lovely boys and said, "What am I going to do with all these nice little boys?"

What is the trouble? Well, to begin with, what is an Orphanage? Every one knows that a modern Orphanage is simply a temporary home for children till they go to their own homes—former homes or foster home. Children should not be brought up in institutions. The best institution is a poor substitute for a good home. Institutionalized children do not make good citizens and a home can be found for every child, if we go about it the right way. But, says the Superintendent, here are 31 infants under eighteen months of age transferred to this Orphanage from another Institution, and of the whole 31 only 6 are girls, and the 25 boys are left because no one wanted to adopt a boy. Every one who comes to adopt a baby "Wants a girl."

"I have 34 babies," said another Superintendent last week, "and of these only 10 are girls, and 24 are boys."

Isn't it strange! These people do not know what they want. What they want is a Boy. Go and stand in the midst of the group of twenty-five boy-babies in the first-mentioned home—One sitting on the floor, another toddling hither and thither, and one performing the feat of balancing his precious little body on his right foot until he can bring up the left foot to throw his weight over on it in turn. But all of them turn and swim towards the Superintendent like gold-fish in a glass globe swimming towards their dinner. Rosy cheeks there, fair hair here, blue eyes yonder, sweet necks and lips and little hands. Of course they want a Boy—and so does Canada—just as much as they want a Girl, and some of them more. Come, then, and take a Boy, for the Superintendent says she had ten babies that needed shelter in the Home last week, and was so disappointed when she had to refuse them all, because You did not come to adopt that Boy.

N.B.—The King's Printer has the address of the two Orphanages.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

TORONTO, ONT.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

APRIL, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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# DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

## REPORT OF NICKEL COMMISSION.

The Royal Ontario Nickel Commission, appointed by the Ontario Government on the 9th September, 1915, to investigate the resources, industries and capacities of Ontario in connection with nickel and its ores, has presented its Report. The Commissioners are: Geo. T. Holloway, Associate of the Royal College of Science, London, and Vice-President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and English metallurgical expert of high repute; Dr. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, and McGregor Young, K.C., a well-known barrister of Toronto. Thomas W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines, acted as Secretary. A little pink slip at the front of the Report informs the reader that in order that the Report might be placed before the Legislature at the earliest possible date, 150 advance copies have been struck off without the last chapter, which is a bibliography of nickel, and the index, but both of these will be included before the Report is issued to the public at large.

The Report proper is a bulky volume containing over 600 pages, and is well illustrated with cuts, diagrams and maps. In addition, there is an appendix of 219 pages, which contains the evidence of the witnesses and testimony before the Commission, and a number of papers, memoranda, and other matter pertinent to the enquiry.

The Commissioners print a summary of the Report and their conclusions on the main points of the investigation at the forefront of the volume, and thus enable the reader to obtain the gist of the Report without difficulty.

The Report seems to cover every conceivable phase of the nickel question, at any rate in relation to industry and trade, and will form a veritable encyclopædia of information for many years to come.

### PROSPECTS GOOD FOR CANADIAN NICKEL PRODUCTION.

After references to the various countries they visited, including United States, Great Britain, France, Norway, Cuba, Australia and New Caledonia, and to numerous mines, works, plants, smelters, etc., on this side of the Atlantic and on the other, and also to their interviews and conversations with Mr. Bonar Law, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and other British Government officials, the Commissioners go on to say:

"The two questions that have been uppermost in the numerous discussions that have taken place concerning Ontario's nickel industry during the last twenty-five years, are (1) Can nickel be economically refined in Ontario? and (2) Are the nickel deposits of Ontario of such a character that this Province can compete successfully as a nickel producer with any other country? It will be seen that the Commissioners have no hesitation in answering both of these questions in the affirmative."

### A CONCISE SUMMARY.

The Report goes on to state that the Commissioners are of the opinion:

"(1) The nickel ore deposits of Ontario are much more extensive and offer better facilities for the production of nickel at a low cost than do those of any other country. Nickel-bearing ores occur in many parts of the world, but the great extent of the deposits in this Province, their richness and uniformity in metal contents, and the success of the industry, point strongly to the conclusion that Ontario nickel has little to fear from competition.

(2) Any of the processes now in use for refining nickel could be successfully worked in Ontario, and conditions and facilities are at least as good in this Province as in any other part of Canada.

(3) In view of the fact that practically no chemicals are required, that there is a much more complete saving of the precious metals, especially platinum and palladium, and that electric power is cheap and abundant, the most satisfactory method of refining in Ontario will be the electrolytic.

(4) The refining of nickel in Ontario will not only benefit the nickel industry, but will promote the welfare of existing branches of the chemical and metallurgical industries, and lead to the introduction of others.

(5) The methods employed at the Ontario plants of the two operating nickel companies are modern and efficient, although there are differences in both mining and smelting practice. It is the consistent policy of both companies to adopt all modern improvements in plant or treatment; even during the present time of acute pressure the Canadian Copper Company has materially increased its output without substantial enlargement of its plant, and the losses in smelting are less, both at Copper Cliff and the Mond plant at Coniston, than they were a year ago. These companies have each had their experimental stage, neither has asked nor received any Government assistance, and both have earned the success which they have achieved.

(6) The present system of mining taxation in Ontario is just and equitable and in the public interest, and is the best system for this Province. Any question of change is rather one of rate than of principle. This important question is dealt with at some length in Chapter XII.

Experiments have been undertaken by the Commission in the production of nickel-copper steel direct from Sudbury ore, and also in the electrolytic refining of nickel. Certain improvements in the latter process have been made the subject of application on behalf of the Government of Ontario for patents in Canada, United States and Great Britain."

Public interest in the nickel question has been, and continues to be, very keen. It has been a matter of popular belief that Ontario has a practical monopoly of the world's nickel, and there has been something like exasperation in the public mind because of the fact that none of the nickel mined in Ontario was refined in Canada, but that it was being sent abroad, and mostly to the United States, for final treatment.

#### OFFERED TO BRITAIN IN 1891.

The opening chapter of the Report deals with the agitation which has gone on from the beginning of the industry in favour of the refining of nickel in Ontario, the various steps which governments or parliaments have from time to time taken to realize this desire, and the negotiations with the Imperial Government for the same purpose are summarized. The famous offer of the Ontario Government to the British authorities in 1891, to give the latter a substantial, if not a controlling interest in the nickel mines of the Province, if they would agree to establish refining plants and make nickel-steel here, is recalled. Doubt is cast, not upon the good faith of the offer, but upon the possibility of implementing it, if it included only the nickel deposits at that time remaining in the possession of the Crown. It is stated that most of the great deposits now being worked had already been parted with before the date of the offer. Nevertheless, the Report says that the action of the Government was a notable one, arguing remarkable insight into the future, and "had the offer been met with an equal degree of imagination on the part of Great Britain, it is not easy to say what the results would have been. Even with the deposits found since 1891 a good deal of nickel could have been obtained, and it could always have been possible to purchase privately owned properties."

#### TWO NICKEL REFINERIES FOR CANADA.

At the beginning of the enquiry it was asserted by the companies interested that nickel could not be economically refined in Ontario. The Commissioners, therefore, naturally express gratification at the assured prospect of the erection in Ontario of two large plants for the refining of nickel.

One is now being constructed by the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, at Port Colborne. The Company has obtained a site of 400 acres on which 2,000 men are now at work, and is erecting a plant whose initial output will be on the basis of 15,000,000 lbs. of nickel per annum, and provision is made for doubling or quadrupling this capacity. The matte to be refined here will come from the smelters of the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff, and for the treatment of which there will be required bituminous coal, coke, fuel oil, nitre-cake, and other chemicals and materials, estimated at 100,000 tons annually. The plant is expected to be in operation and turning out refined nickel in the autumn of the present year.



The second refinery is that of the British America Nickel Corporation, Limited, a company controlled and largely financed by the British Government, which has purchased the large Murray mine, the Whistle, and other deposits in the Sudbury region. This refinery will probably be erected at the Murray mine, which is about three miles from Sudbury. The refining process employed will be the electrolytic, otherwise known as the Hybinette process, from the name of the inventor who uses it in the Norwegian works. This plant will have a capacity at the beginning of 5,000 tons of nickel per annum.

As to compulsory measures for ensuring that the whole of the nickel output of Ontario should be refined within her borders, the Commissioners say they are advised that the Provincial Legislature has not power to prohibit export or to impose an export tax directly, and that the power of the Province in effect to regulate export by differential taxation in favour of nickel refined within the Province, is a matter of grave doubt. The completion and operation of these plants, in the view of the Commissioners, especially because of the probable extension of the facilities now being provided, will go far towards a solution of the question of home refining, which has so long exercised the public mind. The output of these refineries, added to the nickel now being produced in England from Ontario matte, will fully meet, if not surpass the entire requirements of the British Empire.

A custom smelter for nickel ore has sometimes been suggested by individual owners of nickel deposits or small companies. The Report states that the British America Company are prepared to consider this question and that if such an arrangement could be effected it would answer all probable requirements.

#### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP A PROBLEM.

The suggestion has been made in certain quarters that Government ownership would solve many of the questions which have been raised in connection with the nickel deposits. The Commissioners point out that to expropriate the deposits and plants of the Sudbury nickel area would probably cost not less than \$100,000,000, a sum approximately equal to the total paid-up capital of all the chartered banks in Canada. They add:

"There is no certainty that large profits can be made every year from the nickel industry. The present activity is in part due to well-understood causes, which it is to be hoped will never recur. In the past the output has had to be curtailed at times. If the price of nickel should fall profits will naturally decrease. The nickel industry is to a considerable extent dependent for its success on the highly trained and specialized technical men who superintend it, who command salaries far beyond those which are paid in the Government service to the most highly placed employees. Besides, nickel is not a necessity of life, nor an article of universal consumption or use, and the nickel business is in no way comparable to those connected with the operation of public utilities where Government ownership may be beneficial or expedient. In short, there does not seem to be any good reason why the people of Ontario should be asked to adventure so large a sum of money as would be required for the purchase of the nickel deposits and plants."

#### PRACTICAL USES OF NICKEL.

The uses of nickel are dealt with in several chapters under the headings: "Properties and Uses of Nickel and Its Compounds"; "Non-Ferrous Alloys"; "Nickel Steel and Other Alloys of Nickel Containing Iron." The great use of nickel is in the manufacture of nickel steel, the ordinary form of which contains about three and one-half per cent. of the metal. As compared with ordinary carbon steel, nickel steel has much greater strength and ductility, and is used in various forms in a wide range of industrial operations, also in the manufacture of armour-plate, ordnance, projectiles, protective deck plate, gun shields, and many other articles of naval and military equipment. Large bridges at New York, and over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, dams, docks and spillways of the Panama Canal, and other large structures illustrate the usefulness of nickel steel. For locomotive forgings, marine engines and shafting, wire cables, automobile parts, etc., there is a large and growing use. Many useful alloys of copper and nickel are produced and used for a variety of purposes, such as bullet-casings, for coinage, plumbers' supplies, etc.



The use of nickel in the electro-plating of metallic objects is widely known and needs no explanation. As finely divided metal, also, nickel is used as a carrier of hydrogen in the manufacture of fats from oils, and this property is largely made use of by soap makers. Pure nickel is used in coins, in making watch and cigarette cases, and cooking utensils. It is also drawn into wire used in spark plugs and electrical leading-in wires.

Purchasers and leading consumers in Britain and the United States express the opinion that the uses of nickel will be extended, and that when normal peace conditions are fully restored, the demand will be greater than it was before the war. A reduction of the price would undoubtedly enlarge consumption and require increased production.

### NICKEL DEPOSITS OF THE WORLD.

Chapter IV on the Nickel Deposits of the World contains 191 pages, and is in itself a complete treatise on this subject.

The Sudbury deposits are first taken up and their geology, mineralogy, and composition fully discussed. The extent of the ore reserves is given at 70,000,000 tons of proven ore, and of proven, probable and possible ore, at 150,000,000 tons. Mining methods are described and illustrated.

New Caledonia is generally held up as the chief competitor of Ontario in the production of nickel, and the deposits there are dealt with. The ore is different from that of Sudbury and does not contain copper. It is shown that while there is a good deal of nickel in New Caledonia, the mines are small compared with those of Sudbury. The largest mine yet known contained 600,000 tons; an ordinary mine would yield about 200,000 tons, while in Sudbury the large deposits have tonnages ranging from eight and ten up to 45,000,000. The ores are richer in nickel than those of Sudbury, but are gradually lowering in tenor; they are more expensive to work; are further away from markets, and the production is increasing very slowly.

### NEW CALEDONIA COMPETITION SUMMED UP.

While the output of the Sudbury mines has grown nine-fold during the last fifteen years, that of New Caledonia has increased by only 20 per cent. The conclusion as to New Caledonia is summed up in the following words:

"The essence of the whole matter in so far as competition from New Caledonia in the open market is concerned, is the cost of the refined nickel produced from these ores. More than a dozen years ago the cost was approximately 19 cents a pound; immediately prior to the war it had not been lowered; at present with excessive freight rates and increased prices for supplies the cost is much increased. As long as the price of nickel remains about the same as it has been during recent years, New Caledonia will have an important industry. It will probably extend to some extent owing especially to activities of the newer of the two companies that are shipping ore and smelting on the island, but there is no good reason for believing that the competition from New Caledonia will become any stronger than it has in the past. Should the price of nickel fall to 25 cents a pound or less, New Caledonia will have difficulty in keeping her mines in operation."

### MINOR SOURCES OF NICKEL.

The nickel mines of Norway are dealt with. They are the same character as those of Sudbury but poorer in both nickel and copper. The deposits are small and the output is not capable of very large expansion. The electrolytic process of refining is employed in Norway, and all the Norwegian nickel since the beginning of the war has been going to Germany.

There are many other countries in the world which contain deposits of nickel ore, including Germany and Austria, France, China, Russia, Egypt, Italy, Tasmania, United States, etc. Most of these deposits appear to be of limited extent. On Madagascar, the ores are similar to those of New Caledonia but have never been worked. In the Island of Seboekoe, near Borneo, and in Cuba, there are large and doubtless important deposits of nickeliferous iron ore. In Seboekoe they have been worked, while in Cuba operations have been going on for some seven or eight years. Neither, however, can be regarded

as a source of metallic nickel, and the shipments from Cuba do not appear to be increasing. These very large deposits are probably more valuable for their iron ore than their other contents.

### CANADA HAS ADVANTAGES BUT NOT MONOPOLY.

The Commissioners conclude, that while it is true Ontario has no monopoly of nickel, it possesses many advantages over all competitors, even under the present conditions of the market as to prices and trade connections. In any keen competition as to prices it is doubtful whether any locality at present known or suggested could compete with Ontario. It is a matter of record that at one time of low prices the leading New Caledonia company was compelled to suspend its dividends. It may be doubtful further, whether anything but an arrangement of the market between the great interests can prevent the complete domination of the world's trade by the nickel industry of Ontario making the best use of its exceptional resources.

### HISTORY OF ONTARIO NICKEL COMPANIES.

A chapter of the Report is devoted to the history and development of the principal operating companies connected with the industry in Ontario from its inception. The organization of the Canadian Copper Company is traced, and the merger of 1902 by which the International Nickel Company absorbed that company and the Orford works, and thus united under one control the mines and the refining process is set forth.

A table shows the exports of metallic nickel by the International Nickel Company for the ten years previous to the war, and also for the period from the beginning of the war to the 31st December, 1916. The former table shows that Germany and Great Britain received the bulk of the exports in pre-war times, and that Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have taken nearly all of the overseas shipments since that time, none going to Germany.

### SALES.

Prior to the war, nickel, in whatever country produced, was sold like any other metal wherever there was a market for it, and was treated solely as an article of commerce without regard to international relations. A schedule is given showing the countries in which the shares of the International Company are held. This covers 89,126 shares of preferred stock and 1,673,384 shares of common stock. The great bulk of the shares are held in the United States, Canada and Great Britain coming next. Only 256 shares of preferred and 452 shares of common stock are held in Germany and Austria.

Full details are given of the reorganization of the International Company in 1912, and the absorption of other companies in Ontario and New Caledonia. On 31st December, 1916, the common stock stood at \$41,834,600, and the preferred at \$8,912,600, making a total share liability of \$50,747,200. Another table shows common stock dividends paid from 1910 to 1916, a total of \$30,942,238.

The profits from 1903 to 1916 aggregated \$39,850,356; total assets, \$61,230,813. Little further allusion is made to the question of any possible exports of nickel to Germany during the war, the Commissioners stating that this question was not within their jurisdiction.

The Mond Nickel Company operates on a smaller scale than the Canadian Copper Company. It works the Garson, Worthington, Levack, Victoria and Kirkwood mines, the ore from which it smelts at the plant at Coniston, erected two or three years ago. The matte is sent to Clydach in Wales, where it is refined by the Mond Process, invented by the late president of the company, Dr. Ludwig Mond. The products of the refinery are metallic nickel, nickel salts, and copper sulphate. The market for the latter is in the vine-growing countries of Europe, where it is used to combat the enemies of the grape.

### PROCESSES OF PRODUCING NICKEL.

Several chapters of the Report are devoted to a description of the metallurgy of nickel, the roasting and smelting of the ore described and the bessemerizing of low-grade matte. The Bessemer matte contains about 80 per cent. of nickel plus copper, the Canadian Copper Company's product containing about 53.5 per cent. nickel and 25 per cent. copper. That of the Mond Company is lower in nickel and higher in copper.



containing about 40 or 41 per cent. of each. The Orford, Mond, and electrolytic refining processes are described and compared, the Commissioners remarking that the respective costs of producing refined nickel from the Sudbury ores by each of the three processes mentioned, do not differ to such an extent as to give any one process a material advantage over the others in competition. Costs of production are gradually falling through increased efficiency and larger output, and may be still further reduced. War conditions are for the present exercising an influence in the opposite direction. The use of the electrolytic process, which the Commissioners regard as most suited to Ontario conditions by all the companies operating in Ontario, would not prevent their meeting competition from any other quarter. This process can be operated as cheaply and efficiently in Ontario as in Norway. The Mond Nickel Company give their reasons for not refining in Ontario. These are founded on the greater expense due to higher wages, increased cost of fuel and chemicals, higher freight charges, and the necessity for quick delivery of copper sulphate to Mediterranean ports during the season when it is required.

#### BY-PRODUCTS FROM SUDBURY ORES OR SLAGS.

Some space is devoted in the Report to a possible product from the Sudbury ores or slags, namely nickel-copper steel. There has been a prejudice against the presence of copper in steel, but much recent experimentation has tended to show that this prejudice is unfounded, if the copper is not too high; indeed there is reason to believe that the presence of a limited proportion of copper in steel is beneficial, and also that it is capable of replacing a proportion of the nickel in nickel-steel up to at least one-third of the combined quantities of nickel and copper. Experiments made for the Commission by Professor Guess, of Toronto University, fully confirmed these conclusions. Copper also appears to assist steel in resisting corrosion.

The production of nickel as a by-product was investigated by the Commission. Such production is of considerable importance. By-product nickel comes mainly from the electrolytic refining of Blister copper, copper ores almost invariably carrying a small proportion of nickel. About 815 tons of nickel were obtained in 1915 from the refining of copper from the United States, and the tremendous production of copper going on in the States will largely increase this quantity. In addition, scrap metal containing nickel is continually being retreated and the nickel recovered. The production of by-product nickel, though small in comparison with the output of ores worked for that metal, has much bearing upon possible supplies of non-Canadian nickel for export to enemy or other countries.

#### PRECIOUS METAL CONTENTS OF SUDBURY ORES.

The Commissioners point out that the importance of the precious metal contents of the Sudbury ores has not in the past been fully recognized. These consist of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium and other rare elements. The proportions of these metals which the ores carry are minute and appear to vary in the several deposits. Roasted matte from one of the companies showed .1235 oz. platinum and .119 palladium, .027 gold and 1.84 oz. silver, while the other company's mattes were: platinum, .988 oz.; palladium, .984 oz.; gold, .256 oz., and silver, 6.155 oz. per ton. Platinum is at present very scarce and the price unusually high; palladium is being substituted for it wherever suited. Both these metals are now worth at least five times as much per ounce as gold.

The Orford refining process recovers a much smaller quantity of the precious metals than the Mond and electrolytic processes. The recovery of the metals of the platinum group constitutes an interesting chapter of the Report. It states that the platinum and palladium contained in the Copper Cliff mattes for the year 1916 would be worth \$794,690.

#### INEVITABLE LOSSES IN METAL PRODUCTION.

Losses in mining, smelting and refining are discussed in the Report. These are stated to be considerable. Certain losses are inevitable at each of the successive stages of treating the ore. In mining, heap-roasting, smelting, converting and refining, such losses cannot be wholly eliminated. In smelting there is not much reason to anticipate that further savings of the metals can be made. The abolition of heap-roasting would make a small saving in nickel and copper. The whole of the sulphur in the ore must



be got rid of and at present all goes to waste. The question of the possible recovery and utilization of sulphur fumes is given a chapter in the Report. Fumes from the roast-heaps are most objectionable and injurious, and there is no means of collecting the sulphur given off from the heaps. A million tons of ore contains sulphur enough to make a million tons of sulphuric acid, but sulphuric acid can only be produced at heavy loss, since the freight charges to market on so bulky an article would cost more than the article is worth.

A chapter is devoted to statistics of nickel production, showing the output of Ontario, New Caledonia, Norway, and other countries.

#### TAXATION OF NICKEL, COPPER AND ALL MINES.

The important subject of taxation is dealt with in the concluding chapter. The Commissioners were instructed to report upon a just and equitable system for taxing, not only nickel and copper mines, but mines of all kinds. Their report is, that the present method of taxation on net profits is the fairest and best. In their opinion the present rate of three per cent. should not be raised beyond five per cent. Gold mining companies occupy a unique position; their product has a fixed price of \$20.67 an ounce, and while all other metals have advanced, some of them very materially, the gold companies get no more for their product than before, yet their costs are largely increased by the higher prices for labour and cost of supplies.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### PRICES OF SCHOOL BOOKS

The Minister of Education has announced that arrangements have been concluded by which all text-books, the contracts for which expire in June, 1917, will be published during the next school year at the same prices as previously. In all cases but one, the publishers were willing to renew for a year or longer at the old price. In the case of the remaining book, the Public School Grammar, other arrangements for publication will be made, but the price will not be increased to the pupils.

The list of books thus renewed includes the following: Composition, 15 cents; Hygiene, 20 cents; Arithmetic, 10 cents; History of England, 25 cents; and History of Canada, 25 cents; the two latter being in one volume and selling at 50 cents.

There are to be three new High School text-books replacing old ones, namely, Chemistry, 50 cents; Latin Book, 70 cents; Ancient History, 75 cents. The Minister has not made any money allowances to the publishers for continuing the contracts for a year or longer. The quality of paper used in each book will depend upon the state of the paper market and the tests as to quality made by Departmental experts. The usual discount of 20 per cent. to purchasers of text-books is maintained in each case.

# DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of March, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma .....	15	17,775 00	9,653 00	8,122 00
Brant .....	8	409 00	409 00	.....
Bruce .....	6	2,546 00	2,246 00	300 00
Carleton .....	4	5,687 00	3,387 00	2,300 00
Ottawa City .....	28	23,344 00	22,349 00	995 00
Dufferin .....	7	5,752 00	5,752 00	.....
Elgin .....	17	25,388 00	23,317 00	2,071 00
Essex .....	16	231,407 00	229,835 00	-1,572 00
Frontenac .....	17	10,481 00	7,214 00	3,267 00
Grey .....	14	10,387 00	7,109 00	3,278 00
Haldimand .....	7	4,605 00	3,080 00	1,525 00
Halton .....	2	69 00	69 00	.....
Hastings .....	18	4,455 00	3,030 00	1,425 00
Huron .....	10	8,477 00	6,349 00	2,128 00
Kenora .....	7	4,159 00	3,177 00	982 00
Kent .....	16	18,186 00	12,386 00	5,800 00
Lambton .....	9	2,001 00	1,699 00	302 00
Lanark .....	4	3,172 00	2,592 00	580 00
Leeds and Grenville .....	14	1,824 00	1,346 00	478 00
Lennox and Addington .....	2	1,750 00	1,450 00	300 00
Lincoln .....	10	1,632 00	932 00	700 00
Manitoulin .....	9	8,364 00	3,664 00	4,700 00
Middlesex .....	23	4,349 00	4,254 00	95 00
Muskoka .....	4	596 00	596 00	.....
Nipissing .....	10	19,086 00	16,986 00	2,100 00
Norfolk .....	6	407 00	407 00	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	12	4,232 00	3,077 00	1,155 00
Ontario .....	12	45,594 00	45,162 00	432 00
Oxford .....	9	18,266 00	11,102 00	7,164 00
Parry Sound .....	10	7,055 00	3,805 00	3,250 00
Peel .....	4	11,150 00	7,250 00	3,900 00
Perth .....	9	4,688 00	2,063 00	2,625 00
Peterborough .....	9	167,012 00	65,126 00	101,886 00
Prescott and Russell .....	7	2,780 00	2,595 00	185 00
Prince Edward .....	11	2,177 00	1,902 00	275 00
Rainy River .....	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Renfrew .....	10	13,545 00	7,967 00	5,578 00
Simcoe .....	21	64,340 00	39,195 00	25,145 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	13	4,082 00	4,082 00	.....
Sudbury .....	13	67,966 00	67,116 00	850 00
Temiskaming .....	16	51,489 00	37,496 00	13,993 00
Thunder Bay .....	20	12,575 00	10,932 00	1,643 00
Victoria and Haliburton .....	3	45 00	45 00	.....
Waterloo .....	11	9,307 00	7,584 00	1,723 00
Welland .....	18	6,564 00	5,515 00	1,049 00
Wellington .....	14	3,428 00	2,428 00	1,000 00
Wentworth .....	10	11,800 00	6,565 00	5,235 00
Hamilton City .....	28	30,887 00	27,342 00	3,545 00
York .....	14	60,301 00	36,559 00	23,742 00
Toronto City .....	207	127,782 00	116,930 00	10,852 00
Total .....	765	1,144,373 00	886,126 00	258,247 00

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
		\$	\$	\$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830
February .....	1,020	1,369,139	1,105,039	264,100
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247
Total .....	2,583	3,321,931	2,557,754	764,177

This statement shows a gratifying reduction in the number of fires reported during the month of March, as compared with the preceding month. The experience in Essex County noticeable for a large amount of loss for the month is due almost entirely to the serious fire which visited the plant of the Chalmers Motor Company at Ford.

## ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

Mrs. Mabel Cronin (nee Snowdon) was sentenced by the County Judge of Wentworth County at Hamilton, to serve one year in the Mercer Reformatory for attempting to defraud the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, as referred to in last month's BULLETIN. The charge of perjury was dropped by the Crown Prosecutor for some reason.

At Trenton Police Court, on the 31st March, 1917, M. Boyle was committed for trial at the assizes charged with having set fire to the King George Hotel, at Trenton, on March 28th, 1916. A warrant is out for another man alleged to have been implicated in the affair, but he is said to have left the country.

At Kitchener, on April 18th, Teddy Moyer, a young lad of eleven years of age was arrested for setting fire to a barn occupied by T. A. Workman. After being arrested, young Moyer confessed to Chief of Police O'Neil that during the last six months he had set seven fires, including three barns. This is an instance of youthful depravity. Doubtless some means will be found of taking care of the lad rather than to constitute him a criminal by sending him to prison.

## TWENTY-SIX INVESTIGATIONS HELD.

During the month of March we held and closed 26 investigations. The only case in which arson was developed was one in the County of Essex, from which, however, the suspect departed. A warrant is outstanding against him, and if he returns to Ontario he will be duly arrested. It is not desirable to receive arson suspects from other Provinces or States, and it is equally undesirable to have our suspects in other jurisdictions, while it is, nevertheless, good for the Province that arson fiends should either be punished or have to get out.

Several important investigations are under way. In addition to those mentioned in last month's BULLETIN, the principle ones still under investigation are as follows:

R. J. Graham Company, Ltd., Belleville, fire of April 12th, 1917.

Dominion Cannery, Ltd., Simcoe, fire of April 18th, 1917.

Albert College, Belleville, fire of April 21st, 1917.

Jno. Ingles, Ltd., Toronto, fire of April 24th, 1917.

## CONSERVATION OF OUR RESOURCES.

There is a very insistent demand at this time that, in the interest of the whole Empire, we should conserve our natural resources and enter upon a period of increasing and further developing production. Both conditions arise from imperative necessity.

It is quite obvious from a perusal of the statement showing the Province's fire waste for the first three months of the year that we could materially assist in conserving our resources if each for himself will do what he can to prevent fires from starting.

The President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, in a recent letter to the agents of his company, made a stirring patriotic appeal to those who by their



profession, knowledge or training were specially fitted to inculcate watchfulness, care and prudence to the end that practicable preventive measures might be adopted to avert destruction of property by fire. The following paragraph from President Snow's letter is well worthy of a place in this Bulletin and of receiving particular and special emphasis:

"Every bushel of grain, every pound or dozen of food units, every quantity of the necessities of life or of offensive or defensive activity destroyed by fire, whether purposely or accidentally occurring, detracts so much from our country's resources and potentially at this time when every such element may be vitally necessary in the undertaking of unknown extent in which our nation has engaged."

#### BARN FIRES.

The destruction each year of many farm barns containing valuable field crops is to be deplored now more than ever before. We are probably safe in saying that the Province of Ontario lost at least one million dollars in barn fires in the year 1916, of which 60 per cent. was the loss on farm produce.

Two causes contributed very largely to this result, and both can be avoided with a little care and foresight. It is surely worth a serious attempt on the part of our farmers and others interested to adopt the two simple propositions which are indicated as arising from two special instances which have come before the office during the month.

**LIGHTNING.**—The most prolific cause of barn fires in the early summer is, of course, lightning and the first report of lightning fires for the season have reached the office.

At Ashburn, in the Township of Pickering, County of Ontario, on April 20th, a storm visited the district about 10 o'clock at night and one of the most valuable barns in this particularly desirable section of the Province was totally destroyed with all its contents. An investigation was held by a special deputy from our office and his report reveals that the value of the building and contents was about \$12,000, that the total insurance was \$3,500.00, that the cause was undoubtedly lightning, and that the barn was altogether devoid of the simple preventive means of lightning rods.

This is the first instance of the year, and is a conspicuous one to force home the conclusion that a simple, yet efficient installation of lightning rods will do much to save barns from burning from the cause of lightning.

*Investigations show that barns properly rodded are immune from lightning fires.* Is it too much to ask that as a means of conserving our farm produce from being destroyed by fire our farmers should properly install their buildings with rods? The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin showing what efficient installation consists of and it will be furnished to anyone on application.

**SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.**—In assigning spontaneous combustion as a cause of many fires, we indulge in a more speculative theory for it has not as yet been conclusively proved to be such a serious cause of barn fires as has been the case with the natural element of lightning, but evidences are accumulating which convincingly demonstrate the presence of such a menace.

Three samples of carbonized hay have been sent into the office during the last thirty days from the Counties of Elgin and Essex, one of which was so conspicuous in its character as to call for special investigation. This sample, which came through the agent of the Department of Agriculture was taken from a barn in the Township of Yarmouth, in the County of Elgin, and was sent to Prof. W. H. Day, B.A., Professor of Physics in the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to be investigated. Prof. Day has reported with certain photographs which will be used in an extended publication which will appear later in the year, but the following general information will be of interest:

"The hay was about three parts of clover to one part timothy. The crop was very heavy, being about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre, and there were 21 acres of it. It was cut on July 1st, which was soon after the weather turned dry. July 1st was Saturday. The hay, which was cut on Saturday was raked about 11 a.m. Monday, and drawn in Monday afternoon. The rake used was a side-delivery one. Monday morning up till 11 a.m. more cutting was done, and this was raked Tuesday at 11 a.m., and drawn in that afternoon. Up till 11 a.m. Tuesday the balance of the field was cut and this was raked at 11 a.m. Wednesday and drawn in that afternoon. The hay was thought to be in first-class condition, and Mr.

——— remarked at the time that he considered it the best cured mow of hay he had ever seen. He would have sworn it was well cured. The mow was 20 feet wide and 40 feet long, and the posts were 20 feet high. The mow was filled to the peak with clover hay. After it settled about ten days it was covered with the timothy from 8 acres.

"Heating was noticed when timothy was being put in. It was not thought to be any more than the usual 'sweating' process. However, the odor from the heating persisted throughout the fall and Mr. ——— remarked that the hay was heating longer than usual. The odor was particularly noticeable in the morning and once when some timothy was pitched down for the horses the dust or odor, or whatever it might be, was very suffocating.

"The charred portion was about 20 feet long, 12 feet wide and 15 feet deep, and was worst in the centre of this block. It continued almost up to timothy. The settling in the centre was very great as you can see from the photographs.

"There was no ventilation to the barn except what might come from the doors being open from time to time as other hay and grain were put in. The barn had two drive floors and three mows. The east mow contained the hay and the drive floor next this mow had scaffolding laid across on the beams, and this scaffolding was completely filled with timothy hay, so that there was no opportunity for fresh air to get to the clover from either top or sides, except the side of the mow next the drive floor and below the scaffolding. It would appear that this complete shutting off of air probably prevented the hay actually taking fire.

"In the basement there were 11 horses and 40 head of cattle throughout the winter.

"Mr. ——— states that previous to this experience he was a confirmed doubter of the possibility of spontaneous combustion, but he has now no doubt whatever and he intends to leave his hay longer in the field when it is moist and the ground damp, such as was the case when this hay was harvested."

While Prof. Day was investigating this case samples of carbonized hay from two other barns in the same district were shown to him and on inquiry it was found that the described characteristics applied equally in those cases.

The Fire Marshal is satisfied from many investigations made in these same counties in the fall of 1916, that the instance which Prof. Day investigated is typical of much that then occurred and the barns were consumed following conditions which arose under precisely similar conditions to those which were revealed by Prof. Day's investigation, except that in the barn now investigated there had evidently been an absence of oxygen which alone was required to create ignition.

## TWO GREAT PREVENTIVES: LIGHTNING RODS AND VENTILATION.

The simple remedy is *proper ventilation*, and this branch of the subject will also be treated more fully later. Meanwhile, a word to the wise should be enough. Attention to these two simple details—lightning rods and proper ventilation—will save many barns and at this juncture in the Empire's history will preserve produce that is so sadly needed for ourselves, and for the Empire generally:

### THE EMPIRE'S CALL

) is for greater

PRODUCTION.

It is equally important to

PRESERVE

Our products from loss by fire.



## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

There is considerable agitation at present among Friendly Societies to form whole family protection branches. This is evidently copied from the old English system of insuring every member of the family in the society to which the parents belong. During this year a large number of States in the U. S. have adopted a bill to permit Friendly Societies to transact business under this form. Each few days will make additions to the States where the business will be permitted. The Bill seems to have been approved of by the Insurance Commissioners at a meeting held recently in New York City.

The approved Bill provides that benefit societies authorized to do business may provide in their constitutions and by-laws for the payment of death benefits upon the lives of children between the ages of 2 to 18 years at the next birthday. The members, however, must be responsible for the support and maintenance of such children. Societies may, in their option, organize and operate branches for children, but no initiation shall be required, nor shall they have any voice in the management. Benefits shall not exceed at the time of death at age of next birthday: Two, \$34.00; three, \$40.00; four, 48.00; five, \$58.00; six, 140.00; seven, \$168.00; eight, \$200.00; nine, \$240.00, and from sixteen to eighteen years of age the amount is limited to \$600.00.

The rates of payment are based upon the Standard Industrial Mortality Table or English Life Table No. 6, and the rate of interest is not greater than 4 per cent. Medical inspection of the children by the medical practitioner is compulsory. The funds of the juvenile department must be segregated from the other funds of the society and a separate financial statement made to the Insurance Department.

The law imposes proper safeguards and establishes the business of child insurance by Friendly Societies on a sound foundation. To take advantage of the opportunity which it presents many of the societies are preparing to amend their constitution and by-laws to conform to this provision; several societies, however, have taken the proper steps and are extending the benefits of whole family protection into new territory as soon as it is opened. Large societies in England have been transacting this business for a great many years and several in Ontario have been using this class of insurance for over forty years with marked success. Already three or four of the Ontario societies have adopted this new phase of insurance.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

From the advance copy of the Report of the Registrar of Friendly societies (which has just gone to press), we find that the total membership in Ontario was 255,753, which is a decrease of 20,000 during the year. The amount of insurance carried by the members was \$163,577,253.48. Societies transacting business in Ontario have branches outside of the Province and the total membership was 833,242, and the amount of insurance in force anywhere was \$891,806,223.48.

The number of claims matured in 1916 was 2,588, while notwithstanding the number killed during the year in the terrible war, it is only a few more than 1915, which was 2,509.

The amount of insurance benefits paid in Ontario during 1916 amounted to \$2,887,727.63, while in 1915 the amount was 2,834,999.17. In addition to the above, disability benefits were paid amounting to \$142,946.94.

Societies in Ontario at the 31st December, 1916, show an increase in assets of \$602,623.85, in 1915, the assets amounted to \$15,970,078.38, while in 1916 the amount was \$16,572,702.23. The liabilities in Ontario in 1916 were only \$421,581.49, and in 1915, \$463,187.75; these are principally claims that the society had notice of at 31st December, but had not been paid at that time. The total assets of the friendly societies transacting business in Ontario at 31st December was \$65,171,975.60, while in 1915, the amount was \$52,795,655.81.

The section relating to sick and funeral benefits has not yet been tabulated, but we hope to be in a position to publish it in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

These societies have done remarkably well during 1916 and although members have had to contribute a great deal of money to the funds of the societies, they have done so willingly and cheerfully and no complaint can be made that the membership has not measured up to the great responsibility during this period of war.



## THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

### 1917 AMENDMENTS TO THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

The most important amendments to the Act made by the Legislature in 1917 are those providing for medical aid, the adoption of a system of merit rating, the placing of executive officers of corporations upon the same footing as individual employers, the increasing of compensation for children from \$5 to \$10 on the death of the workman's widow, the payment of compensation to invalid children over 16, and to adopted children, the extension of the time in which assessments must be paid, additional penalty for default in reporting accidents, and for the addition of miners' phthisis to the list of industrial diseases.

#### MEDICAL AID.

The amendment respecting medical aid provides that from July 1st, 1917, workmen, whether disabled for seven days or not, shall be entitled during the period of one month from the date of disability to necessary medical and surgical aid and hospital and skilled nursing services, to be provided by the Board and paid for out of the accident fund in Schedule 1 industries, and to be paid for individually by the employer in Schedule 2 industries.

It is only where it is necessary or right for an injured workman to go to a hospital for treatment that such accounts are to be paid. The determination of all questions as to the necessity, character, and sufficiency of medical aid is in the hands of the Board, and also the fixing of the fees or charges therefor, except where the employer is individually responsible or is permitted by the Board to arrange for supplying such service. Employers are prohibited under penalty from collecting, receiving, or retaining any contribution from their workmen towards the expense of medical aid.

An employer who has or makes an arrangement to furnish medical aid to his workmen, which is approved by the Board, shall, if his industry is in Schedule 1, be entitled to such reimbursement out of the accident fund or to such reduction of assessment as the Board may deem just. Employers in industries where it is deemed proper may be required by the Board to install and use first aid appliances.

#### MERIT RATING.

This amendment gives the Board authority to assess employers according to the care they take to make their factories or plants safe for their workmen. Employers who take safety precautions and avoid accidents will, under merit rating, ultimately pay a lower rate of assessment than others. It is expected that a system will be adopted to apply to the year 1917, an adjustment to be made in 1918 after the information for doing so is available.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Executive officers of corporations are not to be covered nor their salaries assessed hereafter unless they so elect in their pay roll statement. The term "executive officer" is intended to include directors, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, or managing director, that is officers of the company as such, but not superintendent or managers of a factory or plant who are not part of the executive of the company.

#### COMPENSATION.

The provisions respecting compensation were amended in three important respects. The monthly payment of \$5 to dependent children is increased to \$10 upon the death of the widow or invalid husband. This amendment places the child on the same basis after the widow's death as if its father had left no widow. The Board is also given the right to award compensation to a dependent invalid child without regard to its age, and, according to the dependency shown, to an adopted child of a parent or the parent of an adopted child, who has died as a result of an accident. These amendments are to be effective from January 1, 1915.

## ASSESSMENTS.

The time within which assessments must be paid is extended from fifteen days to one month after the date of the mailing of the notice thereof, or such other time as may be fixed by the Board.

## REPORTING ACCIDENTS.

Better provision is made for procuring promptly the reports and particulars of accidents from employers. Most employers have sent in their reports of accidents very promptly, but there are some exceptions. The new amendment makes the defaulting employer, in addition to any other penalty or liability, liable to pay the compensation awarded in respect to such accident upon evidence or information otherwise obtained by the Board.

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The section dealing with industrial diseases is amended by the addition of "miners' phthisis" and by making three years' residence in the Province a condition to the right of compensation for disability caused by industrial disease, unless the Board is satisfied that the disease is not due to any other cause than his employment within Ontario. The amendments to this section shall take effect as if enacted on January 1st, 1917.

## RULE OF DECISION.

In addition to the foregoing amendments, there is an important section which provides that the decisions of the Board shall be upon the real merits and justice of the case and that the Board shall not be bound to follow strict legal precedent.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR MARCH

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for March, 1917, with that of March, 1916, shows a decrease in both branches of the service, as follows:—

## PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1916.	1917.
March 1st to 7th .....	\$9,495 75	\$10,530 07
" 8th to 14th .....	9,879 31	10,804 98
" 15th to 21st .....	14,493 12	10,688 12
" 22nd to 31st .....	15,798 06	15,531 34
	\$49,666 24	\$47,554 51

Decrease for March, 1917, \$2,111.73 or 4.3 per cent.

## FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1916.	1917.
March 1st to 7th .....	\$34,904 75	\$29,958 57
March 8th to 14th .....	31,550 69	30,056 62
March 15th to 21st .....	38,181 43	25,091 69
March 22nd to 31st .....	60,625 40	42,534 35
	\$165,262 27	\$127,641 23

Decrease for March, 1917, \$37,621.04 or 23 per cent.

Total decrease in combined earnings under these headings for March, 1917, \$39,732.77 or 18 per cent.

## FOREST PRODUCTS.

Pulpwood shipments destined Thorold, Merritton, Georgetown, Ottawa and Iroquois Falls, Ont.; Johnsonburg, Pa.; Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Port Huron, Mich., show as follows:—

## PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

March	1st to 7th .....	3,416	cords.
"	8th to 14th .....	2,373	"
"	15th to 21st .....	1,972	"
"	22nd to 31st .....	2,507	"
		<hr/>	
		10,268	"

This represents an increase of 13 cords as compared with preceding month of February.

## PULP SHIPMENTS.

March	1st to 7th .....	181	tons.
"	8th to 14th .....	178	"
"	15th to 21st .....	...	
"	22nd to 31st .....	65	"
		<hr/>	
		424	"

An increase of 78 tons or 20 per cent. over February, 1917.

## PAPER SHIPMENTS.

March	1st to 7th .....	1,348	tons.
"	8th to 14th .....	1,270	"
"	15th to 21st .....	869	"
"	22nd to 31st .....	949	"
		<hr/>	
		4,436	"

A decrease of 551 tons or 10 per cent. less than February, 1917.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic originating in Eastern Canada and shipped via T. & N. O. Ry. via Cochrane to western points during March, shows a total of 757 cars or a daily average of 24.4 cars. This is an increase over February of 211 carloads, equal to 37 per cent. Shipments consisted principally of automobiles, farm machinery, hardwood, canned goods, foodstuffs and general manufactured goods.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

During March we received from Canadian Government Railway at Cochrane for furtherance to eastern points via North Bay, 349 carloads of freight, being an increase over February of 169 carloads or 94 per cent. Shipments were grain and grain products, meats, hides, fish, lumber and general forest products.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

During the period from January 1st to March 31st, there were registered on Commission's books eighteen (18) claims—all minor accidents—resulting in the following adjustments:—

- 5 claims passed and paid.
- 6 claims disallowed by Board.
- 7 claims in abeyance.



The five claims passed and paid amounted to only \$248.58, or an average of \$49.71 per claim.

The insurance cost for period under consideration based on premium paid in 1915 would have cost Commission \$4,416.25, or an average premium of \$883.25 to protect an average award of \$49.71.

#### T. & N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

This Association is very active and alive to the requirements of the Societies for which it was formed. Up to date of March 31st, 1917, the following amounts have been subscribed for Canadian Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Societies:—

Subscriptions to Red Cross .....	\$17,261 95
Subscriptions to Canadian Patriotic .....	23,932 80
Donations enlisted employees .....	11,049 34
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$52,244 09</b>

In addition to which many personal subscriptions for considerable sums have been made direct by members of Commission and employees and the entire Toronto office staff are active members of the "50,000 Club" for duration of the war.

#### FOREST FIRES, JULY 29th, 1916.

The completion of all losses under above heading is now practically determined, and with the exception of a few foreign cars, nearly all claims have been received and adjusted.

The standing of the various accounts are now as follows:—

	Loss Values.	Insurance.
Building property .....	\$40,034 35	\$20,262 66
Building contents .....	2,498 41	2,068 28
Bridge repairs, M.P. 208 .....	1,091 85	818 89
Freight in transit, claims .....	27,564 27	21,826 41
Foreign rolling stock .....	50,361 97	42,839 50
Commission's rolling stock .....	5,594 17	5,594 17
Commission's work equipment .....	2,077 36	1,451 41
	<b>\$129,222 38</b>	<b>\$94,861 32</b>
Uncontrollable loss (26.6 per cent.) .....		34,361 06
	<b>\$129,222 38</b>	<b>\$129,222 38</b>

#### ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS.

Uncontrollable loss .....	\$34,361 06
Fencing—no insurance .....	3,001 00
Ties—no insurance .....	3,310 96
Track material—no insurance .....	520 04
Telegraph lines—no insurance .....	3,309 94
Relief to fire sufferers—no insurance .....	15,240 79
Fighting fires along line—no insurance .....	14,987 20
<b>Commission's loss to date .....</b>	<b>\$74,730 99</b>

There are certain salvage values in relation to rolling stock yet to be ascertained which will be applied to reduction of Commission's above noted loss.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### THE YEAR'S RECORD IN CHILDREN'S AID WORK

It may interest the public to know what has been done throughout the Province in connection with the work of Children's Aid Societies during the year 1916.

The number made wards by legal order during 1916 was 894, of which number 763 were Protestant and 131 Roman Catholic; of these, 439 were males and 455 females. They were disposed of as follows:

Placed in foster homes .....	433	Placed in Victoria Ind. School ....	6
Placed in shelters temporarily.....	184	"    St. Mary's                      "	3
On probation with parents .....	160	"    Orillia Asylum .....	1
Transferred to relatives .....	73	Other institutions .....	9
Placed in Alexandra Ind. School.....	7	Deceased .....	17
"    St. John's                      "	1		

894

It will be noticed that only about 2 per cent. were committed to public institutions, which is a record to be proud of when it is considered the surroundings from where most of the children were taken. Of the 804 children made wards, 689 have been, and are maintained in foster homes without a cent cost to the Province.

At the present per capita allowance made for children committed to public institutions these 689 children would cost \$4.20 per week each, or an annual outlay of \$150,477.60, as those committed had no other alternative outside of foster homes, except to be maintained at the public expense.

Apart from this, these young people have the elevating influence of home life, which fits them far better for their future than any institutional training could otherwise do. In the past nearly fifteen thousand children have gone to foster homes, thus materially lightening the burden of taxation.

### STANDARD HOTEL LICENSES

The Board of License Commissioners have issued 1,244 Standard Hotel licenses for the year beginning May 1, 1917, this number showing very nearly the same as for the expiring license year, and indicating that the hotel accommodation of the Province continues ample. Between 40 and 50 applications are reserved, most of which are to be considered refusals.

By districts the Standard Hotel licenses number thus:

Algoma .....	14	Kenora .....	10	Russell .....	24
Brant .....	16	Lambton, E. ....	11	Sault Ste. Marie ....	8
Bruce .....	39	Lambton, W. ....	19	Simcoe, N., & Muskoka	36
Carleton .....	10	Lanark .....	23	Stormont & Glengarry	17
Dufferin & Simcoe S.	21	Leeds .....	20	Stratford .....	10
Dundas .....	11	Lennox & Addington.	14	Sudbury .....	15
Elgin .....	24	Lincoln .....	25	Temiskaming .....	11
Essex (exclusive of Windsor district) .	9	Middlesex & London..	48	Toronto .....	94
Frontenac .....	22	Nipissing .....	19	Thunder Bay .....	16
Grenville .....	9	Norfolk & Haldimand	33	Victoria & Haliburton	24
Grey .....	38	Northumberland & Durham .....	38	Waterloo .....	60
Halton .....	15	Ontario .....	20	Welland, E. ....	19
Hamilton City & Barton Tp. ....	44	Ottawa & Eastview ..	27	Welland, W. ....	14
Hastings, N. ....	22	Oxford .....	24	Wellington, N.-W. ....	17
Hastings, S., & Prince Edward .....	26	Parry Sound .....	21	Wellington, S. ....	23
Kent, E. ....	7	Peterborough .....	22	Wentworth .....	14
Kent, W. ....	20	Prescott .....	17	Windsor (incl. E. & W. Sandwich Tps.).	26
		Rainy River .....	7	York .....	34
		Renfrew .....	37		

No Standard Hotel licenses are issued in Canada Temperance Act territory, which accounts for the absence of the Counties of Huron, Peel, Perth and Manitoulin Island from the above list.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

The *Lancet* of London, (Eng.), has the following to say in reference to the free supply of antitoxin and serums by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:—

### THE FREE SUPPLY OF ANTITOXIN IN CANADA.

The Provincial Board of Health for Ontario has now completed a contract for a year for the supply of diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, anti-meningitis serum, smallpox vaccine, and Pasteur preventive treatment for rabies. We announced early last year the intention of the Board to make a gratuitous distribution of these serums, and our readers will like to know the details of such an example of public forethought.

These serums, as well as mixed typhoid and paratyphoid vaccines, have been supplied free to the public all over the Province of Ontario. Diphtheria antitoxin costs the Board 15 cents per 1,000 units, in vials; tetanus antitoxin, 30 cents per 1,000 units in vials; anti-meningitis serum, \$1.00 per 20 c.c.; smallpox vaccine, 4 cents per capillary tube, and Pasteur treatment, \$15.00 per person treated. Mixed typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine is prepared and supplied free by the Board's laboratory, in Toronto. The aggregate cost of supplying the Province for the year is about \$40,000, or about one-quarter of the cost under commercial prices. All these products, except typhoid vaccine, have been, and will be for the future, obtained from the University of Toronto, and are prepared at the Connaught antitoxin laboratories about 12 miles outside of the city. Since the war began the Board has supplied all the typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine used by the Canadian troops (some 400,000 doses) free of charge.

The enterprise of the Board has been the subject of a well-deserved appreciation from the public and the medical profession.

### CONFERENCE OF ONTARIO HEALTH OFFICERS

The Members of the Ontario Health Officers' Association will hold their Sixth Annual Conference in the Medical Building, University of Toronto, Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 29th and 30th.

A number of important matters concerning public health will be discussed by experienced authorities. The vital importance of public health is occupying a good deal of attention in Ontario and the public has responded in a gratifying manner to the efforts of Medical Officers of Health throughout the Province. The prevention and control of infectious diseases and the improvement of methods of sanitation will, of course, be dealt with especially.

Special railway rates will be allowed delegates to the Conference.

Section 42 of the Public Health Act requires that every Medical Officer of Health in the Province shall attend the meeting.

### AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME

The following programme shows how comprehensive and interesting the meetings are sure to be:—

#### TUESDAY, MAY 29.

NOTE.—On account of their large number papers are strictly limited to 10 minutes; discussion to 5 minutes.

10.00 a.m.

Registration of members.

11.00 a.m.

"How to Control Venereal Disease"—Gordon Bates, Toronto.

Discussion opened by Drs. C. H. Hair, C. E. Trow, B. P. Watson.

This important subject as well as all others upon the programme is open for the free discussion of all members and visitors.



(Symposium on "Infantile Paralysis.")

- "Pollomyelitis"—H. W. Hill, London.  
 "Clinical Studies of Infantile Paralysis"—W. J. Durocher, Windsor.  
 G. R. Cruickshank, Windsor.  
 "Some Clinical Forms"—F. T. Green, Stoney Creek.  
 "The Health Officer and the Immigrant"—J. D. Page, Quebec.  
 Appointment of Nomination Committee.  
 Committee on Papers and Arrangements.

2.00 p.m.

- President's Address—A. J. Macauley, Brockville.  
 "Safeguarding the Health of Infants and Young Children"—Prof. C. A. Winslow.  
 Yale Medical School.  
 Address of Welcome—T. L. Church, Mayor, Toronto.  
 Address—Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., Provincial Secretary.  
 "The Value of Public Health Nursing in the Control of Infant Mortality"—Chas.  
 J. Hastings, Toronto.  
 "The Public Health Nurse"—J. F. Hanley, Almonte.  
 Martin Powers, Rockland.  
 "The Adrenals"—F. D. Canfield, Ingersoll.  
 "Rest and Sleep as Factors in Disease Prevention"—Adam H. Wright, Toronto.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

GENERAL SESSION.

(Lecture Room.)

10.00 a.m.

- "Sex Hygiene"—N. W. Woods, Bayfield.  
 "Mendelism"—J. A. Roberts, Hamilton.  
 "Mental Defectives"—Helen MacMurchy, Toronto.  
 "Tuberculosis"—How Handled in London"—D. R. Craig, Queen Alexandra  
 Sanatorium.  
 "Tuberculosis—Relation of M. O. H. Thereto"—A. R. Hanks, Blenheim.  
 "The Public School as a Place of Instruction in Practical Sanitation"—J. E. Jenner,  
 Kingsville.  
 "Public School, Cleanliness and Architecture in Relation to Public Health"—  
 M. E. Bruce Cooke, Picton.

10.00 a.m.

## Section on Public Administration (North Lecture Room).

- "Difficulties of a Municipal Medical Officer of Health"—J. H. Bull, Holland Centre.  
D. D. Macdonald, Alexandria.
- "Difficulties of a Rural Medical Officer of Health"—D. A. Kidd, Trenton.  
F. H. Mitchell, Delaware Twp.
- "How to Secure the Support of the Taxpayer in Public Health"—Adam Thomson,  
Waterloo Twp., Galt.
- "Trying to Educate the Public"—H. Logan, Niagara Falls.
- "Is the Public Health Act getting Results"—A. Nichol, Sebringville.
- "Relationship of the District Officer of Health to the Medical Officer of Health  
and the Municipality"—G. F. Richardson, Sprucedale.
- "Public Health to the Average Town, Ways and Means of Conducting"—C. A.  
Patterson, Forest.
- "Practical Points in Enforcement of the Regulations and Difficulties of the Medical  
Officer of Health"—H. Ross, Clifford.

- "Some Experiences of a Rural Medical Officer of Health in Enforcing the Public Health Act"—W. Doan, Harrietsville.  
 "Some Rambling Thoughts of a Medical Officer of Health"—F. King, St. Catharines.

2.00 p.m.

Section on Epidemiology. (North Lecture Room.)

Election of officers.

- "Measles—Complications and Treatment of," "Scarlet Fever—Observations on"—J. C. Hutchinson, Haldimand Twp.  
 "Diphtheria and Diphtheria Carriers"—A. H. Speers, Burlington.  
 "True Variola and the Varioloid Forms of Smallpox"—J. P. Boyle, Casselman.  
 "Disinfection Following Communicable Diseases"—R. K. Anderson, Milton.  
 "Disinfection, Effective Methods of and Reasons Therefor"—James Campbell, Tottenham.  
 "Can Quarantine Regulations be Improved"—V. A. Hart, Barrie.  
 "Difficulties in Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases in Towns"—J. H. Howell, Welland.  
 "Public Health and Communicable Diseases"—W. R. Mason, Parry Sound.  
 "Communicable Diseases in Rural Municipalities"—Jas. McC. Potts, Stirling.  
 "Meningitis—Influenzal Type"—C. Morrow, Metcalfe.  
 "Typhoid Fever, in Rural Communities"—S. F. Miller, South Woodlee.

The Question Drawer.—Members desiring information upon any public health subject, the Act or Regulations, will please forward questions in writing by May 20th.

J. W. S. McCULLOUGH,  
 J. G. FITZGERALD.

ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Ontario Medical Association meets in the Mining Building, University of Toronto, beginning on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 30th. A. J. Macauley, President; J. W. S. McCullough, Secretary.

STANDARDIZATION OF HOSPITALS

The desire among hospital workers to compare their own ideas, their methods, their progress, and their standards with those of others who have had more experience, or marked success in hospital administration, is an encouraging sign, and evidences of it are not wanting in the Province of Ontario.

It must also be remembered that a grateful patient is the best friend any hospital can possess, and that the friends of the patient can sometimes do much to establish the hospital in the affection and respect of the community.

The reason that prejudice against hospitals has largely passed away is that hospitals on the whole have proved themselves worthy of the trust and confidence of the people and that most of our citizens realize that when they themselves or those dear to them are ill, or indeed when anyone in whom they are interested is ill, the hospital is the best place to bring them back to health.

Gifts and bequests are of no little importance to a hospital and those who possess wealth and a large heart could not make a better disposal of part of that wealth than to leave it to one of these hospitals where the weary rest, the sick are cured, and the incurable are comforted and their pain alleviated.

The Public Health Service of the United States Government has been petitioned to undertake an investigation of hospitals in that country, for the purpose of standardization, but this petition was not entertained on the ground that this was rather a work for private enterprise. Neither the Carnegie nor the Rockefeller Foundation have been persuaded to provide the funds and undertake the work, but the American Hospital Association, at its meeting in 1916, made a beginning of the discussion of hospital standards, and the President of the Catholic Hospital Association, the Reverend Father Moulineux, has arranged that the three days' convention of that Association, in June, 1917, will be devoted to the study of these questions.

Dr. Hornsby, of Chicago, in *The Modern Hospital*, presents the following classification of hospitals for the purpose of standardization. This list may be of interest to those engaged in the work on Ontario Hospitals and Public Charities.

### CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS FOR PURPOSES OF STANDARDIZATION.

#### GENERAL HOSPITALS.

##### Class:

- I.—University or school hospitals—all sizes.
- II.—Semi-public hospitals, large, 250 beds and over.
- III.—Semi-public hospitals, medium-sized, 100 to 250 beds.
- IV.—Semi-public hospitals, small, 50 to 100 beds.
- V.—Semi-public community hospitals, small, 5 to 50 beds.
- VI.—Public municipal hospitals, large.
- VII.—Public municipal hospitals small.
- VIII.—Private general hospitals, small.
- IX.—Private general sanatoriums.
- X.—Industrial hospitals.

#### SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

##### Class:

- XI.—Public tuberculosis hospitals, large.
- XII.—Public tuberculosis hospitals, small, 50 beds and less.
- XIII.—Private tuberculosis sanatoriums.
- XIV.—State hospitals for the insane and epileptics.
- XV.—Private sanatoriums for mental and nervous diseases.
- XVI.—Private sanatoriums for persons addicted to alcohol and narcotics.
- XVII.—Infectious disease hospitals.
- XVIII.—Maternity hospitals, large.
- XIX.—Maternity hospitals, small.
- XX.—Children's hospitals, large.
- XXI.—Children's hospitals, small.
- XXII.—Creches and day nurseries.
- XXIII.—Convalescent homes and homes for incurables.
- XXIV.—County farms and poor houses.
- XXV.—Skin and cancer hospitals.
- XXVI.—Venereal hospitals.
- XXVII.—Old People's homes.
- XXVIII.—Homes for blind, deaf and dumb.
- XXIX.—Homes for orphans.
- XXX.—Homes for incorrigibles and defectives.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING INSPECTION

Nothing of any very special note has taken place in connection with the work of inspection the past month.

Nearly 50 towns in the Province were visited during March, and 1,015 inspections made.

First inspections .....	794
Second inspections and re-visits .....	211
Total . . . . .	1,015

Improvement in conditions of many places formerly inspected is reported.



## CHILD LABOUR.

Only one case of child labour was reported, and but 14 employees were ordered to secure certificates of birth.

## OVERTIME PERMITS.

Fewer Overtime Permits were applied for during March than in the previous month. These were issued as follows:—

Under Sec. 34 (Regular) .....	9
Under Sec. 32 (Military Contracts) .....	3
Under Sec. 70 (To set sponge) .....	1
Under Sec. 70 (Sunday work) .....	3
Total . . . . .	16

This is a decrease of 23.39 being applied for and granted in February.

Two or three cases of illegal overtime were reported, as well as one or two violations of the Act regarding the lunch hour, only 30 minutes having been allowed the employees at noon.

## REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS.

Reports for 344 accidents, fatal and non-fatal, were received. Two of the fatal accidents investigated were due to inhaling acid fumes. Investigation showed that the cause was unavoidable. In order to minimize the danger from these fumes chemical fans have been ordered as well as respirators and gas helmets.

## WINTER ACTIVITIES OF INSTITUTES BRANCH

During the winter of 1916-17, the Institutes Branch, Department of Agriculture, has conducted a series of Short Courses in Stock Judging, among the farmers interested in breeding and feeding live stock. Demonstration-lecture courses have also been held in connection with many of the local branches of the Women's Institutes, while Agricultural specialists, and Women's Institute lecturers have been sent to discuss agricultural topics at meetings held by the Boards of Agriculture, organized in the spring of 1916, to take the place of the Farmers' Institutes.

## "BETTER FARMING SPECIAL" TRAIN.

During January, February and the early half of March, this Branch, co-operating with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, ran a "Better Farming Special" over the G.T.R. lines in Western Ontario. Special meetings have also been held in many sections of the Province and considerable assistance given in the organization of Farmers' Clubs. Plans have just been completed for holding vegetable growing contests among the members of many of the branches of the Women's Institutes.

## HIGH ATTENDANCE AT SHORT COURSES.

During the past season, approximately 14,750 farmers attended eight-four Short Courses in Stock Judging in Ontario. Plans for these courses were completed by the District Representatives, assisted in most cases by the officers of the Boards of Agriculture, who have shown much interest in Short Course work. These Short Courses were held in thirty-two counties and occupied one hundred and sixty-five days. The live stock specialists in charge of these courses not only gave valuable information in judging heavy and light horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine, but lectures were given on the treatment of blemishes and diseases; care and breeding of live stock; market requirements of animals used in meat production; market classification of horses; methods of breeding and finishing baby beef; the type and finish of the bacon hog; marketing lambs; care and co-operative marketing of wool. Demonstrations were given of the approved methods of killing and dressing poultry.

### PATRIOTIC AND RED CROSS WORK.

A large amount of Patriotic and Red Cross work has been done by the 900 local branches of the Women's Institute since the war began. While so much interest has been taken in this good work, many of the branches, believing that interest and effort along patriotic lines would be stimulated by holding demonstration lecture courses, arranged through this Branch, to have special lecturers conduct these courses for the benefit of their members.

During the winter there were twenty-six such courses held in Domestic Science, giving information in the food values and cooking of vegetables, fruit, milk, cereals and cheese, eggs, meat, bread, cakes, puddings and salads. In addition there were twenty-two branches which had instruction in Home Nursing, a course designed to give practical information to women of rural districts, on the care of children, nursing the sick, administration of foods and medicines, while the subjects of sanitation, ventilation and bandaging were considered. Twenty-seven branches took advantage of the course in Sewing, which course covers the subjects of stitches, buttonholing, tailoring, drafting, cutting and dressmaking. Some 2,700 women and girls took advantage of these courses.

### SUCCESS OF BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE.

The organization of the Boards of Agriculture, which take the place of the old Farmers' Institutes, has resulted in greatly increasing the interest manifested in meetings held throughout the Province for the discussion of agricultural topics. In all, 368 Board meetings were held in Ontario during the winter of 1916-17. At these meetings subjects of special interest were discussed by men specially qualified to give up-to-date agricultural information to the farmers of the Province, while in most cases a Women's Institute lecturer gave addresses of interest to the women attending Board meetings.

### RAILWAY CO-OPERATION.

This Branch ran a "Better Farming Special" over the G.T.R. lines in Western Ontario, from January 8th to March 15th. The G.T.R. placed at the disposal of the Department two large express cars which were fitted out, largely, by the different departments at the Ontario Agricultural College, and comprised exhibits of farm crops, feeds and feeding, commercial fertilizers, farm physics, dairying, insects and fungus diseases affecting farm crops, household conveniences, vegetable growing and poultry. Each department was in charge of a specialist who gave information to all those visiting the train, while valuable agricultural literature and Departmental bulletins were distributed to those wishing information on any particular subject. During the evening, public meetings were held in a hall supplied by municipal councils, in each of the fifty-seven places visited. At these evening meetings, moving pictures, illustrating up-to-date methods of dealing with agricultural matters were shown from a Patheoscopic lantern, while addresses were also given by some of the best Departmental speakers, on subjects of special interest to the farmers of each place visited. The average attendance at the train was 490 and at the evening meeting 210, with a total attendance of 39,890.

### WOMEN'S KEEN INTEREST IN VEGETABLE GROWING.

During the spring of 1916, vegetable seeds were offered to a limited number of Branches of the Women's Institute, but the interest taken in vegetable growing among the women in rural districts was so great, and the need for greater production of food stuffs was so urgent, that the offer of free seeds was extended to each of the Women's Institutes of the Province, not more, however, than ten lots of seeds were given to any one branch. In addition to these sets of seeds, each of which included sixteen of the best varieties of the most useful kinds of vegetables, literature was sent to each contestant, giving full instructions as to the best methods of sowing, cultivating and harvesting, as well as a plan to follow when laying out the gardens. Special instruction will be given later to many of these contestants as to the most approved methods of canning vegetables. Two hundred and seventy branches have secured these seeds this spring, for the use of 2,464 members who are to grow vegetables during the coming summer.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH

The Trades and Labour Branch was occupied during the greater part of March with the important task of securing farm labour for the Province. The labour supply available consists of the men engaged in munition construction work; men returning from the lumber camps, and the boys in our high schools, collegiate institutes, and at secondary schools. There is also a possibility of getting some men from the United States. The two first mentioned classes are few in numbers, and are demanding rather higher wages than the farmer can afford to pay. The high school boys accordingly constitute the best available source of labour supply. At the time of writing the schools are being canvassed for volunteers for this service, and an enthusiastic response has been given to the appeal.

The district representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture are working in co-operation with the Trades and Labour Branch, acting as employment agents for farm labour in the counties in which they are stationed. This scheme is proving most efficacious, as the district representative is in the closest possible touch with the farmer, and he also has the resources of the Ontario Government system of public employment bureaux to call upon for the securing of help.

The Trades and Labour Branch is also co-operating with the Organization of Resources Committee; the Colonization Board; the War Production Club of Toronto, and with the other Provincial organizations engaged in solving the farm labour problem. An extensive publicity campaign is being carried on in co-operation with the Organization of Resources Committee and the Department of Agriculture. There is every reason to believe that the united efforts of all who are engaging in this work will be successful in bringing about the desired result of increased food production in the Province.

### MARCH SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT.

The Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux have had a very successful month. Munition orders are still being filled in large numbers. Special stress is being laid at present on the question of securing farm labour. Below will be found a table showing a summary of the work of the employment bureaux at Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, for the month of March.

	Applications for work.	Help wanted.	Positions secured.
<i>Toronto:</i>			
Men's . . . . .	478	477	326
Women's . . . . .	1,043	386	388
<i>Hamilton:</i>			
Men's . . . . .	58	32	13
Women's . . . . .	169	162	58
<i>Ottawa:</i>			
Men's . . . . .	1,202	1,125	1,125
Total . . . . .	2,950	2,282	1,910



# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MAY, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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1917

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# DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

## ONTARIO'S METALLIFEROUS PRODUCTION

Returns from metalliferous mines and works of the Province have been collected by the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the three months ending March 31st, 1917. The following table shows quantities and values, also comparative quantities for the corresponding period of 1916. It will be seen that most items show a considerable increase with the notable exception of silver. Explanatory notes are appended.

### SUMMARY OF METALLIFEROUS PRODUCTION, FIRST QUARTER OF 1917.

Product.		Quantity.		Value.
		1916	1917	1917
Gold .....	ounces	107,818	127,692	2,601,760
Silver .....	"	5,297,831	3,945,957	2,831,873
Cobalt (metallic) .....	lbs.	36,460	84,710	78,668
Cobalt oxide .....	"	.....	83,014	66,798
Nickel oxide .....	"	.....	5,495	550
Other Cobalt and Nickel compounds .....	"	.....	118,292	13,695
Nickel (metallic) .....	"	11,976	.....	.....
Nickel in matte .....	tons	10,032	10,141	5,070,410
Copper .....	"	5,491	5,063	2,025,227
Copper ore .....	"	.....	1,507	44,097
Iron ore .....	"	6,573	52,694	94,718
Pig Iron .....	"	160,749	163,020	2,743,441
Molybdenite, concentrates .....	lbs.	.....	25,073	32,202
Lead .....	"	.....	263,046	27,290

**GOLD.**—Despite the scarcity of labour and high cost of operating gold properties, the production of the northern Ontario gold mines has increased by 18 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1916. Of the nine producing mines the Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre output amounted respectively to \$1,315,034, \$528,787 and \$425,408. Other producers in order were Porcupine Crown, Tough-Oakes, Schumacher, Vipond-North Thompson, Croesus and Dome Lake. The Teck-Hughes mill is now in operation, and precipitates are being shipped to the Buffalo mill at Cobalt until the local refinery is completed. All the above-mentioned mines are located at Porcupine, with the exception of the Tough-Oakes and Teck-Hughes at Kirkland lake, and the Croesus in Munro township. In addition to gold, 20,465 ounces of silver worth \$15,321 were recovered from auriferous ores.

**SILVER.**—A considerable decline in production is evidenced in the figures presented for the quarter as compared with the first three months of 1916. Deducting silver recovered from gold and copper ores the total production from Cobalt and Gowganda amounted to 3,924,849 ounces valued at \$2,816,091. Twenty mines contributed to this total. Those shipping one-quarter million ounces or over are named in order: Town-site-City, Kerr Lake, O'Brien, La-Rose and Coniagas. Production of bullion by the Nipissing mine exceeded shipments by 636,182 ounces valued at \$481,438. As this company usually ships to London, no doubt the increase in ocean insurance rates has deterred marketing the entire output. Flotation methods are now in use at several of the mines for recovering silver from tailings dumps. For example, at the Buffalo, 5,444 tons of ore and 21,379 tons of tailings were concentrated. The average New York price of silver for the quarter was 75.69 cents; low 71.75, and high 78.64 cents per fine ounce.

REFINERIES.—At Deloro, Thorold and Welland the refineries treated 1,109 tons of ore and 341 tons of residues from the silver camps. A total of 1,676,617 ounces of silver worth \$1,045,246 was recovered. In addition, 847,101 pounds of cobalt metal was marketed, 25,998 pounds of which was in the form of stellite, a high speed tool "steel" much used in munitions work. Cobalt and nickel in the form of oxides and other compounds add to the total output of the refineries.

NICKEL-COPPER.—Smelters at Copper Cliff and Coniston continue operating at the same high rate as last year. For the quarter year 18,995 tons of nickel-copper matte were produced as compared with 80,010 tons for the year 1916. Ore smelted for the period was 358,961 tons. As a basis of valuation nickel and copper in the matte have been placed at 25 and 20 cents respectively, or the same price as in 1916 for nickel but an advance of 1½ cents per pound for copper. Construction of the new refinery of the International Nickel Company at Port Colborne is proceeding.

COPPER.—The prevailing high prices obtaining have stimulated copper mining, despite labour scarcity and high operating costs. A new shipper of chalcocite is the Hudson Copper Company, of Havilah, near Bruce Mines, Algoma district. The main shipper was S. W. Ray, who is operating the Tip Top mine at Kashabowie, west of Port Arthur. At Mine Centre, Rainy River district, a concentrator is being built by the Connell-Hewitson interests. In the meantime, shipments to Trail smelter have ceased. The concentrating mill and flotation plant of the Kenyon Copper Mines at Massey is being overhauled and shipments will be made in the near future.

IRON ORE AND PIG IRON.—Iron ore from the Helen and Magpie mines, which are operated by the Algoma Steel Corporation, was shipped to Ontario blast furnaces. No iron ore was exported. The Algoma Steel Corporation, Canadian Furnace Co., and Steel Company of Canada smelted 60,838 tons of Ontario ore and 256,385 tons of foreign ore, producing 163,020 tons of pig iron, of which 118,503 tons was used in steel making. Good progress is being made by Imperial Forgings, Limited, on the new electric steel and forging plant located in the Toronto harbour industrial area. It is expected to be ready for operation in July.

MOLYBDENITE.—The production for the quarter is greatly in excess of that for the entire year 1916. Concentrators treating Ontario ore are operated by the Renfrew Molybdenum Mines, Ltd., at Mount St. Patrick, the International Molybdenum Co. at Renfrew and the Mines Branch, Ottawa. In addition, refineries in operation at Belleville and Orillia produced 41,967 pounds of ferro-molybdenum, valued at \$98,513.

LEAD.—The entire production came from Galetta, Carleton county, where the James Robertson Estate is operating both mine and smelter. A shipment was made from the Frontenac mine by the Indian Lake Lead Mining Co., to the Kingston Smelting Company, but was not treated.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### CONFERENCE OF CHILDREN'S AID WORKERS

The Association of Children's Aid Societies of Ontario, which has grown to be a strong and influential philanthropic organization, held a two days' Conference in Toronto on May 9-10. There was no special publicity given to the meeting as there were no public addresses or flourish of trumpets, merely a round table conference of expert workers anxious to give the best possible service to the cause of the children.

On Thursday afternoon the delegates were entertained to luncheon at the Parliament Buildings by the Premier and Provincial Secretary, and both the Ministers gave the assurance that the importance of the work was fully realized by the Government, and would receive all necessary encouragement and support.

Among those present at the luncheon were the following: The Minister of Education, Mr. W. L. Scott, K.C., Ottawa; Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine, Mr. J. J. Kelso,



J. L. Axford, Brantford; F. W. Barrett, Napanee; C. R. Bilger, Dunnville; C. Black, Niagara Falls; J. A. Blakey, Toronto; Frank Blain, Fort William; Miss L. Brooking, East Toronto; Wm. Duncan, Toronto; Geo. Elliott, Sudbury; Geo. M. Elliott, Goderich; Hugh Ferguson, Stratford; Chester Ferrier, Mimico; G. R. Gauld, Mimico; W. A. Gunton, Toronto; Capt. W. F. H. Hackney, Windsor; E. C. Hall, Oshawa; G. L. Hubbs, Picton; Alex. Jack, Kingston; W. J. Justice, Barrie; Jno. Keane, Ottawa; Robt. Le Heup, Haileybury; T. D. McCullough, Port Hope; Rev. D. McLennan, Walkerton; C. R. Miller, Kitchener; Jas. Mitchell, Goderich; Sheriff Magwood, Stratford; Arthur Pullam, Hespeler; Jas. H. Putman, Welland; J. C. Pinch, Hamilton; T. D. Ruston, Belleville; Jos. Ryder, Parry Sound; Jos. Sanders, London; Mrs. E. E. Sharpe, Lindsay; Miss Smith, Niagara Falls; C. A. G. Spence, Peterborough; Rev. Amos Tovell, Guelph; A. E. Trout, Owen Sound; Mrs. N. V. Urquhart, Hamilton; H. S. Wegg, St. Thomas; Jno. Wilkinson, Sarnia; C. A. Winters, Brockville.

### OPEN AIR TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS

Our Ontario Hospitals are every year appreciating truly the importance of open-air treatment and the essential value of open-air in all conditions, both in health and disease.

There is hardly any hospital in Ontario now without some facilities for open-air treatment, and the best hospitals are those which have the best facilities for open-air treatment.

New buildings are not erected, and indeed, plans for them are not approved of, unless there are some open-air wards in connection with them.

All our new Nurses' Residences in Ontario have open-air balconies provided which are used as places of recreation and rest for the nurses.

One of the difficulties in regard to open-air treatment is, of course, the question of keeping the patient comfortably warm. Hot water heaters of various kinds are more or less expensive, and besides, a good deal of time is taken up in giving attention to this matter. It is probable that before long modern electrical appliances will replace less suitable and more expensive appliances for keeping the patient comfortable and giving him the needed protection against any risk of chill. The most recent and perhaps the most interesting of these devices is at present under trial by the Local Government Board in England, and some preliminary particulars of its use at the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College are given by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. H. J. Gauvain, in a recent issue of the *British Medical Journal*. It seems the system may be inserted in mattresses now in use in hospitals. A mattress being usually stuffed with non-conducting material when thus electrically equipped becomes a potential heat reservoir, the heat being only gradually disseminated.

Dr. Gauvain states that there is nothing to get out of order in the appliance, and that he has used such a mattress for the last two winters in order to test the plan. The mattress is simply connected with an ordinary wall plug, such as may be used for a lamp. If the current is turned on two hours before retiring and then switched off at the time of retiring, the bed will remain comfortably warm through the night.

The heat developed in the bed may be controlled at the bedside by either patient or attendant, throughout all the beds in the ward by the sister in charge, or throughout all the beds in the hospital by some person in authority. This flexibility of heat application is of value and is secured with exactitude and without labour. Its advantages are especially apparent when a sudden fall of temperature creates a demand for more heat, as heat is rapidly available to the extent required at negligible cost. The saving of bedding and labour is obvious, and it becomes practicable for the medical attendant to prescribe the exact amount of heat he desires to supply to any patient with the same exactness as he would order a diet or drug.

The current consumed on a 100-volt circuit is only 0.5 ampere per bed. In other words, a 20 h.p. dynamo (the equivalent of a moderate-powered motor car) is capable of supplying all the heat required for the comfort of recumbent patients in a hospital of 300 beds, whether the beds are in or out of doors, and when the maximum output of current is demanded. From this statement the cost of heating may be estimated, and it will be seen to be very low. The cost of installation is also inexpensive, but it is not yet possible to supply exact figures.

## INVESTIGATION OF INFANT MORTALITY

The Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, acting under approval of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, is about to undertake an investigation of Infant Mortality in the City of Hamilton. The investigation is the first of its kind to be made in Canada and will include a study of the social, economic and housing conditions affecting the lives of the city's babies. The question of feeding will receive special attention.

Hamilton offers excellent opportunities for this study. Its population is sufficiently numerous to justify the drawing of conclusions from the findings of the investigation, and its size is such as to permit of the work being done in a reasonable time. It is an important manufacturing centre and at the present time almost fifty munition plants are in operation there. It also presents marked contrast in housing conditions of the congested and residential districts. The foreign element composes a large percentage of the population and this fact should be of assistance in comparing conditions among the foreign-born and native citizens.

The information obtained from this first-hand study of conditions affecting the lives of babies in an Ontario city will serve as a basis for extended Child Welfare work by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, and thus prove of the utmost value not only to our Province but to Canada in this time of need for national service.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### INSURANCE BRANCH

Last month we published the figures of those societies which transact life insurance, showing the result of the year's work up to the 31st December, 1916.

A large number of our manufacturing concerns have adopted sick and funeral benefits by local societies in the shops and factories and these are doing a great amount of good and are relieving distress in many cases which otherwise would fall upon the cities or towns in which they are located. As a rule, our citizens do not care for charity and prefer to belong to some of these societies which will look after them during sickness, and their widows and orphans after their death. Too little is known about the good work these societies are doing in this Province and it is very seldom a day passes without the hand of mercy is extended to some unfortunate person who is down and out.

From the report of the Registrar about to be issued, it is learned that the number of members of societies in the Province of Ontario who have reported up to the 31st December, 1916, as transacting purely sick and funeral benefits among its members, in connection with the various lodges and shop societies, is 135,372.

The number of members who died in 1916, which include the members' children and wives, is 3,095.

The amount paid for funeral benefits was \$138,455.78.

The number of members who were sick during the year reached the large number of 41,571 and the number of weeks' sickness experienced was 220,890.

The amount paid for sick benefits was \$966,773.83.

The amount paid for medical attendance was \$96,624.34.

The amount paid for special relief, which in a number of cases means nurse hire and hospital attendance, reached the large sum of \$43,565.42.

The amount of money at the present time invested by these societies, which is principally in bonds and real estate mortgages is \$4,007,696.33.

The liabilities amount to \$104,716.05.

It can be seen by the above figures the wonderful amount of benefits that have been paid to the sick of the Province by the friendly societies and it is no wonder that this branch of the Orders is very popular among the working classes generally.

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of April, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma .....	9	11,000 00	7,982 00	3,018 00
Brant .....	9	1,514 00	1,514 00	.....
Bruce .....	10	1,466 00	624 00	842 00
Carleton .....	4	2,398 00	1,598 00	800 00
Ottawa City .....	19	6,070 00	5,630 00	440 00
Dufferin .....	6	1,047 00	547 00	500 00
Elgin .....	6	4,092 00	2,156 00	1,936 00
Essex .....	26	63,505 00	34,120 00	29,385 00
Frontenac .....	15	5,756 00	5,756 00	.....
Grey .....	13	6,034 00	5,348 00	686 00
Haldimand .....	8	17,804 00	13,619 00	4,185 00
Halton .....	1	55 00	55 00	.....
Hastings .....	33	218,991 00	151,881 00	67,110 00
Huron .....	6	4,242 00	3,742 00	500 00
Kenora .....	3	15,450 00	15,450 00	.....
Kent .....	14	4,476 00	2,571 00	1,905 00
Lambton .....	13	22,346 00	13,115 00	9,231 00
Lanark .....	7	4,698 00	2,723 00	1,975 00
Leeds and Grenville .....	15	3,144 00	3,144 00	.....
Lennox and Addington .....	9	7,861 00	5,639 00	2,222 00
Lincoln .....	8	1,621 00	1,146 00	475 00
Manitoulin .....	2	970 00	450 00	520 00
Middlesex .....	7	3,535 00	2,166 00	1,369 00
London City .....	23	6,727 00	4,157 00	2,570 00
Muskoka .....	5	3,177 00	2,625 00	552 00
Nipissing .....	6	1,097 00	1,047 00	50 00
Norfolk .....	5	525,519 00	525,519 00	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	17	12,082 00	6,889 00	5,193 00
Ontario .....	5	11,925 00	3,423 00	8,502 00
Oxford .....	5	2,863 00	1,485 00	1,380 00
Parry Sound .....	9	9,230 00	6,288 00	2,942 00
Peel .....	5	3,260 00	3,260 00	.....
Perth .....	5	16,167 00	5,417 00	10,750 00
Peterborough .....	8	743 00	703 00	40 00
Prescott and Russell .....	7	5,483 00	4,019 00	1,464 00
Prince Edward .....	5	3,405 00	2,529 00	876 00
Rainy River .....	3	1,583 00	1,083 00	500 00
Renfrew .....	12	4,151 00	1,556 00	2,595 00
Simcoe .....	30	12,819 00	9,077 00	3,742 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	12	4,465 00	2,140 00	2,325 00
Sudbury .....	15	57,286 00	36,391 00	20,895 00
Temiskaming .....	7	2,461 00	1,469 00	992 00
Thunder Bay .....	16	18,589 00	18,054 00	535 00
Victoria and Haliburton .....	5	2,621 00	2,561 00	60 00
Waterloo .....	11	8,124 00	5,254 00	2,870 00
Welland .....	8	982 00	982 00	.....
Wellington .....	12	4,140 00	3,467 00	673 00
Wentworth .....	2	2,671 00	971 00	1,700 00
Hamilton City .....	28	5,167 00	4,917 00	250 00
York .....	14	8,400 00	7,450 00	950 00
Toronto City .....	143	58,149 00	54,677 00	3,472 00
Totals .....	666	1,201,361 00	998,384 00	202,977 00



## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
		\$	\$	\$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830
February .....	1,020	1,369,139	1,105,039	264,100
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247
April .....	666	1,201,361	998,384	202,977
Total .....	3,249	4,523,292	3,556,138	967,154

## NUMBER OF FIRES LESS.

While the aggregate amount of the April loss (\$1,201,361) is in excess, it is gratifying that the number of fires occurring in the Province in the month of April is less by nearly one hundred than in the preceding month. Unfortunately, the aggregate of the fire loss is due almost entirely to two large fires, both of which are under investigation. In Hastings County, Graham & Company's evaporator at Belleville was burned, involving a loss of about \$185,000. In Norfolk County, the loss is almost exclusively caused by the fire in the premises of the Dominion Cannery at Simcoe. It has not yet been ascertained what the exact amount of the loss by this fire is, and we are consequently estimating it at the figures furnished in the official Fire Chief's report, namely, \$25,000 on the building and \$500,000 on the contents. This may be very far astray, but it is the official estimate and when the loss is determined, it will be adjusted in the subsequent month's return. This fire is also under investigation and it is expected that in the June bulletin a fuller report may be included of both this fire and the preceding one referred to in the paragraph.

## TWENTY-SIX INVESTIGATIONS HELD.

During the month of April we held and closed twenty-six investigations, the most important of which were the Northern Navigation Company (S.S. "Germanic"); Queen's Hotel, Toronto (where four lives were lost); The Chalmers Motor Company; Ford, Hewitson Shoe Company, Brampton; Massey Hall, Belleville; Jno. Inglis & Co., Toronto; Dineen Building, Toronto; Mrs. McNichol, Galt (where four lives were lost).

## INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS.

At the close of the month we had seventeen investigations in progress, some of which have been concluded, but the following were and are still open:—

Quaker Oats Company, Peterborough.

Graham Company, Belleville.

Dominion Cannery, Ltd., Simcoe.

Cluff Munition Company, Toronto.

## ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

There were no arrests during the month. Several cases referred to in previous bulletins are to be heard at the assizes in June.

## FIRES CAUSED BY OVERHEATED STOVES.

A large number of fires have been reported to us this winter on dwellings which have occurred while the occupants were temporarily visiting elsewhere. In some instances loss of life has also resulted as illustrated in the McNichol case at Galt, which was placed under special investigation. In this case four children were left in bed while the mother paid a visit to a neighbour and the testimony shows that

the parent before leaving the house made a good fire. Although there has been no direct evidence in many cases that the fire was actually caused from overheated or defective stoves, it is a very safe presumption that such really was the case.

This is a species of carelessness that can be readily avoided, but the mental temperament of the people seems to be against the use of common or ordinary prudence. It is about time we saved the people from themselves, and by some statutory legislation made a continuance of this careless habit to be a subject of some rigid penalty. It is the intention of the Fire Marshal to present this branch of the subject to Mr. Justice Masten of the Insurance Commission when his investigation into the matter of fire prevention is taken up.

#### NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Convention of the important body of men engaged in the science of fire prevention, known as the National Fire Protection Association (United States and Canada) was held in the City of Washington, D.C., on May 8, 9 and 10. It was the privilege of the Fire Marshal of Ontario to be present at all of the sessions of this Convention and occasionally to take part in the proceedings.

In view of the eminence of the commercial bodies and individuals forming this Association, their annual pronouncement in the form of resolutions is always waited for with interest. The convention of the National Fire Protection Association of 1917 was marked by pronouncements of the most vital and important character, and the Fire Marshal thinks they should form a part of this record.

#### RESOLUTIONS ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 8, 1917.

The National Fire Protection Association, assembled in Washington for its twenty-first annual meeting, calls attention to the new and unusual hazards to life and property created throughout North America by the world war, which demand the utmost vigilance and initiative, not only from those in authority but from the private citizen as well. Every individual should consider himself a fire warden of the nation at this critical time and should equip himself to serve his country by safeguarding to the extent of his intelligence and ability every form of natural and created resource. The elimination of waste, at all times the duty of good citizenship, is at this moment our profoundest public and private responsibility.

In its warfare against the needless sacrifice of human lives and property by fire the Association advocates the following measures:

1. The adoption by municipalities of the Standard Building Code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to the end that fire-resistive building construction may be encouraged, the use of inflammable roof coverings prohibited, adequate exit facilities from buildings assured, and interiors so designed and fire-stopped as to make easy the extinguishment of fires therein.
2. The adoption by all states and provinces of minimum building requirements for the protection of State, Provincial and County hospitals, asylums and similar institutions outside city limits and of small communities in which the establishment and enforcement of a building code is impracticable.
3. The enactment by each state and province of the fire marshal law advocated by the Fire Marshal's Association of North America to the end that official investigation may be made of the causes of all fires, preventable fires may be eliminated by public education, and the crime of arson stamped out.
4. The adoption of the Association's suggested ordinance providing for the systematic inspection of all buildings by city fire marshals or local firemen to insure the vigorous enforcement of rules for cleanliness, good housekeeping, and the maintenance of safe and unobstructed exits, fire-fighting apparatus and other protective devices.
5. The enactment of ordinances similar to that of Cleveland, Ohio, fixing the cost of extinguishing preventable fires upon citizens disregarding fire prevention orders, and a more general legal recognition of the common law principle of personal liability for damage resulting from fires due to carelessness or neglect.

6. The wider general use of the automatic sprinkler as a fire extinguishing agent and life saver and the more general adoption of the fire division wall as an important life saving exit facility.
7. A careful study of the technical surveys of cities made by the engineers of the Committee on Fire Prevention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters covering the items of water supplies, their adequacy and reliability, fire department efficiency, fire alarm systems and conflagration hazards; and of the possibility of co-operation among neighbouring cities through mutual aid and the standardization of hose couplings.
8. The adoption of the Association's suggested laws and ordinances for state, provincial and municipal regulation of the transportation, storage and use of inflammable liquids and explosives.
9. The universal adoption and use of the safety match and legislation prohibiting smoking in all parts of factories, industrial and mercantile buildings except in such fireproof rooms as may be especially approved for the purpose by fire departments.
10. The education of children and the public generally in careful habits regarding the use of fire.
11. The co-ordination of all these activities, through a central administrative officer or body of the state, province or city having primary jurisdiction, for the purpose of promoting uniformity of action and efficient co-operation.

A number of the subjects dealt with in these resolutions will be specially laid before Mr. Justice Masten with such facts and argument thereupon as it is hoped will lead to some definite recommendations by him to the Government.

#### BARN FIRES AND LIGHTNING RODS.

Electric storms throughout the Province have been general with the inevitable result of the occurrence of numerous barn fires. A number of reports have reached the office, and *we have yet, this season, to hear of a barn fire caused by lightning which was equipped with lightning rods.* Many thousands of dollars have been lost in this way which could have been prevented. At this particular juncture of the world's history and of the Empire's need, it is a terrible misfortune that so simple a remedy as lightning rods has not been generally adopted. The time is not far distant when compulsory legislation will be asked for in the matter of this simple equipment.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### ONTARIO HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

Roads should be built and maintained in proportion to the traffic over them; and the cost should be borne by a proportionately wide area or population. These are important principles of highway management.

Traffic from side lines and concessions accumulates on the main roads adjacent to and entering villages, towns, cities and shipping points. If uniformly serviceable roads are to be maintained, such market roads demand greater expenditures than do the branch roads, or the roads carrying only traffic from immediately adjoining farms.

The failure of Ontario municipalities to obtain good roads without Provincial assistance was due in part to the diffusion of their available expenditure over all the roads without sufficient regard to traffic, with the result that roads radiating from market towns and shipping points have not received the heavier construction and more careful maintenance made necessary by the accumulated traffic. Some important market roads also join up towns and cities, thereby receiving an additional amount of "inter-urban" traffic.



In order to meet the varying degrees of traffic in such a way as to provide adequate funds, Ontario laws now recognize three distinct classes of roads, forming an ideal plan of organization for proper construction with equitable distribution of the cost. The classification is as follows:—

1. Local or Township Roads, each carrying the traffic, or little more than the traffic which is created by the farms adjoining the road; such roads to be controlled by and at the expense of township councils.

2. Leading market or County Roads, the roads radiating from local market or shipping points, which carry a considerable accumulation of traffic; such roads to be controlled by and at the expense of county councils and cities, aided by a Provincial subsidy.

3. Main Roads between important cities and other terminal points, under the control of the Provincial Department of Public Highways.

#### LOCAL OR TOWNSHIP ROADS.

The comparatively light travel on the majority of purely local roads, rarely exceeding an average of 15 or 20 vehicles a day, is such that ordinary township resources can substantially improve and keep them in repair. A chief need is good township organization. Such organization can usually be provided by employing a permanent township overseer or foreman with tenure of office similar to that of a township clerk or treasurer. A thoroughly practical man, with growing experience, can render invaluable service to a township council. To encourage each township to employ such an officer, either continuously or as the work demands, the Province will contribute one-quarter of his salary or wages.

#### LEADING MARKET OR COUNTY ROADS.

Substantial Provincial aid is given to the construction and maintenance of leading market roads through the medium of the county council, the Provincial subsidy being 40 per cent. for construction and 20 per cent. for maintenance. Twenty-five counties out of thirty-seven in the Province are now operating under this system. By an amendment of 1917, a class of roads to be known as "Provincial County Roads" was authorized, to which the Province will pay 60 per cent. for construction and a like proportion for maintenance. The latter "Provincial County Roads" under the control of the County Council, and forming part of the County System, are to be such as carry traffic between important towns and are branches of the Provincial Highway System. By this means townships are relieved from the burden of maintaining roads for through traffic.

County road systems are primarily made up of roads radiating from market towns; they are thus the heavily travelled farm roads of each district. The most effective Provincial aid to townships can be given by extending these County systems as they are from time to time completed, thereby permitting the necessary concentration of funds where traffic is greatest. Although under county management, the county system is essentially a system of main township roads serving local farm traffic.

To more equitably distribute the cost, and provide heavier construction where needed, cities may co-operate with county organization to build substantial "suburban roads." The Provincial subsidy applies to both county and city contribution so that mileage expenditures adjacent to cities may be doubled without increased cost to the county.

#### PROVINCIAL HIGHWAYS.

A system of Provincial Highways has been authorized by a recent Act of the Legislature, with a view to the construction and maintenance, under the Highways Department, of a net-work of leading highways throughout the Province. A highway from east to west across the Province may be regarded as the main artery of such a system, with suitable connecting branches leading to other parts of the Province, and joining up county towns, cities or other important terminal points.

The Act gives the Provincial Highways Department, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, power to take over, on behalf of the Crown, any

public highway, by filing a route plan of the road in the local registry office, and giving notice in the *Ontario Gazette*.

The Department, through its officers, is thereafter responsible for the proper construction and maintenance of the highways so assumed. For this purpose the Department has the usual powers of municipal corporations to widen or deviate the road allowance, procure material for construction, purchase machinery, and in general to control the use of the highway under the usual responsibilities placed upon municipalities. As the Province becomes responsible for damages through accident, adequate authority to control the road is necessary.

Adjacent to cities the cost is borne in the proportion of 40 per cent. by the Province, 30 per cent. by the city, and 30 per cent. by the municipality through which the road passes. Outside of the suburban section, the Province assumes the proportion levied on the city, thereby paying 70 per cent., and the local municipality 30 per cent. In the case of bridges, the local municipality is placed on the same basis as in the case of a county road, viz.: the local municipality pays 60 per cent. of the cost of a bridge suitable for county purposes, and the Province pays the balance. In cases where a special type of pavement is desired by a locality, provision is made for levying any excess part of the cost on a frontage basis. Various contingencies are provided for; with, in general, a right of appeal to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

All cost of surveys, the purchase of machinery, plant and equipment, land for widening or deviating, general overhead and staff expenses, bridges and their approaches in excess of county requirements, are to be borne entirely by the Province. Thus the local municipalities will be, in effect, required to pay less than 30 per cent. of the total cost.

A fundamental basis upon which the cost is thus distributed is that each local community should be required to pay for a road suited to local requirements. It is unfair to the rest of the Province to levy less than that amount. It is unfair to the local municipality to require it to pay the entire cost of a road carrying an excessive amount of through traffic. The difference between the cost of a road suited to local requirements, and one of a character suited to the traffic of a main road, is therefore to be levied upon cities immediately served, or is to be met by the Province from the revenue from motor vehicles. A main road from the County of Essex to the Quebec Boundary, with branches at St. Catharines and Ottawa, passes through urban and rural municipalities having half the population of the Province, and over 60 per cent. of the assessment.

It is improbable that the building of the Provincial Highway System will be undertaken as a huge work of continuous construction, but will be a matter of gradual development and extension. Wherever conditions are favourable, systematic maintenance may be applied so as to make the most of any reasonably good sections as they now exist. Construction can be taken up in sections where traffic is especially heavy, or where the road has heretofore been neglected. One type of pavement throughout is not contemplated. An effort will be made to construct in proportion to traffic, making the best possible use of local materials.

The immediate need is for a reasonably good trunk road system, joining up cities and local road systems, and making it possible for each local community to be a unit in such a trunk system without carrying an excessive or burdensome share of the cost.

#### REGARDING LICENSED DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

All persons who drive a motor vehicle for "hire, pay or gain" are required by Section 4 of the Ontario Motor Vehicle Act to pass an examination before an authorized examiner, and obtain a license to drive; which license must be renewed annually.

Prior to the last session of the Legislature, no person under the age of 18 years was permitted to drive a motor vehicle. An amendment of 1917 now provides that persons between 16 and 18 years may drive if they have passed the examination and obtained the license provided for paid drivers.

With respect to paid drivers, it may be assumed that this provision of the Act is intended:

As a protection to those who have occasion to employ chauffeurs to drive private cars, in so far as the examination is a certificate of competency and a record of character;



- As a protection to those who have occasion to employ a taxi-cab, jitney, etc.;
- As a protection to the general public guaranteeing a certain measure of safety from irresponsible and incompetent drivers;
- As a protection in case of accident to the licensed driver, as the certificate would no doubt be regarded by the Court as evidence of competency, and might save the driver from a term in prison or other punishment.

Instances may arise in which the intention of the law is not clear as to who are to be included as persons driving for "hire, pay or gain." Thus, certain employees, such as a commercial traveller or sales manager, may occasionally drive a car for convenience rather than as a part of their regular duties.

In view of this uncertainty as to the meaning of the Act in certain cases, it is the expressed opinion of the Department that a person driving for "hire, pay or gain" within the meaning of the Motor Vehicles Act may be held to include the following:—

- (1) A "chauffeur" as commonly understood by the term;
- (2) Any employee whose regular duties involve the driving of a motor vehicle on the public highway;
- (3) The driver of a commercial vehicle licensed as such;
- (4) The driver of a motor vehicle used as a taxi-cab, jitney, sight-seeing car, bus, or otherwise used for the conveyance of passengers who have directly or indirectly paid for the service;
- (5) The driver of a motor vehicle used for the conveyance of articles, baggage, goods or merchandise, which articles, baggage, goods or merchandise are not the property of the driver.

It may be emphasized that the holding of a license is a protection in case of accident, and a certificate of competency which any driver might find it very desirable to have. Non-professional certificates as well as professional are therefore issued by the Department, which every driver might obtain to advantage.

## DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISHERIES

### IMMENSE VALUE OF FISHERIES

The commercial fishing in Lake Erie began a little later this year than last and from the reports received up to date, the catch would appear to be an average one. This affords much satisfaction to the Department in view of the high cost of food, and should be a means of relieving to some extent the distress which prevailed in some parts of the Province. The statistics for this year are not yet available. Last year, however, there were caught from the 15th of March to the 31st of May, in the waters of Lake Erie fronting the Province of Ontario, 401,234 lbs. of whitefish, 5,699 lbs. of trout, 141,282 lbs. of pickerel, 11,596 lbs. of sturgeon, 928 lbs. of caviare, 391,551 lbs. of herring, 109,633 lbs. of perch, 1,305,636 lbs. of blue pickerel, 24,708 lbs. of pike, 4,959 lbs. of catfish, 4,823 lbs. of carp and 342,209 lbs. of coarse fish valued at \$232,691.97. Fishing in the other lakes of the Province is not carried on to any extent until the month of May.

It is well known that a great portion of the fish caught are sold in the American market and frequent protests against this are lodged in the Department. The fishermen, however, must be allowed the privilege of disposing of their fish in the market which will bring them the best returns and fish of the coarser kind, which could find no buyer in Ontario, are quickly sold at good prices in the large cities of the United States. All licensed fishermen are required to furnish for home consumption such fish as are required for local consumption at their contract prices.



## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### STATEMENT FOR APRIL

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of April, 1917, with that of April, 1916, shows an increase in passenger earnings and decrease in freight earnings as below:—

#### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1916.	1917.
April 1st to 7th .....	\$10,629 91	\$16,741 52
“ 8th to 14th .....	11,261 63	15,876 42
“ 15th to 21st .....	15,343 17	11,673 17
“ 22nd to 30th .....	14,331 05	16,852 61
	\$51,565 76	\$61,143 72

Increase for April, 1917, \$9,577.96 or 18.7 per cent.

#### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1916.	1917.
April 1st to 7th .....	\$44,180 35	\$31,621 30
“ 8th to 14th .....	46,517 48	33,941 36
“ 15th to 21st .....	40,385 53	29,353 56
“ 22nd to 30th .....	50,162 15	42,178 29
	\$181,245 31	\$137,094 51

Decrease for April, 1917, \$44,150.80 or 24.4 per cent.

Total decrease for passenger and freight earnings, April, 1917, \$34,572.84 or 15 per cent.

#### FOREST PRODUCTS.

Pulpwood shipments were made to Espanola, Hawkesbury, Georgetown, Thorold, Merritton, Ottawa and Iroquois Falls, Ont.; Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Brownville, Fulton, Watertown, Carthage, Port Huron, Mich., and Johnsonburg, Pa.

#### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

April 1st to 7th .....	2,513 cords.
“ 8th to 14th .....	3,340 “
“ 15th to 21st .....	2,824 “
“ 22nd to 30th .....	3,251 “
	11,928 “

This is an increase of 1,660 cords over previous month's shipments, equal to 16 per cent.

#### PULP SHIPMENTS.

April 1st to 7th .....	...
“ 8th to 14th .....	107 tons.
“ 15th to 21st .....	162 “
“ 22nd to 30th .....	80 “
	349 “

A decrease of 75 tons or 27.7 per cent, as compared with previous month.

## PAPER SHIPMENTS.

April 1st to 7th .....	845 tons.
“ 8th to 14th .....	1,487 “
“ 15th to 21st .....	1,619 “
“ 22nd to 30th .....	1,493 “
	<hr/>
	5,444 “

An increase of 1,008 tons or 22.7 per cent. as compared with previous month.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound carload traffic routed via North Bay-Cochrane route to Western Canada comprised practically all kinds of manufactured goods, from machinery, automobiles, canned goods and general commodities. This traffic totalled 683 cars and represents a daily average of 22.7 carloads, a decrease of 9.8 per cent. as compared with March, 1917.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

During April we received from Grand Trunk Railway at Cochrane, for furtherance to Eastern points via North Bay, 839 carloads of grain, grain products, lumber, meats, fish, hides, vegetables and general merchandise.

This represents a daily average of 27.9 carloads, and shows an increase of 140 per cent. over preceding month.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

During the period from January 1st, 1917, to April 30th, 1917, there were registered on Commission's books 21 claims—all minor accidents—resulting in following adjustments:—

- 8 claims passed and paid.
- 9 claims disallowed.
- 4 claims abeyance.

The 8 claims passed and paid amounted to \$473.08, an average of \$59.12 per claim. The insurance cost for period under consideration based on premium paid in 1915 would have cost Commission \$5,995.52, or an average premium of \$749.44 to protect an average award of \$59.12.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of April 1st, 1917, the following amounts have been subscribed by this Association to Canadian Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Associations:—

Subscriptions to Red Cross .....	\$18,278 36
Subscriptions to Canadian Patriotic .....	25,491 42
Donations enlisted employees .....	11,860 25
	<hr/>
Total : . . . . .	\$55,630 03

In addition to above many personal subscriptions for considerable sums have been made by members of Commission and employees and the entire office staff are active members of the 50,000 Club for duration of war.

## ONTARIO'S NATURAL RESOURCE IS FISH.

The salvation of a nation lies in her ability to utilize natural resources. Ontario is richly endowed with many, and the more general use of fish as a food will aid wonderfully in conserving the meat supply, and in keeping down the cost of living.

—Ontario Resources Committee.

## LEGISLATION SUPPLEMENT

Synopsis of the more important Acts passed at the Third (1917) Session  
of the Fourteenth Legislature of Ontario.

### GENERAL LEGISLATION

Finance.	Pharmacy.
Legislative Franchise.	Game and Fisheries.
Highway Improvement.	Education.
Mining Patents.	Prisons and Public Charities.
Returned Soldiers Land Settlement.	Bulk Sales.
Power Commission.	Surrogate Courts.
Agriculture.	Insurance.
Statute Law Amendment.	War Time By-elections.
Administration of Justice Expenses Act.	Northern & Northwestern Ontario Development.
Forest Fires Prevention.	Workmen's Compensation.
Bread Sales.	Ontario Temperance Act—Synopsis of 1917 Amendments.
Employment Agencies.	
Co-operative Companies.	

### MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

Bureau of Municipal Affairs.	Town Planning.
Street Railway Lights.	Assessment Amendments.
Telephone Secrecy—Interchange of Service.	Highway Travel.
Patriotic Grants.	Motor Vehicles.
Municipal Amendments.	Public Health.
Women's Municipal Franchise.	Boards of Education.

### FINANCE.

A loan of \$8,000,000 was authorized to meet capital liabilities including expenditures by the Government Commissions, etc.

In order to take up Ontario Government stock outstanding in England and for the relief of the money market to that extent, a loan of \$17,000,000 was authorized for the purpose of redeeming securities falling due in 1946, 1947 and 1965.

*The Amusement Tax Act* is amended by providing for the payment of a commission upon taxes collected by proprietors of places of amusement, and by authorizing allowance to be made for the tax on tickets which may be inadvertently destroyed or which may not be required for immediate use.

Amendments to *The Mining Tax Act* increase the tax on profits from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. in the case of nickel and nickel-copper mines with a progressive increase in each case where the profits exceed \$5,000,000. In other mines the rate remains at 3 per cent. up to \$1,000,000 profits, after which the nickel and nickel-copper schedule applies.

The allowance which may be made for depreciation of plant, etc., is increased to 15 per cent. and an allowance may be made for Imperial and Dominion taxes on profits.

In ascertaining the profits of a nickel or nickel-copper mine the Mine Assessor is to take the market value of the finished product of the mine, but is to deduct the cost of marketing and the cost of the different processes by which the metal has been treated, and is to make the present statutory deductions and allowances and the balance is to be taken to be the annual profits of the mine on the year's output.

Where it is shown that the product has been *bona fide* sold at the pit's mouth, the Mine Assessor may fix the profits in the same manner as at present provided.



Where refining takes place in England and there is an Imperial tax imposed upon the profits, this is to be allowed for.

The acreage tax is increased from 2 cents per acre to 5 cents per acre and is made to apply to organized as well as unorganized territory where the mining rights have been severed from the surface. One-half of the amount received in any municipality is to be returned to the municipality by the Treasurer of Ontario.

A short Act was passed enabling the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fix the current rate of interest payable on municipal securities deposited with or purchased by the Treasurer of Ontario, so that the amount paid or credited by the Province will be equal to the average rate of interest actually payable upon moneys borrowed as provincial loans.

#### LEGISLATIVE FRANCHISE.

*The Ontario Franchise Act* extends the electoral franchise for the Assembly to women and to soldiers, including Indians, whether enfranchised or unenfranchised, and provides that the age qualification shall not apply, so that a soldier who has enlisted in Ontario can be entered on the voters' list at the place at which he enlisted and may vote there whether he has or has not attained the full age of twenty-one years.

The Act provides that a foreign born woman must produce evidence of naturalization under the Dominion Act of 1914, or a certificate of the county judge showing that she possesses the qualifications for naturalization. This is irrespective of the naturalization of her husband.

For the purpose of preparing the lists, a Board of Registration consisting of the county judges and other local legal officers, is constituted for every county and district and this Board will have the general oversight of the work of the registrars in making up the lists.

In municipalities other than cities and towns which are county and district towns having a population of 9,000 or over, the registrar will proceed from house to house and secure the names of those persons who he finds entitled to be entered on the list, and has power to make enquiries and to administer the oath. When he has made up his list it will be subject to revisions by one of the members of the Board of Registration who will act as Revising Officer and who will have the same powers with regard to the list as the county judge with regard to a list prepared under *The Ontario Voters' Lists Act* and his revision will be final.

In cities and county and district towns having a population of 9,000 or over the lists will be prepared in the order of the street numbering instead of alphabetically, and when the registrar has made up his list the Board will appoint a day or days, upon which sittings will be held to receive applications to be entered on the list. All persons entered at these sittings will be required to take the prescribed oath and the procedure at the sittings will be very similar to that under the present *Manhood Suffrage Registration Act*. Special provision is made for the registration of absentees at the sittings.

A Board of Appeal consisting of the chairman and two other members of the Registration Board will hear appeals from the registrar's refusal to enter names upon the list or to strike off the names of persons improperly entered, but persons who have not applied for registration and received the certificate of refusal, cannot be entered on the list by the Board of Appeal. In this respect the right of appeal is more limited than the appeals to the Revising Officer in other municipalities.

Two other Acts, one to amend *The Voters' Lists Act* and one to amend *The Ontario Election Act* are complementary, and *The Manhood Suffrage Registration Act* is of course repealed. The effect of the legislation in the preparation of the voters' lists under *The Ontario Voters' Lists Act* will be that in the cities and towns above referred to, there will be a separate municipal voters' list, the list for the Assembly being made up entirely under *The Ontario Franchise Act*. In other municipalities Part I of the voters' list (that is, the list of persons entitled to vote at elections to the Assembly as well as at municipal elections) will be prepared as heretofore, except that women will be qualified to be entered on the list, and Part II, the list of persons entitled to vote at municipal elections only, will be retained, and Part III (the manhood suffrage voters) will disappear.

## HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

Amendments are made to *The Highway Improvement Act* and the *Ontario Highways Act*. The most important are the provisions for the construction, by the Highways Department, of roads which are necessary links in the provincial highway system; the designation of provincial county roads by the Minister, towards the construction and maintenance of which a subsidy of 60 per cent. may be authorized; provisions for the settlement of disputes as to liability for the construction and maintenance of bridges, and highways which are county boundaries; the deviation or widening of highways, and empowering the Superintendent to expropriate material for road making.

A new advance in highway legislation is made by *The Provincial Highways Act* which provides for the construction of a system of provincial highways from the Western boundary to the Eastern boundary of the Province, municipalities contributing 30 per cent. of the expenditure within each municipality. Special provisions are made with regard to provincial suburban roads. These roads form part of the system in the vicinity of cities. A portion of the cost may be assessed by the municipalities as local improvement work.

*The Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission Act* is also amended in certain respects and further aid authorized towards the completion of the roadway.

## MINING PATENTS.

Lands heretofore patented as mining lands will be subject to the condition that all ores or minerals obtained therefrom, shall be treated and refined in Canada and in default whereof the lands will revert to the Crown.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS LAND SETTLEMENT.

Lands may be set aside for exclusive settlement by returned soldiers and sailors and power is conferred upon the Government to form farm colonies and to provide for industrial depots for intended settlers and generally for the formation of colonies or communities and for guidance and assistance until they may become self-maintaining.

## POWER COMMISSION.

*The Power Commission Act* is amended by authorizing the Commission to acquire shares in development companies. The Commission may also, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, issue bonds which may be guaranteed by the Province as the alternative method of financing to that of receiving advances out of the provincial treasury. The lands of the Commission are rendered liable to municipal taxation.

Townships are authorized to undertake the distribution of electricity and to enter into agreements with the Commission for the necessary supply of power. Penalties are imposed for the issue of debentures for the extension or improvement of systems without the approval of the Commission.

The appointment of a comptroller and the regulation of his duties is transferred from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to the Commission.

The great increase in the demand for power and the operations of the Commission are indicated by the number of municipal contracts and by-laws confirmed.

What is known as the Chippewa-Queenston development is handed over to the Commission, which is authorized to construct and operate works for the municipalities and to issue bonds which may be guaranteed by the Province, for that purpose.

*The Water Powers Regulation Act* of 1916 is enlarged by providing that upon the report of an inspector that the owner of a water power is exceeding his right either in the use of water or in the amount of power developed, or that he has installed works capable of developing a greater amount of power than he is entitled to develop, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint three of the judges and the Superintendent of the Commission to act as Commissioners to determine the matter, and upon their report may order the owner to deliver to the Power Commission, the power developed or which may be developed in excess of the rights of the owner, the Commission fixing the price to be paid for the power so developed.



## AGRICULTURE.

The Government is authorized to appoint a Commissioner of Agriculture to report upon and advise with the Minister upon matters affecting the policy of the Department and provision is also made for the appointment of a deputy minister.

The amount which may be borrowed by municipalities for tile drainage purposes is increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000 and the amount which may be invested by the Province for the purchase of such debentures is increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Provisions very similar in their character to those of *The Tile Drainage Act* are made in *The Farm Loans Act* for loans from the Province, through the township councils, to farmers for drainage improvements and for other purposes in aid of the farming industry. The procedure consists of the passing of a general by-law by the township council, the application of the township for a loan, the resolution approving of the application, the passing of a by-law for the issue of debentures for the amount required, the purchase of the debentures by the Treasurer of Ontario and the advance of the proceeds to the farmers. The loan cannot be made without the consent of any encumbrancers. Pending the issue of the debentures, temporary advances may be made by the Council. The Act may be brought into force by proclamation.

## STATUTE LAW AMENDMENTS.

A new tariff of fees is provided for justices of the peace under *The Summary Convictions Act* and a number of other changes made in the Revised Statutes and subsequent Act.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE FEES.

*The Administration of Justice Expenses Act* is amended to revise the tariff of fees for Crown Attorneys in connection with criminal trials. The Act is also amended to provide that the tariff of Sheriff's fees shall cover the Jury Sittings of the County Court as well as the General Sessions.

## FOREST FIRES PREVENTION.

The appointment of a Provincial Forester and the revision and enlargement of the regulations heretofore in force for the prevention of forest fires, form the subject of the *Forest Fires Prevention Act, 1917*.

## BREAD SALES.

Some changes are made in the penalties provided for contravention of the Act and members of the Ontario Provincial Police Force are authorized to act as inspectors. The penalty for selling bread of short weight is not to be imposed unless there is found at least ten short weight loaves in the case of a manufacturer, or five in the case of a retail dealer.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

These are placed under the control of the Superintendent of the Trades and Labour Branch. Licenses are required, and the powers of the Government as to regulating the agencies, are enlarged.

## CO-OPERATIVE COMPANIES.

By an amendment to *The Ontario Companies Act* provision is made for the incorporation and conduct of the business of co-operative companies. These may have share capital or capital may be provided by what is called "capital notes." Power is given to the Provincial Secretary, on the application of any five members, to order an inspection or audit of the affairs of a company and to call a special meeting.

## PHARMACY.

Certain habit forming drugs such as heroin, morphine, opium, codeine, etc., are subject to regulations as to their sale in medical prescriptions.



## GAME AND FISHERIES.

Regulations are authorized to fix or change the close seasons, and in other respects to carry out agreements entered into by the treaty with the United States.

## EDUCATION.

Besides numerous minor amendments to the School Laws, a most important measure is the provision for the superannuation of teachers and inspectors. All teachers and inspectors will hereafter contribute two and one-half per cent. of their salaries to the Fund and an equivalent sum will be placed to the credit of the Fund by the Treasurer of Ontario. Interest will be credited to the Fund half-yearly at the current rate of interest. Every teacher or inspector who has served for forty years and who retires after the 1st of January, 1918, will be entitled to receive an annual maximum pension of \$1,000 or an annual minimum pension of \$365 according to the salary received and the years during which he or she has contributed to the Fund. Actuarially equivalent allowances may be made in the case of a teacher or inspector retiring after thirty years of service.

A teacher or inspector who retires on account of ill health after fifteen years of service will be entitled to an allowance. Upon the death of a contributor the amount paid by him will be repaid to his personal representatives. Claims will be adjusted by a Commission consisting of an Actuary and two other persons appointed by the Minister and representatives of the Educational Association.

Dental and medical inspection is transferred from the Board of Education to the Board of Health in cities having a population of over 200,000.

## PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Ontario Board of Parole received statutory recognition and provision is made for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners and for assistance to released prisoners.

## BULK SALES.

The sale of stocks of goods in bulk is dealt with in *The Bulk Sales Act, 1917*. The purchaser of such stock is required to procure a statement as to the creditors of the vendor, and in default of a waiver from the creditors of claims upon the purchase money, he must pay the purchase money to the trustee for distribution in the same manner as in the case of an assignment for the general benefit of creditors.

## SURROGATE COURTS.

The assets of persons dying while on military or naval service are exempt from fees on the issue of letter probate or letters of administration or guardianship.

## INSURANCE.

What is known as reciprocal agreements for insurances are not to be deemed the transaction of insurance business in Ontario where such insurance is effected outside of Ontario and is for mutual protection only and not for profit. This is a recognition of the method of insurance which has been found necessary by departmental stores and other large mercantile institutions which combine in themselves manufacturing, wholesale and retail business.

## WAR TIME BY-ELECTIONS.

In the case of a vacancy in the Assembly occasioned by death it will not be necessary to issue a writ for a by-election until the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall so direct. This provision will remain in force during the war.

## NORTHERN AND NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT.

In order to provide for the payment of compensation in the case of death or injury resulting from accidents to employees of the Northern and North-western

Ontario Development Branch, the Minister is authorized to pay such amount as may be fixed by the Workmen's Compensation Board in the same manner as in a case to which *The Workmen's Compensation Act* applies.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The most important amendments to the Act made by the Legislature in 1917 are those providing for medical aid; the adoption of a system of merit rating; the placing of executive officers of corporations upon the same footing as individual employers; the increasing of compensation for children from \$5 to \$10 on the death of the workman's widow; the payment of compensation to invalid children over 16, and to adopted children; the extension of the time in which assessments must be paid; additional penalty for default in reporting accidents; and for the addition of miners' phthisis to the list of industrial diseases.

#### ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT.

Synopsis of Amendments to *The Ontario Temperance Act* passed at the session of the Legislature in 1917.

Sec. 1 cites the title of the Act.

Sec. 2 amends Sec. 2, Clause (e) of the Act, defining a licensee as a person who holds a license for the sale of liquor.

Clause (f) Liquor is defined to include alcohol.

Clause (i) Provides that three boarders shall constitute a boarding house.

Sec. 6 amends Sec. 7 of the Act so that those who commit an offence under Sec. 7 are to be deemed guilty of violating Sec. 40.

Sec. 7 amends Sec. 14 of the Act by referring to a Schedule.

Sec. 8 amends Sec. 35 of the Act so as to allow a vendor for certain purposes to sell other liquor in addition to alcohol.

Sec. 9 amends Sec. 38 of the Act so as to require certain persons to make a return to the Board.

Sec. 10 amends sub. sec. 1 of Sec. 41 of the Act so as to render a person who drinks liquor in a place where liquor cannot lawfully be kept liable to punishment.

Sec. 11 also amends Sec. 41 of the Act, sub. sec. 3, by allowing certain persons to have liquor as well as alcohol and increases the quantity from 2 gallons to 4 gallons. It also enlarges powers of a University to have in its possession a larger quantity than 4 gallons with the consent of the Board and permits liquor to be kept in the room of a sick person wherever such person may be and also allows an Analyst to have alcohol in his possession.

Sec. 12 amends Sec. 41, allowing liquor to be kept in places where old persons are cared for and other patients.

Sec. 13 further amends Sec. 41 of the Act by allowing a small quantity of liquor to be kept on manufacturing premises in cases of emergency.

Sec. 14 corrects clerical error in Sec. 43 by changing "49" to "41."

Sec. 15 amends Sec. 45 of the Act by extending the powers of distillers to sell to the keepers of export warehouses, etc., and also permits cider manufacturers to sell their product for manufacturing purposes and permits Government Departments to purchase what alcohol they require.

Sec. 16 amends Sec. 48 of the Act with respect to the records to be kept by distillers, etc.

Sec. 17 amends Sec. 50 of the Act by correcting a technical error.

Sec. 18 makes a technical amendment to Sec. 51 of the Act.

Sec. 19 amends Sec. 53 of the Act by adding the word "removal" previously omitted.

Sec. 20 adds important provisions to the Act, the chief feature of which is that License Inspectors and Magistrates may prohibit inebriates from having liquor in their possession.

Sec. 21 amends Sec. 58 of the Act on a technical matter.

Sec. 22 amends Sec. 66 of the Act by adding words so as to make it correspond with other provisions of the Act.

Secs. 23, 24, 25 and 26 are inserted for the same purpose.

- Sec. 27 is important and permits License Inspectors and Constables with the consent of the Board to obtain information from the express and railway companies with regard to shipments of liquor.
- Sec. 28 amends Sec. 73 of the Act in a technical matter.
- Sec. 29 amends Sec. 76 of the Act so as to permit offences to be charged in the alternative.
- Sec. 30 amends Sec. 84 of the Act by inserting a provision from the old License Act which has been found to be convenient.
- Sec. 31 amends Sec. 92 of the Act, permitting the holders of standard hotel licenses the right of appeal to a County Judge in cases of conviction.
- Sec. 32 amends Sec. 96 of the Act on a technical matter.
- Sec. 33 amends Sec. 102 of the Act requiring notice of motion to quash a conviction to be served within thirty days.
- Sec. 34 amends Sec. 110 of the Act showing that the word "municipality" used in that section means a local municipality and not a County.
- Sec. 35 amends Sec. 118 of the Act so as to provide for the manner of proving orders of the Board and permits the Board to take evidence under oath.
- Sec. 36 amends Sec. 119 of the Act by giving a form of oath to be taken by Inspectors and Provincial Officers.
- Sec. 37 amends Sec. 120 of the Act forbidding the appropriation of any part of the fines in payment of an officer appointed under Sec. 120.
- Sec. 38 provides that if there is conflict between the Ontario Temperance Act and a by-law of a municipality the former shall govern.
- Sec. 39 changes definition of certain words.
- Sec. 40 corrects a technical error in Sec. 122 of the Act.
- Sec. 41 defines the meaning of the word "alcohol."
- Sec. 42 amends Sec. 128 of the Act by permitting druggists to sell a limited quantity of liquor to a hospital on the order of the Superintendent, and giving a dentist the right to have one quart of alcohol in his possession for mechanical purposes.
- Sec. 43 corrects a technical mistake in Sec. 128 of the Act and permits a druggist to sell wine for sacramental purposes to an officer of the church when authorized in writing by the minister of such church.
- Sec. 44 amends Sec. 129 of the Act by introducing certain additional words in reference to the sale of liquor in drugs or medicines.
- Sec. 45 amends Sec. 130 of the Act technically.
- Sec. 46 amends Sec. 131 of the Act and corrects an omission from the Act.
- Sec. 47 amends Sec. 145 of the Act so as to cover certain additional cases where a person may apply to the Board for the cancellation of leases of premises used in connection with the sale of liquor at the time the Act came into force.
- Sec. 48 amends Sec. 146 of the Act for the purpose of making its meaning clearer.
- Sec. 49 amends Sec. 147 of the Act with regard to the proceedings to be taken in 1919 in respect to the vote of the electors.
- Sec. 50 amends Sec. 148 of the Act in respect to exemptions from business assessment of brewers, maltsters and standard hotel keepers.
- Sec. 51 confers certain powers on cities, towns and villages with respect to granting exclusive rights to standard hotels, but with a provision that this shall not come into operation until the Lieutenant-Governor in Council so declares.
- Sec. 52 provides that actions are not to be brought on certain contracts without the consent of the Board.
- Sec. 53 empowers the Board to pass regulations prohibiting or regulating within the Province the solicitation of orders for liquor.
- Sec. 54 makes certain new provisions with reference to contracts for the purchase of hops and gives the Board additional powers.
- Sec. 55 provides that where a fine is remitted under the Fines and Forfeiture Act such remission shall also constitute an annulment of the conviction and this provision is deemed to have been effective from the 27th day of April, 1916.



## MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION

### BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Bureau is to be presided over by a director. It is to superintend the system of book-keeping and accounts of all public utilities except those for the development and distribution of electrical power, and when required will audit the accounts of municipal and school corporations, the Provincial Municipal Auditor being made an officer of the Bureau for that purpose.

The chief reason, however, for the establishment of the Bureau is to render assistance and guidance to municipal councils and officers in the performance of their duties. With that end in view bulletins will be issued from time to time and sent to the clerk of each municipality dealing with each branch of municipal affairs in order thereby to secure uniformity, efficiency and economy in such administration.

The Bureau will also collect statistical and other information respecting the affairs of municipal corporations and enquire into the laws in force in other countries for the purpose of making recommendations as to changes in our laws.

All returns heretofore required to be made by municipal corporations or officers to the Bureau of Industries are to be made to the Bureau of Municipal Affairs instead.

### STREET RAILWAY LIGHTS.

It was made unlawful to use on the cars of street or electric railways any lighting device over four candle power equipped with a reflector, unless it is so designed that no part of the beam of reflected light when measured 75 feet or more ahead of the lamp shall rise above 42 inches from the level surface on which the car stands. This provision, however, is not to come into force until it is proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

### TELEPHONES.

Every operator and any other person who divulges the substance of any telephone conversation or message not addressed to or intended for them is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25 or to imprisonment for thirty days.

Provision was also made whereby the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board in conjunction with the Dominion Railway Commission may order an interchange of service between the Bell Telephone Company and any provincial company.

### PATRIOTIC GRANTS.

Before the Act of last Session the power of municipalities to insure the lives of soldiers was limited to insurance for the benefit of dependents. This power has now been extended so that municipalities may insure the lives of soldiers for the benefit of parents, widows, children, sisters or brothers or any person acting *in loco parentis*, whether or not they are dependent on the soldier for support.

The power to establish funds for providing allowances was also extended in the same way.

Power was also given to make grants to The British Red Cross Fund and The British Sailors' Relief Fund and in aid of returned soldiers. Also for the purchase of rifles, ammunition and horses for the protection of municipal property and to pay soldiers for picket duty.

### MUNICIPAL AMENDMENTS.

Under this head the following changes in the law were made:—

1. County councils may hold their first meeting at half-past seven o'clock in the evening instead of at two o'clock in the afternoon.
2. The annual instalments of principal and interest may differ in amount so as to allow debentures to be issued in multiples of \$100.
3. The limit of yearly rates to be levied was increased from two cents on the dollar to two and one-half cents exclusive of school and local improvement rates.

4. Power was given to repeal an expropriating by-law before an award has been made.

5. Cities, towns, townships and villages were authorized to buy and sell fuel and food with the approval of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and also with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

6. The purchase of vegetable and root seeds and the donating of them to residents of the municipality for planting, was authorized.

7. The special rate imposed on churches for the collection of ashes and garbage may be according to the assessed value of the land exclusive of the value of the buildings.

8. Counties may compel the destruction, regulation and disposal of refuse from cleaning grass or clover seed.

9. Power to license, regulate and govern master plumbers and journeyman plumbers.

10. Approaches to bridges defined for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bridge is over 300 feet in width, and the liability of the county extended to include a bridge to replace one which has been carried away or destroyed.

11. Power to permit the construction of a bridge over a highway by persons owning land on both sides of it.

#### WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

All women are given the same right to vote at municipal elections as is possessed by men. If a married woman owns property and desires that her husband shall vote instead of herself she may give a notice to the assessor or to the court of revision for that purpose and the husband will be assessed as owner instead of the wife and will have the right to vote, otherwise if the notice is not given the wife alone will have the right to vote.

#### TOWN PLANNING.

Cities, towns and villages were given the right to regulate and control the survey and sub-division of land not only within their boundaries, but, in the case of a city, of land within five miles, and in the case of a town or a village within three miles of its boundaries. The council is authorized to prepare a general plan of all existing highways and of any proposed widening or extension and of all proposed new highways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, etc. A copy of this plan is to be approved by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. No person can register a plan of survey and sub-division of land until it has been approved by the council or by the Board, and no sales can be made according to any plan unless it has been approved.

Where a person desires to survey and sub-divide his land into lots he must first submit his plan to the council, the council before taking action must have a report on it from their engineer approving of the plan. If the council refuses to approve of the plan the owner has a right of appeal to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. Where a plan is submitted to the council by one owner and it is thought that other adjoining lands should be included notice is to be given to the other owners calling them before the council for the purpose of making an agreement as to the sub-division of their lands. If it is thought desirable the council may, instead of exercising the powers under the Act, appoint a town planning commission composed of six persons to hold office for three years.

#### ASSESSMENT AMENDMENTS.

1. A farm owned and used by a public hospital is exempt from taxation.

2. An electric railway owned or operated by or for a municipality is exempt from taxation.

3. The exemption on income derived from investments is increased from \$400 to \$600 provided that the income of the person from all sources does not exceed \$600.

4. It is made clear that the tenant of any land owned by the Crown is liable to be assessed for the land as if it were owned by any other person. A person who dies or removes from the municipality is liable for taxes on income or business notwithstanding that the assessment is not adopted until the following year.

Where goods are seized by a sheriff or bailiff under an execution, notice may be given by the collector to the sheriff or bailiff as to the amount of taxes due and the sheriff or bailiff is required to pay the taxes to the collector in preference to any other claim.

#### HIGHWAY TRAVEL.

1. The Act was made to apply to all kinds of vehicles, no matter how driven or propelled.
2. Where a person travelling in a vehicle or on horseback meets another person at a crossroad the vehicle or horseman to the right hand is to have the right-of-way.
3. All municipal by-laws to regulate traffic which are inconsistent with the Act are repealed.
4. The power of municipalities to regulate bicycles on the highway was taken away as they are subject to the general provisions of the Act.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES.

1. Persons may be appointed in any municipality by the Minister to issue permits.
2. After dusk and before dawn every motor vehicle is to carry on the front two lighted lamps, but if a sidecar is attached then it is to carry a second light attached to the outside edge of the sidecar.
3. The marker on the front of a motor bicycle is to show the number on both sides and it is to be so fixed that the number can be seen from either side of the street.
4. Motor vehicles must not carry any light which revolves on a pivot or other device so that the rays of light may be projected in different directions.
5. No lighting device of over four candle power equipped with a reflector can be used unless it is so designed that no part of the beam of reflected light when measured 75 feet or more ahead of the lamp rises above 42 inches from the surface of the ground, but this provision does not become law until it is proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
7. It is made an offence to deface or alter any marker furnished by the Minister.
8. No person under the age of 16 years is allowed to drive a motor vehicle and no person between the ages of 16 and 18 years may drive unless he has passed an examination and obtained a license to drive.
9. Motor vehicles may pass a vehicle drawn by a horse at a speed of 15 miles an hour instead of 7 miles an hour.
10. The owner of a motor vehicle is not responsible for a violation of the Act if the motor vehicle was in the possession of some person other than the owner or an employee without the consent of the owner.
11. Power was given to magistrates to impose a less penalty than \$50 or \$100 for such offences if they see fit.
12. The magistrate may add \$1 to the costs of conviction in certain cases, which is to be paid to the complainant.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

In cities over 200,000 the dental and medical inspection of all public school pupils is to be under the control and management of the Local Board of Health.

#### BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

In cities over 200,000, members of the Board may be elected annually with the assent of the persons qualified to vote for public school trustees.

#### FISH FOODS.

The strenuous days of food shortage which will undoubtedly come to the people of Canada if a proper utilization of our resources is neglected, will call attention to the valuable foods we possess in the waters of our lakes and rivers.

—Ontario Resources Committee.



### FISH AND PATRIOTISM

There is one great food resource which we have that requires no tilling, seeding or preliminary investment to harvest. That is our fisheries. God put the fish into the seas, rivers and lakes. They are there yet, and can be easily harvested. With a food of this nature so easily within our reach, it should be the patriotic duty of every citizen of the Province to take advantage of this more frequently than they have done in the past, remembering that every pound of fish consumed, a pound of meat or its equivalent is conserved, to be sent overseas to help feed our soldiers in the trenches, and the people of the British Isles.

—*Ontario Resources Committee.*

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JUNE, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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# DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of May, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma .....	20	26,649 00	6,374 00	20,275 00
Brant .....	11	6,885 00	5,375 00	1,510 00
Bruce .....	11	9,875 00	7,471 00	2,404 00
Carleton .....	15	16,673 00	11,871 00	4,802 00
Ottawa City .....	30	8,064 00	7,646 00	418 00
Dufferin .....	2	3,545 00	3,545 00	.....
Elgin .....	21	38,631 00	24,756 00	13,875 00
Essex .....	35	17,266 00	16,101 00	1,165 00
Frontenac .....	7	2,906 00	1,756 00	1,150 00
Grey .....	14	2,240 00	1,036 00	1,204 00
Haldimand .....	6	13,813 00	5,626 00	8,187 00
Halton .....	4	161 00	161 00	.....
Hastings .....	12	12,114 00	7,170 00	4,944 00
Huron .....	10	892 00	892 00	.....
Kenora .....	17	55,461 00	22,261 00	33,200 00
Kent .....	17	4,919 00	3,519 00	1,400 00
Lambton .....	12	4,534 00	3,821 00	713 00
Lanark .....	4	15,514 00	15,235 00	279 00
Leeds and Grenville .....	14	1,952 00	1,602 00	350 00
Lennox and Addington .....	3	905 00	905 00	.....
Lincoln .....	14	9,081 00	6,184 00	2,897 00
Manitoulin .....	1	325 00	25 00	300 00
Middlesex .....	19	6,836 00	6,243 00	593 00
London City .....	22	1,391 00	1,201 00	190 00
Muskoka .....	13	23,944 00	7,638 00	16,306 00
Nipissing .....	8	9,972 00	1,972 00	8,000 00
Norfolk .....	15	4,565 00	2,613 00	1,952 00
Northumberland and Durham .....	14	18,747 00	10,443 00	8,304 00
Ontario .....	6	9,670 00	9,670 00	.....
Oxford .....	10	2,291 00	2,291 00	.....
Parry Sound .....	7	8,443 00	3,475 00	4,968 00
Peel .....	6	4,306 00	2,430 00	1,876 00
Perth .....	17	19,017 00	10,392 00	8,625 00
Peterborough .....	12	4,482 00	2,728 00	1,754 00
Prescott and Russell .....	13	7,539 00	4,844 00	2,695 00
Prince Edward .....	3	40 00	40 00	.....
Rainy River .....	16	4,978 00	2,862 00	2,116 00
Renfrew .....	7	128,141 00	77,473 00	50,668 00
Simcoe .....	36	25,651 00	18,972 00	6,679 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	8	3,359 00	3,009 00	350 00
Sudbury .....	12	20,373 00	20,158 00	215 00
Temiskaming .....	15	10,907 00	5,722 00	5,185 00
Thunder Bay .....	24	174,866 00	169,556 00	5,310 00
Victoria and Haliburton .....	8	4,453 00	3,328 00	1,125 00
Waterloo .....	10	682 00	182 00	500 00
Welland .....	22	7,389 00	5,639 00	1,750 00
Wellington .....	11	646 00	646 00	.....
Wentworth .....	4	104 00	104 00	.....
Hamilton City .....	39	31,956 00	25,436 00	6,520 00
York .....	16	100,038 00	48,117 00	51,921 00
Toronto City .....	235	355,295 00	352,796 00	2,499 00
Totals .....	908	1,242,486 00	953,312 00	289,174 00



## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
		\$	\$	\$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830
February .....	1,020	1,369,139	1,105,039	264,100
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174
Total .....	4,157	5,460,878	4,204,550	1,256,328

## CORRECTION OF APRIL FIGURES.

The loss upon the plant of the Dominion Cannery at Simcoe (Norfolk Co.), specially referred to in last month's BULLETIN, has turned out very much less than the estimate included in the figures for that month. The estimate was \$525,000.00; the actual loss has been adjusted at \$220,100.00. We are therefore correcting the total loss for the month of April in the above Summary by deducting the sum of \$304,900.00, the amount of the over-estimate.

## NUMBER OF FIRES IN MAY.

The May fires, in number 908, are the second largest for the year. May was a month of electric storms, and we had to record no less than 121 lightning fires. May is also a month for Empire Day celebration, and more than fifty fires are recorded in the month from "fireworks" and "bon-fires." Apart from the fatalities arising from the insane methods of celebrating the 24th of May, the number of fires resulting afford striking evidence for a saner celebration.

## FIRE WASTE OF THE MONTH.

The actual fire loss of the month is again inexcusably heavy, and the following leading fires will explain the figures for some of the counties and cities:—

County or City.	Leading Fire.	Loss.
Renfrew .....	Colonial Lumber Co., Pembroke (Est.) .....	\$125,000 00
Thunder Bay .....	Copp Stove Co., Fort William (munitions)....	153,007 00
York .....	Ontario Yarn Co., Markham .....	91,277 00
Toronto .....	MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co., Storage .....	37,322 00
	Hooton Chocolate Co., (Factory) .....	28,684 00
	Cluff Ammunition Co., (Est.) .....	250,000 00

Munition factory fires again bulk largely in the fire waste of the month.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

During the month of May twenty-seven investigations were held and closed, and at the close of the month thirteen were still open.

## ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

Three arrests were made during the month in connection with two fires. Four cases of arson have been tried during the past two weeks, a summary of which will be given in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

## CAUSE OF FIRE.

The most unique "cause of fire" brought to our attention during the month was the use of coal oil in cleaning hen roosts. The oil was spread over the roosts, then set on fire. Result: The roosts were thoroughly cleaned; so was the hen house, stable and barn! Loss, \$3,600.00.

## BARN FIRES AND LIGHTNING

In the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN for April, 1917, emphasis was laid on the imperative necessity of conserving our resources; and it was pointed out that the burning of cereals and other human and animal food in avoidable barn fires was nothing short of a crime against humanity.

On the 19th and 20th days of May the first serious electric storm of that season passed over the Western and part of the Eastern section of the Province, and as was only to be expected, numerous barn fires have been reported to the Ontario Fire Marshal as having occurred from lightning on these days.

Barn fires from January 1st, 1917, to May 31st, 1917, have numbered 147 and the loss sustained amounted to \$181,491.00, of which \$75,209 covered contents.

## PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING RODS.

After most careful inquiries, and many special investigations the Fire Marshal is in a position to state definitely that in *no instance has lightning caused fire to a barn which was equipped with lightning rods!*

Ontario through the instrumentality of Prof. W. H. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, pioneered the way in standardizing lightning rod equipments and in nearly every Agricultural State, Prof. Day's work has received recognition and endorsement.

## SHORTAGE OF COPPER, IRON AND STEEL.

An emergency has, however, arisen in consequence of the World War so that copper is almost unobtainable and the tremendous demand for iron and steel has greatly reduced the available material from which proper and permanent lightning rods can be made.

While the Ontario Fire Marshal was pondering this question there came to his desk a special bulletin from the State Fire Marshal of Illinois, and it is so timely appropriate and efficacious that no apology need be offered for its almost complete reproduction in this number of the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN, which is much indebted to Hon. Walter H. Bennett for his permission to use the material in any desired form.

## HOW TO MAKE EMERGENCY LIGHTNING RODS.

There is much virtue in a common wire as a lightning conductor. The ground wire on poles of a telephone line is proof of this. Were it not for these ground wires, a lightning flash would burn out and destroy the telephone instrument, and probably the house as well.

An emergency lightning rod can be constructed from any wire found about the farm. Barbed fence wires, guy wires, baling wires, woven fence wires, clothes line, anything of continuity and of metal laid over the building crosswise or lengthwise, or both, so long as it is over the building at its highest point, and carried to the ground and there connected to any kind of metal rod, one-quarter inch or more in size, driven into the ground three feet or more to permanent moisture, will provide such emergency lightning rod, and will last for two or three years until the wire begins to rust out. Never mind about the high points and glistening ornaments. Insulators also are unnecessary.

The ground rods can be made of old brace rods, end gate rods, or of iron pipe found around the farm. The important part is to get the wire grounded in permanent moist earth. The connection of the wire to the ground rod can be made by wrapping the wire around the rod securely.

If you have no rods three feet or more in length, shorter ones can be used by digging a hole part of the way, then drive the bolt or rod to permanent moisture, wrap the wire around same and make a rough box to cover the wire that is underground.

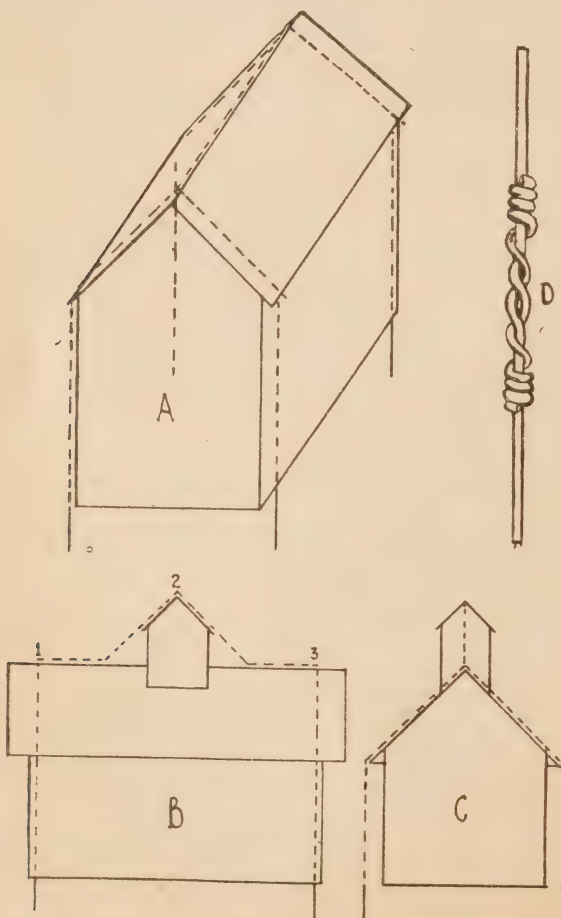
A double strand of wire over the building will render better service than a single wire. Wires running down and grounded at the four corners of the building, as shown in Cut A, will render even greater protection than if only grounded at each end of the building.

If a building has a metal roof, the four corners of the roof may be grounded by running a wire from each corner of the roof to the rod driven into the ground as above described.

Wire fences should be grounded every few rods by driving an iron rod into the ground to permanent moisture and connecting the wires of the fence to same. (If the ground is soft enough a No. 8 wire can be pushed into the ground three or four feet to permanent moisture, and will serve instead of the iron rod.) This would prevent much of the loss caused by the killing of live stock from a lightning stroke which follows the wire fence.

To better enable one not familiar with the subject of lightning rods to understand the simplicity of the emergency plan, here outlined, attention is directed to the cuts illustrating the manner of installing the temporary wire.

**DIRECTIONS FOR ERECTING THE EMERGENCY LIGHTNING ROD:** It is important that the wire should extend to the highest portion of the building, either along the ridge, or to the top of the cupola, if there is one, thence running to and terminating at the ground where it is attached to the ground rods. Cut A shows the simplest operation





of erecting a system of wire protection on a straight roofed building, with the wire along the ridge of the roof, running to each corner of the building, and thence to the ground. Cut B shows the manner of placing a wire on a barn with a cupola. It will be necessary to fasten this wire to the ridge of the roof with staples, in order to keep the wind from blowing it down. This wire is likewise grounded at the four corners of the building, as shown in the end view, Cut C.

Even greater protection may be afforded by twisting the wire so that it will stand upright from the roof about one foot in the air, at each end of the ridge on Cut A and at points 1, 2 and 3 on Cut B, although this is not absolutely necessary.

**MATERIAL TO BE USED:** If new wire has to be purchased, No. 8 guage galvanized wire is desirable. No. 16 wire twisted in a strand may be used. If barbed wire is used at any place on the building, it is preferable to place it on the ridge, or top of the roof.

In gathering up wire around the farm for this emergency lightning rod, it may be found necessary to splice the wires. To make a good connection, what is known as the Western Union splice should be used, as illustrated by Cut D.

The emergency lightning rod here outlined is only designed for what it purports to be, an EMERGENCY protection. If standard copper or iron rods can be provided, all the better. But in these times of great necessity let all of the farmers of Ontario provide at least this emergency wire protection from lightning losses. These losses are scandalous because so easily prevented.

#### WHAT WILL BE YOUR ATTITUDE?

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING INSPECTION

During the month of May inspections made in 63 cities, towns and villages numbered 1,093.

1st inspections .....	690
2nd inspections and re-visits .....	403
Total . . . . .	1,093

Nearly 680 recommendations were made, relating to the safety of employees, child labour, boiler inspection, sanitation and other matters pertaining to the betterment of conditions in general.

Only two prosecutions were instituted this month. One was for failure to supply proper drinking water and cups for employees, and the other for child labour, and, under Sec. 18, sub-sec. 3, for obstruction.

There has been a tendency towards employment of child labour recently, and during May 13 children under 14 years of age were dismissed from various places inspected. A number of applications have been made to firms by boys under 14 years apparently anxious for work, but the inspectors have no power under the Act to grant permission to any under 14 years to work in factories.

Applications made for overtime permits were made as follows:

Regular, under Sec. 34 .....	7
Special under Sec. 32 (munitions) .....	5
Special under Sec. 70 (Sunday work) .....	3
Total . . . . .	15

Accidents reported numbered 325, only one of which was fatal.

# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR MAY

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of May, 1917, with that of corresponding month 1916, shows an increase in passenger earnings, and a decrease in freight earnings as follows:—

### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1916.	1917.
May 1st to 7th .....	\$10,730 10	\$13,691 73
May 8th to 14th .....	10,542 44	11,200 22
May 15th to 21st .....	13,160 78	12,148 46
May 22nd to 31st .....	20,287 44	20,679 05
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$54,720 76	\$57,719 46

Increase for May, 1917, \$2,998.70 or 5 per cent.

### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1916.	1917.
May 1st to 7th .....	\$39,046 74	\$26,280 06
May 8th to 14th .....	31,702 36	28,176 40
May 15th to 21st .....	22,149 20	25,988 28
May 22nd to 31st .....	26,404 35	38,028 46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$119,302 65	\$118,473 50

Decrease for May, 1917, \$829.15 or 7/10 of 1 per cent.

Total increase for passenger and freight earnings, \$2,169.55 or 1.2 per cent.

### FOREST PRODUCTS.

During May, pulpwood shipments were made to Espanola, Hawkesbury, Ottawa, Merritton, Thorold, Georgetown, Niagara Falls, Ont., and Watertown, N.Y., Port Huron, Mich., Johnsonburg, Pa., and Appleton, Wis.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

May 1st to 7th .....	2,456 cords.
May 8th to 14th .....	3,415 "
May 15th to 21st .....	3,581 "
May 22nd to 31st .....	3,218 "
	<hr/>
	12,670 "

This represents an increase of 742 cords or 6 per cent. over preceding month's shipments.

### PULP SHIPMENTS.

May 1st to 7th .....	269 tons.
May 8th to 14th .....	292 "
May 15th to 21st .....	293 "
May 22nd to 31st .....	1,083 "
	<hr/>
	1,937 "

This shows an increase of 455 per cent. over month of April, 1917.

## PAPER SHIPMENTS.

May 1st to 7th .....	1,171 tons.
May 8th to 14th .....	1,089 "
May 15th to 21st .....	984 "
May 22nd to 31st .....	2,347 "
	<hr/>
	5,591 "

Paper shipments for May are 2.7 per cent. in excess of previous month.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

During month of May, 1917, westbound carload traffic routed via North Bay-Cochrane to western points comprised machinery, automobiles and various classes of manufactured goods, foodstuffs, etc., and represents a daily average of 16.3 cars, being a decrease of 26 per cent. in comparison with previous month.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic totalled 462 cars, a decrease of 45 per cent. as compared with April. This traffic was made up of grain and grain products, lumber and forest products, potatoes, fish, meat, hides, copper and general merchandise. This represents a daily average of 15 carloads.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of April 30th, 1917, the following amounts have been subscribed by this Association to the Canadian Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Association.

Subscriptions to Red Cross .....	\$18,775 28.
Subscriptions to Canadian Patriotic .....	26,208 51
Donation enlisted employees .....	12,297 59
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$57,281 38

In addition to above many personal subscriptions for considerable sums have been made by members of Commission and employees, and entire Toronto office staff are active members of the 50,000 Club for duration of war.

Special arrangements have been made by Commission whereby employees are enabled to subscribe for Government War Savings certificates, and all departments of the road are availing themselves of the opportunity to save and serve.



## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

### FOR THE BENEFIT OF MINERS

Urgent representations were made to the Government this spring by prospectors and employers of labour that it was desirable to provide that the holders of unpatented mining claims need not perform assessment work on their claims during the present season. The scarcity of labour prevailing in the mining camps, which is hampering the mining industry and lessening production, it was thought, could be considerably relieved if prospectors, who were also working miners, were not obliged to leave their employment and go on their claims to perform their assessment work. Further, the present did not seem to be a time when men should, under penalty of losing their property, be obliged to perform work not of pressing or national urgency.

At a reasonable estimate there may be 2,000 or 2,500 claims requiring assessment work this year. This would mean, allowing an average of 60 days' work to each claim, the services of 2,000 or 2,500 men for two months. The exemption of the claims from labour will enable the holders to continue at their work in the mines or to engage in some other form of service of more urgent public importance, such as food production, manufacture of munitions, etc.

### AN EXTENSION GRANTED.

An Order-in-Council, granting an extension of twelve months for doing assessment work, was passed on the 26th of May, of which the following is a copy:

#### COPY.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 26th day of May, A.D. 1917.

Upon the Recommendation of the Honourable Sir W. H. Hearst, Acting Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, the Committee of Council advise that the time for performing the work required by the Mining Act of Ontario, on any mining claim heretofore recorded, which should be performed on or before the 15th day of April, 1918, be extended twelve months, and that in computing the time within which said work is required to be done, the period of time necessary for such extension be excluded, the said extension, however, not to change the date from which the next or any subsequent period shall be reckoned for performing work required by the said Act, with respect to any such mining claim.

Certified.

(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,  
Clerk, Executive Council.

It will be observed that the Order-in-Council merely postpones the work for twelve months, and does not remit it. If normal conditions are more nearly restored next year, the amount of labour thus postponed will then have to be performed.

The Order applies only to mining claims on record on the 26th of May. Claims staked out thereafter will be subject to the usual conditions of the Mining Act. It follows from the extension of time granted by the Order, that the date for taking out a patent or lease will also be extended for twelve months, for claims on which work yet remains to be done.

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TO  
PUBLIC SERVICE  
BULLETIN

VOL. II

July, 1917 to December, 1918

Nos. 1 to 18 Inclusive



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1918





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# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JULY, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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1917

FREE ON APPLICATION



# DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of June, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma .....	7	102,725 00	36,335 00	66,390 00
Brant .....	12	2,608 00	2,208 00	400 00
Bruce .....	11	6,022 00	4,681 00	1,341 00
Carleton .....	11	9,358 00	5,420 00	3,938 00
Ottawa City .....	15	15,620 00	15,568 00	52 00
Dufferin .....	1	30 00	30 00	.....
Elgin .....	13	6,033 00	3,863 00	2,170 00
Essex .....	26	7,052 00	6,906 00	146 00
Frontenac .....	11	1,444 00	1,121 00	323 00
Grey .....	22	11,077 00	6,330 00	4,747 00
Haldimand .....	2	537 00	59 00	478 00
Halton .....	3	650 00	650 00	.....
Hastings .....	8	12,600 00	8,290 00	4,310 00
Huron .....	17	916 00	316 00	600 00
Kenora .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent .....	30	30,347 00	13,439 00	16,908 00
Lambton .....	22	19,254 00	14,083 00	5,171 00
Lanark .....	14	99,537 00	62,012 00	37,525 00
Leeds and Grenville .....	15	5,657 00	3,377 00	2,280 00
Lennox and Addington .....	4	860 00	670 00	190 00
Lincoln .....	13	4,853 00	3,608 00	1,245 00
Manitoulin .....	2	250 00	250 00	.....
Middlesex .....	12	2,593 00	2,043 00	550 00
London City .....	18	23,137 00	1,110 00	22,027 00
Muskoka .....	6	2,310 00	2,310 00	.....
Nipissing .....	8	7,965 00	7,665 00	300 00
Norfolk .....	8	167 00	167 00	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	6	1,245 00	945 00	300 00
Ontario .....	8	1,942 00	1,442 00	500 00
Oxford .....	6	1,109 00	1,009 00	100 00
Parry Sound .....	4	5,233 00	3,067 00	2,166 00
Peel .....	3	4,304 00	1,804 00	2,500 00
Perth .....	3	111 00	111 00	.....
Peterborough .....	10	31,177 00	27,777 00	3,400 00
Prescott and Russell .....	6	922 00	622 00	300 00
Prince Edward .....	6	1,449 00	1,099 00	350 00
Rainy River .....	4	12,233 00	9,472 00	2,761 00
Renfrew .....	10	4,229 00	2,374 00	1,855 00
Simcoe .....	22	9,693 00	5,587 00	4,106 00
Storment, Dundas and Glengarry .....	16	6,328 00	2,096 00	4,232 00
Sudbury .....	8	5,564 00	4,766 00	798 00
Temiskaming .....	5	4,824 00	4,608 00	216 00
Thunder Bay .....	13	1,424 00	1,349 00	75 00
Victoria and Haliburton .....	14	2,193 00	869 00	1,324 00
Waterloo .....	11	145 00	120 00	25 00
Welland .....	23	16,424 00	12,165 00	4,259 00
Wellington .....	5	2,855 00	1,555 00	1,300 00
Wentworth .....	3	1,026 00	576 00	450 00
Hamilton City .....	20	5,803 00	5,598 00	205 00
York .....	23	4,493 00	3,656 00	837 00
Toronto City .....	142	17,608 00	15,564 00	2,044 00
Totals .....	682	515,936 00	310,742 00	205,194 00

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
		\$	\$	\$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830
February .....	1,020	1,369,139	1,105,039	264,100
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174
June .....	682	527,436	314,242	213,194
Totals .....	4,839	5,988,314	4,518,792	1,469,522

## JUNE RECORD ENCOURAGING.

The detailed statement for June is very encouraging. The month was characterized by repeated and general thunder storms, and of the 682 fires recorded no less than 216 were due to lightning, nearly one-third of the total number. The amount of loss sustained by the 216 lightning fires was \$57,466.

The average fire waste in Ontario for the first six months of 1917 is practically \$1,000,000 per month.

## LEADING FIRES OF THE MONTH.

County.	Risk.	Amount.
Algoma .....	Conflagration at Bruce Mines .....	\$100,000 00
Lanark .....	Boyd Caldwell Co., (Woolen Mill) .....	90,325 00
Peterborough .....	Canadian General Electric Co., Transformer (Est.) .....	20,000 00

## INVESTIGATIONS.

During the month of June there were held and closed 14 investigations, and at the close of the month 11 were still open.

In addition to these specific cases the Fire Marshal held a special investigation into numerous fires that had taken place in Westboro (a suburb of Ottawa) during the last eighteen months.

General investigations were also held by Deputy Fire Marshal G. F. Lewis into conditions at Kenora, Bruce Mines and concerning fires in premises of foreigners in Welland County (arising from which one arrest has so far been made).

The Fire Marshal had hoped to summarize these general investigations in this month's BULLETIN, but as he is unable to get the data together before leaving to attend the Convention of the Dominion Fire Chiefs' Association to be held at Fort William on July 23rd, the same will appear in the August number.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

## PRACTICAL DETAILS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The Official Regulations which were issued immediately before the Great War are steadily, if somewhat slowly, being followed in all new constructions and re-constructions of buildings for Public Charities in the Province.

There are not a few public hospitals where, during the Official Inspection, a word is whispered of plans after the War.

It may not be amiss to draw attention to a few principles which are regarded as axiomatic by those who think while they are doing the practical work of a public hospital or other public charity.

## AIR AND LIGHT ESSENTIAL.

There are still people who need to be told that no room, except those in the X-Ray departments, or those where fruit is stored, should be without light. And even these require air.

One would think that toilet-rooms would be the very places where everybody would agree that outside ventilation and light are essential. Not so. We must still tell people that, too.

And we must also tell some people that the bath and the toilet must be in separate compartments.

## WINDOWS, DOORS AND STAIRCASES.

The ideal window should not be so high that only half of it can be screened.

Let it be wider rather than narrower, and lower rather than higher; and let it move at the touch of an average hand.

There are some windows in Ontario that it would take Samson himself, assisted by Goliath, to raise or lower, and the probability is that even these champions would be reduced to breaking the window in order to get it open.

All doors of rooms where people are cared for who must be in bed in the day-time, should be large enough to permit of a bed being wheeled right through the open door.

As for elevators, plans were once drawn up for a Hospital in Ontario in which the elevator was intended to accommodate "sitters" or "standers" only. The elevator was not large enough to allow of a stretcher! In the case of the death of a patient, which, unfortunately, still happens sometimes, what was to be done?

The entrance to a passenger elevator should always be large enough to admit a stretcher of a larger size than the ordinary ambulance stretcher, because no patient should be transferred when one transfer would do.

Elevator shafts are often seen with one side open. The elevator shaft should be closed.

Speaking of staircases, a Hospital was recently inspected where the fancy wood-work on one stair took a nurse one hour to dust! Maids, of course, were too wise to do anything of the kind.

## HINTS BY A PRACTICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The modern fire escape is of the inside tower-type. Outside, fire escapes presupposes a climate of perpetual summer. In wet, cold, or frosty weather it is hard to conduct a helpless or excited patient safely down an outside fire escape.

Corridors should never be so narrow that it is impossible to turn an ambulance-stretcher in the corridor before carrying a patient into a ward.

Floors in service-rooms, utility-rooms, bath-rooms and toilet-rooms should always be of non-absorbent, impermeable material—not wood.

If dumb-waiters, dust-chutes, clothes-chutes and food-elevators are allowed to exist, the best place to put these is adjacent to utility-rooms or bath-rooms, and not off the main corridor or near the wards.

Half-storey Mansard roofs, attics, and other relics of the dark ages are a delusion, a snare, and a cause of deterioration in public institutions. The downward path is as follows:—

First, they are used for store-rooms in which dust is stored.

Second, they are "remodelled" rooms with a ceiling of from three to eight feet used as bed-rooms for houseworkers and even for nurses!

Third, there is an attempted imposture on the part of the authorities to have these regarded as wards for patients, especially maternity-wards!

Many of these hints are from one of our experienced and able superintendents. It is a pity that she is anonymous!

## SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

This Commission has been appointed by the Government of the Province of Ontario to constitute a Central Provincial Committee and a branch sub-committee of The Military Hospitals Commission to take care of and to find employment for members of the C.E.F. who return to Canada, to assist, advise and co-operate with the Military



Hospitals Commission and with all Provincial or local committees or organizations to attain the aforesaid objects. The Commission may also exercise the like powers with respect to and may grant the same assistance to members of His Majesty's Imperial Forces or the forces of any of the Allies who as Reservists and while resident in Canada were called upon to serve in the Imperial Forces or the forces of any of the Allies, or who left Canada for the purpose of enlisting and did enlist in the Imperial Forces or the forces of any of the Allies to serve therein, during the war. The like assistance may also be granted to any person who, after enlistment in Canada for service in the war, and before going overseas, has been discharged on account of wounds, injury or disease incurred or contracted while on active service.

#### METHOD OF GETTING IN TOUCH WITH DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

As soon as a returned soldier passes through the Discharge Depot, Quebec, a full report of his case is forwarded to the office of the Commission. On receipt of this information a letter of "welcome" is dispatched to each man, together with a form for reply whereby the men may report regarding their capacity for work, also any difficulty they may have experienced in connection with their pay or pension.

Advice of men discharged before going overseas is sent to the offices of the Commission by the O. C. of the various Military Districts and an application form is at once forwarded to each man so discharged. When this form is returned completed either by a returned soldier or a soldier discharged before seeing Overseas' Service, the Commission have a full record of each man and then endeavor in every way possible to be of assistance to him either in securing a suitable position or a settlement of pay or pension.

#### SYSTEM OF PUBLICITY.

In order to bring the work of the Commission to the notice of employers in the Province, a circular letter and copy of Blue Book, containing the minutes of the organization meeting, have been distributed to all members of the Manufacturers' Association, every employer of labour in the larger cities of the Province, together with the Mayors or Reeves of each Municipality, asking them for the names and addresses of former employees who had enlisted and whether they could take these men back at the close of the war if fit for their old positions, or if partially disabled, whether they could find employment for them.

Many employers have replied to our communication and are showing their keen interest in the work by informing the Commission from time to time of vacancies on their staffs, and as far as possible giving the returned soldiers the preference.

As a further means of bringing the work of the Commission to the notice of the public in general, lantern slides have been placed in six theatres in the city stating that we have discharged soldiers on our files ready to take up employment and if any member of the audience knows of a suitable vacancy, to kindly notify the Secretary of the Commission.

#### NO UNEMPLOYED RETURNED SOLDIER.

The number of men who have been placed in satisfactory employment by the Commission to date is 3,652, and at present we have no unemployed returned soldier capable of employment on the files at the Head Office.

#### BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

The Commission has formed some 103 branches outside Toronto. In several instances the Local Branch of the Patriotic Fund have agreed to take on this additional work, for which they are so well qualified on account of their close association with the work of taking care of the soldiers' families in their absence and in most of the smaller towns these organizations can be regarded as permanent. The effort at present is to secure at least one working branch in each County, if possible in the County Town.

The Branches already formed have done excellent work, and from reports received from the Secretaries no discharged soldier able to work, is at the present time out of employment in any district of the Province.

## TEMPORARY RELIEF.

A very large number of men have used this organization as the channel through which complaints are made regarding back pay due them or pension claims still existing. In a number of these cases the men were married and their families in distress owing to the fact that the Government money which was due to them had not arrived. It was found necessary in many of these cases to make advances of cash on the promise of these men to repay the sums advanced on receipt of their pay cheques.

Temporary relief has also been granted by the Commission to a large number of widows of men killed in action, pending the settlement of the claim for insurance to the City Council on the life of the deceased soldier.

In numerous cases also transportation has been advanced to enable men to take up employment outside of their own home with satisfactory results.

## REVISED SCALE OF PENSIONS

The following revised scale of pensions, involving a large increase over the old scale, has now been adopted:—

## SCALE OF PENSIONS FOR TOTAL DISABILITY.

	Yearly.
Rank and file .....	\$480 00
Squad, Battery or Company Sgt.-Major .....	510 00
Squad, Battery or Company Q.M. Sergeant .....	
Colour Sergeant .....	
Staff Sergeant .....	620 00
Regimental Sgt.-Major, not W.O. ....	
Master Gunner, not W.O. ....	
Regimental Q.M. Sergeant .....	680 00
Warrant Officer .....	
Lieutenant .....	720 00
Captain .....	1,000 00
Major .....	1,260 00
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	1,560 00
Colonel .....	1,890 00
Brigadier-General .....	2,700 00

All pensions awarded to members of the forces shall be determined by the disability of the applicant without reference to his occupation prior to enlistment.

Each case shall be subject to review at the end of a year from the time when the pension is first granted, except in those cases where the disability is obviously permanent, and then there shall be no further review.

No deduction shall be made from the amount awarded to any pensioner owing to his having undertaken work or perfected himself in some form of industry.

The Commission shall make provision for the vocational training of those who are desirous of taking advantage of it, and for the supplying, from time to time, of artificial limbs and appliances to those who would thereby be benefited.

The Commission shall have power to entrust to a reputable person for administration the pension or other grant to any pensioner or beneficiary when the Commission is satisfied that it is being improvidently expended by the pensioner or beneficiary, and the expense of such administration, if any, shall be borne by the Crown.

Those who are entitled to be awarded pensions shall be divided into six classes, and each member of each class shall be awarded a pension in direct proportion to his partial or total disability, as follows:—

Class 1.—Total disability, 100 per cent.

For example—Loss of both eyes.

Loss of both hands, or all fingers and thumbs.

Incurable tuberculosis.

Loss of both legs at or above knee joint.

Insanity.

Permanent extreme leakage of valves of heart.



Class 2.—Disability 80 per cent., and less than 100 per cent., pension 80 per cent. of Class 1.

For example—Loss of one hand and one foot.

Loss of both feet.

Disarticulation of leg at hip.

Class 3.—Disability 60 per cent., and less than 80 per cent., pension 60 per cent. of Class 1.

For example—Loss of one hand.

Loss of leg at or above knee.

Loss of tongue.

Loss of nose.

Class 4.—Disability 40 per cent., and less than 60 per cent., pension 40 per cent. of Class 1.

For example—Loss of one eye.

Loss of one foot.

Total deafness.

Loss of two thumbs.

Class 5.—Disability 20 per cent., and less than 40 per cent., pension 20 per cent. of Class 1.

For example—Loss of one thumb.

Anchylosis of elbow, knee, shoulder, wrist or ankle.

Class 6.—Disability under 20 per cent., a gratuity not exceeding \$100.

For example—Total deafness in one ear.

Partial deafness in both.

Loss of index or other finger.

To those, up to and including the rank of Lieutenant, who are totally disabled and in addition are totally helpless so far as attendance to their physical wants are concerned, a further allowance may be made of an amount not exceeding \$250 a year, but such special allowance shall be subject to annual review.

Those, up to and including the rank of Lieutenant, who are disabled and are entitled to a pension in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Class shall be paid, in addition to the personal pension, a special allowance of \$6.00 per month for each child; of the rank of Captain \$7.00 for each child; of the rank of Major \$8.00 a month for each child. Child shall include a step-child and also a child in respect of whom the pensioner was in loco parentis, but in either case only if the relation had been established before the pensioner's disability arose.

If a member of the forces has been killed, or has died as the result of injuries received, or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, the widow, until re-marriage, shall be entitled to the equivalent of the pension mentioned in Class 2, and also be entitled to draw the allowance for children. On the re-marriage of the widow her pension shall cease, but she shall be entitled then to a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year's pension.

If a member of the forces who has been killed, or has died as the result of injuries received, or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, was a widower, but leaves a child or children as defined in Regulation 15, said child or children shall receive an allowance of \$12.00 per month each.

In the event of an application being made for a pension on behalf of a woman who has, without being married to a member of the forces, lived with him as his wife, or on behalf of the child or children of any such man or woman, the Commission shall be authorized to grant the customary pension and allowances for a wife or for a child or children, on being satisfied that the circumstances were such as to warrant the conclusion that the woman had at the time of enlistment, and for a reasonable time previously thereto, publicly been represented as the wife of said member, or if the Commission is satisfied that justice would be done by the recognition of such woman, for the purpose of a pension, as the wife of such member. On the marriage of the woman her pension shall cease, but she shall be entitled to a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year's pension.

No allowance shall be paid to or in respect of any child, if a boy over the age of sixteen, or a girl over the age of seventeen, unless owing to mental or physical infirmity the child is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the allowance



may, if in the discretion of the Commission it seems best, be continued until the child is twenty-one. No allowance shall be paid in respect of a child after the marriage of such child.

No pension or allowance shall be paid to a member of the forces or any person dependent upon him when the disability or death in respect of which the claim is made was occasioned by the negligence of such member, unless the Commission otherwise consent.

In all cases the claims by members of the forces for pension must be made within two years of the date of the appearance of the disability in respect of which the claim is made.

A widowed mother, step-mother or grandmother wholly or mainly dependent upon a member of the forces who is killed or dies as the result of injuries received or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, if such member was without dependent children and unmarried, or a widower, shall be entitled to a pension of Class 3, provided, however, that no such woman shall be entitled to more than one pension. On the marriage of the woman such pension shall cease, but she shall be entitled then to a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year's pension.

A father, wholly or mainly dependent upon a son who is a member of the forces and who is killed or dies as a result of injuries received or disease contracted or aggravated, while on active service, if such member was without dependent children and unmarried, or a widower, shall be entitled to a pension of Class 3.

If a member of the forces to whom a pension has been granted in either Class 1 or in Class 2 dies, leaving a wife to whom he was married at the time of his incurring the disability in respect of which his pension was granted, or a woman occupying at said time the position of a widow within the purview of Regulation 18, or leaving children by such wife or woman, the pension for the Class next below that granted the said member shall be given said wife or woman, and the allowance on behalf of any child or children shall be continued subject to the restrictions as to age as provided by Regulation 19. On the marriage of the wife or woman her pension shall cease, but she shall be entitled then to a gratuity equivalent to one year's pension.

Pensions to widows and allowances to children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the member of the forces in respect of whom said pension is granted occurred, and a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension, or two months' allowance, shall be paid the first month in addition to the pension.

These regulations shall only apply to or in respect of members of the forces serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces during the present war, and shall be deemed to have come into force on the fourth day of August, 1914, and shall apply to or in respect of all casualties occurring in the said forces since the said fourth day of August.

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Any returned soldier so disabled that it is unlikely he will be able to go back to his former employment will be re-trained for a new employment suited to his condition and capacity. The exact course of instruction which should be given him is determined by a Disabled Soldiers' Training Board composed of the local Vocational Officer, a special Medical Officer conversant with industrial conditions and a member of the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario. Local Boards are being constituted to take charge of the cases that will arise at Ottawa, Kingston, Whitby, Hamilton and London. The Toronto Board has already made recommendations in a large number of instances and men are being re-educated at the Central Technical School for new industries. Vocational Training for Convalescent soldiers is also being extended and classes are in full swing in connection with the various Military Hospitals.

### SCALE OF PAY.

By an Order-in-Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor-General, the following scale of pay and maintenance has been established for men undergoing Vocational Training:—

(1) Single men, "living in," free board and washing, plus \$8.00 per month. Where the total amount received by way of pension and this allowance is less than \$16.00 per month, an additional allowance shall be granted, so that the minimum amount receivable shall be \$16.00 per month in addition to free board and washing.

(2) Single men, "living out," \$8.00 per month, plus \$1.00 per day subsistence allowance. Where the total amount received by way of pension, and these allowances is less than \$46.00 per month, an additional allowance shall be granted, so that the minimum amount receivable shall be \$46.00 per month.

(3) Married men, "living in," free board and washing, plus \$8.00 per month, with the following additions:—

(A) For wife having no children, \$35.00 per month, less pension of husband.

(B) Wife and one child—

- (a) If the child is under the maximum age and over 10 years of age \$42.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (b) If the child is under 10 and over 5 years of age \$39.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (c) If the child is under 5 years of age, \$38.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(C) Wife and two children—

- (a) If both children are between ages of 10 and the maximum age, or if one is between 10 and the maximum age, or if one is between 10 and the maximum age and the other between 5 and 10, \$47.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (b) If both between 5 and 10, \$42.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (c) If one is between 5 and 10 and the other 5 years old or less, \$42.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (d) If both are under 5 years of age, \$41.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(D) Wife and three children—

- (a) If all three children are between the ages of 10 and the maximum age, or if two are between 10 and the maximum age and the third under 10 or if one is between 10 and the maximum age and two between 5 and 10, \$50.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (b) If all three are between the ages of 5 and 10, or if two are between the ages of 5 and 10 and the third younger, or if one is between the ages of 5 and 10 and two are younger, \$45.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (c) If all three are under 5 years of age, \$44.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(E) Wife and four children—

- (a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age, and a second child between 5 and the maximum age, no matter what be the ages of the other two, \$53.00 per month less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (b) If one or more children are between 5 and 10 and the others younger, \$48.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (c) If all four are under 5 years of age, \$47.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(F) Wife and five children—

- (a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age, and a second child between 5 and 10, no matter what be the ages of the other children, the maximum allowance may be given, which is \$55.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.



- (b) If one or more children are between 5 and 10 and others younger, \$51.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (c) If all children are under 5 years of age, \$50.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(G) Wife and six children—

- (a) If one child is between 10 and the maximum age, and a second child between 5 and the maximum age, no matter what be the ages of the other children, the maximum allowance may be given, which is \$55.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (b) If one or several children are between 5 and 10 and others younger, \$54.50 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.
- (c) If all children are under 5 years of age, \$53.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

(H) Wife with 7 or more children under the maximum age, no matter what be their ages, may be given the maximum allowance of \$55.00 per month, less pension of husband and allowances for children under the Pension regulations.

NOTE.—In all the foregoing cases, payment of allowances for the wife and children of a man undergoing vocational training will be made direct to the wife, unless otherwise deemed advisable by the Commission in individual cases.

(4) Married men living in their own homes, \$1.00 per day extra.

(5) A widowed mother, if she be dependent entirely for support on an unmarried son who is receiving vocational training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive Separation Allowance during the time he was in service, may be paid on the same scale as the wife of a married man with no children.

(6) A widowed mother, or a mother who is not widowed, if she is dependent entirely or partially on an unmarried son who is receiving vocational training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother, or can prove to the satisfaction of the Military Hospitals Commission that he has regularly sent a portion of his pay to his mother; or a sister or other dependents, if the soldier who is receiving vocational training made an assignment of his pay to her or to them or can prove to the satisfaction of the Military Hospitals Commission that he has regularly sent a portion of his pay to her or to them, the said mother, sister or other dependents, may be paid an amount equal to the assignment made or payment sent by the soldier, provided that such amount shall not exceed the amount which would be paid under the authority of this Order-in-Council to the wife of a married man without children.

(7) The parents of a man undergoing vocational training, if both are old and incapable of work, and if they are entirely or partially dependent on the son in question, may be paid on the same scale as the wife of a married man with no children.

(8) Widower's children—the guardian of a widower's children who are under the maximum age shall be paid the following rates:—

- (a) One child, \$10.00 per month.
- (b) Two children, \$17.50 per month.
- (c) Three children, \$22.00 per month.
- (d) More than three children, \$3.00 per month for each child in excess of three with a maximum payment of \$35.00 per month.

(9) When a child reaches the age of 5 or 10 or the maximum age between the first of the month and the last day of the month, the birthday shall be regarded as on the last day of the month.

(10) Payments under these regulations shall be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

(11) In the preceding clauses, wherever the term "maximum age" occurs, it means 16 years old in the case of a son and 17 years old in the case of a daughter.



(12) The provisions of this Order-in-Council apply to all members of his Majesty's Naval, Military and Auxiliary Forces, who were *bona fide* residents in Canada at the outbreak of the present war, who are unable to return to their previous occupations by reason of their disability incurred on service in the present war.

#### INCREASING DEMAND FOR EMPLOYMENT.

In conclusion: The Commission desires to point out that greater numbers of men are expected to be returned from Overseas' service in the near future, who will in a short time require employment, and manufacturers, employers of labour, in fact, anyone having vacancies which might be acceptably filled by discharged soldiers, are requested to inform the Commission at their offices at No. 116 College Street, Toronto, of any vacant position within their knowledge, with the assurance that everything possible will be done to secure a desirable applicant.

### THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

During the half year ending June 30, 1917, there were received by The Workmen's Compensation Board 15,954 reports of accidents, 13,243 of them being in Schedule 1 industries, 2,700 in Schedule 2, and 11 being Crown cases.

The total number of accidents reported from 1st January, 1915, when the Act went into force, to June 30, 1917, was 55,024, 45,419 of them being in Schedule 1 industries, 9,567 in Schedule 2, and 38 being Crown cases.

The number of fatal cases reported for the first half of 1917 was 242, 160 of them being in Schedule 1 industries and 82 in Schedule 2.

The total number of fatal cases reported since 1st January, 1915, was 865, 636 of them being in Schedule 1 industries and 229 in Schedule 2.

#### MEDICAL AID AMENDMENTS.

The new medical aid provisions passed at the last session of the Legislature went into effect on 1st July, 1917. Under these provisions workmen meeting with accidents on or after that date will be entitled to necessary medical and surgical aid and hospital and skilled nursing services for a period not exceeding one month. This will apply to all cases severe enough to require such services notwithstanding that the workman may not be disabled long enough to entitle him to compensation.

#### EMPLOYERS FURNISH FIRST AID.

Under subsection 10 of the new provisions employers are, where the number of workmen employed warrants it, to be required at their own expense to provide at their factory or plant first aid or emergency equipment. This will include antiseptic dressings, etc., with a view to avoiding blood-poisoning or other complications in minor accidents, and will give the necessary emergency first aid before a doctor can arrive in the more serious ones. A large number of employers have already been furnishing such first aid and it is considered desirable and a matter of justice to both workmen and employers generally that it should be made compulsory.

#### BY WHOM BILLS ARE PAID.

Apart from the first aid above mentioned the doctor and hospital bills are, in Schedule 1 industries, to be rendered to and paid by the Board in accordance with the provisions of the Act. In Schedule 2 industries, it is the duty of the employer individually to provide and pay for medical aid as well as first aid.

Employers are not in any case permitted to collect or retain from their workmen any contribution towards the one month's medical aid in accident cases which it is now provided the workmen are to have free of charge, nor are they to collect from their workmen for the first aid above mentioned.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### SUMMER COURSE AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

There is an unusually large number of students (teachers) in attendance at the O.A.C. Summer course this year. In Part I, Elementary, 154; Part II, Elementary, 88, in Part I, Intermediate, 10 and Part II, Intermediate, 15; total 267. In 1916 there were 183 in all these courses.

The attendance at these courses in former years was as follows:—

1911—100; 1912—106; 1913—146; 1914—126; 1915—105; 1916—183; 1917—267.

A new feature of the course is instruction in swimming given regularly to small groups of students by experienced instructors. Use is made of the College swimming tank. It is hoped that a large number of the teachers will learn to swim during the term, though this part of the work is entirely optional.

The work of school gardens is made very effective by the use of the gardens of the Macdonald School which this year shows how enormously productive a small plot of land can be. This garden is devoted almost wholly to plants of food value.

The classes were so organized that lectures were in full swing on July 3rd. The course opened July 3rd and lasts five weeks.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### SEVEN ADDITIONAL COUNTIES ASSUME ROAD SYSTEMS

The counties of Huron, Kent, Bruce and Ontario have passed by-laws by which they take over the main roads of the counties and improve them under the Highway Improvement Act and the Ontario Highways Act. The roads to compose the systems have been selected and designated, and towards the construction of these the Government will extend the authorized grant of 40 per cent. of the cost. Before and after they have been constructed all maintenance performed according to the regulations of the Department will be subsidized by the Government to the extent of 20 per cent.

The title to the roads in a county road system passes to the county, and the responsibility for their condition both before and after construction therefore rests with the county council and the superintendent. In order to encourage the counties in maintaining these roads, the maintenance grant of 20 per cent. covers such work as grading, dragging with the log drag, the cleaning of ditches and culverts, repairs to bridges and all work necessary to keep the roads in a passable condition. After construction all roads require attention. Neglect causes the expense of construction to be a loss instead of a valuable investment—an investment paying dividends in the form of increased land values, ease of communication with accompanying reduction of haulage costs, and greater facilities for marketing and shipping farm produce. The Government, therefore, shares the expense for maintaining the county roads by granting the subsidy of 20 per cent. of the cost of such maintenance work.

Norfolk, Grey and Renfrew counties have passed by-laws by which they will undertake the selection and construction of county road systems and will proceed to select the roads which will comprise the systems.

Dufferin county council has passed the second reading of a by-law and it is expected will give it the third reading at the November session.

Of the 37 counties in the Province there remain only those of Elgin, Lambton, Peterborough and the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland which have not taken advantage of the Provincial Highway Legislation. It is expected that these will take steps towards a comprehensive system of highway improvement during the present year.

## MODEL ROAD EXHIBIT AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Department has completed arrangements for the construction of a model country road at the Canadian National Exhibition which is held annually at Toronto. The road allowance will be 45 feet wide and will show sections of different types of construction such as Waterbound Macadam, Oiled Macadam, Gravel, Bituminous Macadam, Concrete and Vitrified Brick. A special building will be erected which will contain the Departmental exhibit of maps, models, photographs and from which publications issued by the Department will be distributed.

It is desired that exhibitors of road machinery and materials will endeavour to secure space for their exhibits in the vicinity of that of the Department in order that municipal officials may obtain full information concerning the improvement of rural and urban roads.

## LECTURES IN HIGHWAY ENGINEERING AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

Arrangements have been made whereby during the fall term of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph a course of 10 lectures on highway economics, construction and maintenance will be included in the regular curriculum. The lectures will be given by the engineers of the staff of the Department, each dealing with the branches of the work of the Department with which he is connected.

The following syllabus indicates the extent of the course which will be of value and of interest to those attending.

## SHORT COURSES IN HIGHWAY ECONOMICS, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, FALL TERM, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1917.

1. *History of Road Development, Growth of Traffic and Economic Value of Roads.*

This lecture to briefly consider the origin of roads under Rome, and in ancient times, and to trace their early development in France and Great Britain, leading up to modern methods and to modern traffic and traffic requirements; economic value to develop from early military uses to present day value of roads in general scheme of transportation.

2. *Outline of Road Construction.*

This lecture to discuss types of roads, suitability to traffic, steps in construction and the essential features of a good road. From this lecture, the remainder of the lectures should develop the details.

3. *Road Drainage and Grading.*

This lecture to deal with earth work, objects to be attained in grading, methods of handling earth, finished camber of the road, side ditches, under-drains, drain outlets, drainage laws, treatment of roadside.

4. *Road Foundations and Subordinate Structures.*

This lecture to include bridges, culverts, guard-rails, protective devices at railway crossings, etc. The depth of road crust would be fully discussed in relation to traffic and sub-soil.

5. *Road Surfaces and Materials.*

This lecture to discuss earth roads, broken stone roads, bituminous surfaces, concrete roads, the materials available for road surfaces, their qualities, tests and methods of treatment.

6. *Road Maintenance and Dust Prevention.*

This lecture to discuss effects of traffic, methods of road protection, methods of making small repairs, general methods of maintenance for each class of road.



#### 7. *Road Machinery and its Operation.*

This lecture to describe road graders, rock crushers, road rollers, implements for screening and handling stone and gravel road scrapers, the log drag, etc.

#### 8. *Road Laws and Organization.*

This lecture to describe Road Laws in Ontario, their development, the responsibility of municipal authorities, compare Ontario Laws with those of other countries, and lead to proper methods of road management under councils and road superintendents.

#### 9. *Financial Aspects.*

This lecture to cover cost of roads, methods of finance, debenture issues and cost data in detail.

#### 10. *General Summary.*

This lecture to review the entire course and more definitely co-ordinate the various parts of the subject.

### PUBLICATIONS ON BITUMINOUS ROAD CONSTRUCTION ISSUED.

A publication entitled "Bituminous Surfaces for Macadam Roads" has recently been issued by the Department. It deals with the different classes of bituminous road construction such as protective coatings, carpet coats and surface binders. Methods which have been found most successful in the use of these are described, the various materials which may be used are discussed and suggestions regarding their selection given.

The Department has established a laboratory for the testing of bituminous materials such as road oils, asphalts and refined tars. Brief descriptions of the methods used in the examination of these materials are given in order that specifications for them may be more readily understood.

An accompanying publication is entitled "Specifications for Bituminous Materials." Since a number of grades of material are on the market and since it is essential that materials are suited to the particular kinds of work for which they are intended, some means of describing them is necessary. Such a method exists in the form of specifications which state the properties that materials for the various classes of work should have.

These specifications have been issued for the use of the municipalities in the Province, particularly those operating under the provincial highway legislation. All bituminous materials purchased should be required to meet these specifications and before contracts are awarded, samples should be secured and submitted to the Department for analysis. Reports will be furnished, free of charge, stating whether or not the materials are of the required quality. Copies of both of these publications may be had on application to the Department.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT

The new Child Welfare Exhibit of the Provincial Board of Health made its initial appearance at the "Baby Week" (June 23-29) celebration in the City of Hamilton.

The plaster cast "Motherhood Group" (after Sir Wm. Brock, R.A.B.) being a detail of the Queen Victoria Memorial Statue in front of Buckingham Palace, London, England, was made for the Board by a pupil of the Ontario College of Art, Miss Merle A. Foster, of Toronto. A photograph of the cast is shown in this issue of the BULLETIN.

The Exhibit includes two new mechanical models, one illustrating the Infant Mortality rate of Ontario—"One in Ten;" the other "Parade Day in Babyville," shows a procession of babies holding in their hands banners on which are incised demands for their "Rights."

The models were designed in the office of the Board and made in Toronto. The backgrounds were painted by Miss Mary Roberts, a former pupil of the Ontario College of Art, who has also painted a large poster "Ontario Cares For Her Children," which forms the central feature of the panel portion of the Exhibit consisting of twenty-five panels in colours, published by the National Child Welfare Association. The Board has also secured a set of posters on Infant Hygiene from the American Medical Association.

A feature of more than passing interest to the mothers is the baby's outfit which, as the card attached to it says, any mother can make because it is home-made, practical, inexpensive and requires no pattern.

The Child Welfare Exhibit forms part of the Public Health Exhibit of the Board and will be shown at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto and later at the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa.



The beautiful statuary group portrayed above is a detail (reproduced in plaster) of the Queen Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace, London, England. The plaster cast, made by Miss Merle A. Foster, of Toronto, a pupil of the Ontario College of Art, is being exhibited by the Provincial Board of Health at its Child Welfare Exhibits in Ontario.

# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR JUNE

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of June, 1917, with that of corresponding month 1916, results as follows:—

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
June 1st to 7th .....	\$12,522 27	\$12,962 66
" 8th to 14th .....	12,586 98	12,515 04
" 15th to 21st .....	16,530 00	13,817 75
" 22nd to 30th .....	22,912 34	19,487 46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$64,551 59	\$58,782 91

Decrease for June, 1917, \$5,768.68 or 9.9%.

### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
June 1st to 7th .....	\$22,533 99	\$25,880 65
" 8th to 14th .....	23,290 76	25,383 77
" 15th to 21st .....	19,176 32	30,464 89
" 22nd to 30th .....	29,027 99	37,402 34
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$94,029 06	\$119,131 65

Increase for June, 1917, \$25,102.59, or 26.7%.

Making a total increase for passenger and freight traffic, \$19,333.91 or 12.2%.

### PULPWOOD.

Pulpwood shipments were made to Merriton, Thorold, Toronto, Georgetown, Ottawa, Ont.; Niagara Falls, Watertown, Carthage, Norfolk, N.Y.; Johnsonburg, Pa.; Port Huron, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Appleton, Wis.

June 1st to 7th .....	1,385 cords.
" 8th to 14th .....	1,972 "
" 15th to 21st .....	1,958 "
" 22nd to 30th .....	3,382 "
	<hr/>
	8,697 "

This is a decrease of 3,973 cords from preceding month or 31.4%.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
June 1st to 7th .....	147 tons	1,085 tons
" 8th to 14th .....	406 "	1,198 "
" 15th to 21st .....	204 "	1,547 "
" 22nd to 30th .....	428 "	2,132 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,185 "	5,962 "

This represents a decrease on woodpulp shipments of 752 tons or 39%, and an increase in paper shipments of 371 tons or 6.6%.

### WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Shipments of 554 carloads over T. & N. O. Railway for western points via Cochrane during June comprised automobiles, machinery, stoves, furniture, vehicles, canned goods, food stuffs, and general manufactured goods.

This represents a daily average of 18.5 cars, or an increase of 9.5% over traffic handled in May.

### EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic made up of pulpwood, lumber, grain and grain products, copper, vegetables, and general merchandise, totalled 273 cars during period—a daily average of 9.1 carloads—and a decrease of 40% from preceding month.

July 23rd, 1917.



# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

AUGUST, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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# DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

The Report on Loan Corporations, which has just been issued, a volume of some 380 pages, is full of valuable information as to the standing of the various companies transacting business in the Province of Ontario. On looking over the report it will be found that there are 37 loan companies having fixed and permanent stock; 5 having terminating stock; 5 loaning land companies having permanent stock; and 19 trust companies, making a total of 66 companies that report to this Department.

A Comparative Table shows that the grand totals of all the companies are as follows:—

Capital Stock.		1915		1916	
		\$	c.	\$	c.
Capital authorized (permanent)	.....	147,208,002	19	147,741,377	00
Capital subscribed (permanent)	.....	79,637,317	19	79,939,111	99
Capital subscribed (terminating)	.....	1,199,770	00	828,086	96
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Liabilities.					
Liabilities to Shareholders:					
Permanent.	{ Stock fully paid up	49,145,380	07	49,239,469	70
	{ Prepaid	1,093,245	42	1,093,547	04
Terminating	{ Stock paid up in part	13,302,385	53	13,728,902	15
	{ Stock fully paid	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Prepaid	131,960	00	137,630	00
	{ Instalment stock	266,490	62	276,425	84
Reserve fund	.....	35,365,517	76	37,214,439	85
Dividends declared and unpaid	.....	1,463,016	19	1,512,007	87
Contingent fund	.....	431,316	87	424,877	01
Unappropriated profits	.....	3,517,084	24	4,103,946	00
Profits on terminating stock	.....	64,026	68	102,283	92
Other liabilities to shareholders	.....	27,908	50	71,462	58
Total liabilities to shareholders		104,808,331	88	107,904,991	96
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Liabilities to the public:					
Deposits	.....	23,180,899	56	24,545,532	76
Interest on deposits	.....	196,609	06	210,612	21
Debentures payable in Canada	.....	26,642,486	14	26,963,098	33
Debentures payable elsewhere	.....	77,675,532	74	73,784,756	29
Debenture stock	.....	1,792,777	48	1,206,368	79
Interest on debentures and debenture stock	.....	1,017,673	93	1,107,858	60
Due on loans in process of completion	.....	451,218	04	177,603	12
Borrowed on mortgages and other securities	.....	40,630	66	235,583	33
Owing to banks	.....	2,657,410	00	3,124,250	23
Other liabilities to public	.....	3,220,777	69	4,772,859	36
Total liabilities to public		136,876,015	30	136,128,523	02
<hr/>					
Contingent liabilities	.....	350,248,048	68	365,458,200	78
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Grand total liabilities to shareholders and public		591,932,395	86	609,491,715	76
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Assets.					
Debts secured by mort- gages of land	{ Mortgages of realty	167,643,566	56	163,423,748	43
	{ Mortgaged land held for sale.	502,312	42	813,649	97
Interest	.....	2,846,416	29	2,766,453	03



	1915.		1916.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Debts secured by:				
Municipal debentures and debenture stock.....	3,764,670	26	7,643,653	70
Government securities .....	1,787,873	79	6,067,037	06
Shareholders' stock .....	864,147	35	979,864	96
Stocks, bonds and securities, other than foregoing.	33,681,808	88	21,433,866	99
Office premises .....	5,543,728	75	5,550,490	40
Freehold land .....	4,675,763	51	5,057,462	10
Office furniture .....	117,314	40	180,098	12
Cash .....	13,525,507	02	12,213,420	44
Other assets .....	6,660,412	11	17,903,769	78
Balance—profit and loss .....	70,825	84	.....	.....
Total assets owned beneficially .....	241,684,347	18	244,033,514	98
Assets not owned beneficially .....	350,248,048	68	365,458,200	78
Grand total of assets .....	591,932,395	86	609,491,715	76

## Receipts.

## I.—Received by the Corporation for its own use.

Cash Balance 31st December .....	8,269,386	75	9,886,031	78
Received from shareholders during the year.....	744,303	79	683,480	24
Received from borrowers } (principal and interest) ..	49,845,811	21	62,495,677	60
and investments }				
Real estate ..... { Rents .....	439,249	99	468,238	92
{ Sales .....	772,062	53	1,354,365	12
Bank advances .....	1,495,368	06	3,619,579	77
Borrowed money .....	134,579	55	1,503,799	94
Received from depositors during the year .....	45,298,798	17	54,291,148	60
Received for guaranteed investments.....	3,117,594	81	1,819,677	30
Debentures issued during the year .....	10,775,149	81	11,406,895	11
Debenture stock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank interest .....	76,632	66	163,505	81
Miscellaneous .....	2,163,512	59	2,410,268	47
Terminating converted into Permanent stock.....	2,151	23	738	09
Totals .....	123,134,601	15	150,103,506	75

## II.—Received as Corporate Trustee, Representative, Guardian or Agent in Trust.

Cash Balance, 31st December, 1914-1915 .....	13,462,867	27	16,864,148	61
Received from borrowers during the year .....	39,997,661	12	47,823,464	96
Real estate ..... { Rents .....	1,414,116	17	1,569,783	99
{ Sales .....	1,860,585	11	3,490,607	74
Money received for investment .....	57,672,785	64	50,851,125	24
Other receipts .....	4,186,857	41	43,431,645	83
Totals .....	118,594,872	72	164,030,776	37
Grand total receipts .....	241,729,473	87	314,134,283	12

## Expenditure.

## I.—Expended on Corporation Account.

Loaned during the year on mortgages .....	13,149,583	43	14,466,758	30
Loaned during the year on other securities .....	18,176,325	58	38,155,075	21
Real estate purchased and incumbrances paid off.....	4,915,865	16	1,409,995	97
Insurance and taxes advanced .....	405,630	04	202,903	61
Dividends..... { Permanent .....	4,179,007	24	4,308,029	15
{ Terminating .....	4,320	00	.....	.....
Repaid bank .....	7,111,766	00	3,235,177	59
Repaid borrowed money .....	287,928	90	2,069,365	06
Deposits paid off (principal and interest) .....	43,889,426	82	53,704,309	76
Debentures paid off .....	13,754,703	18	16,500,440	82

	1915		1916	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Debenture stock paid off .....	35,348	41	35,324	00
Paid for withdrawn, converted, matured or retired stock .....	101,783	55	102,752	86
Cost of management .....	3,418,358	21	3,640,008	80
Guaranteed investments .....	2,032,901	07	2,542,725	66
Other .....	1,812,924	94	1,450,928	74
Balance, cash 31st December, 1915-16 .....	9,858,728	62	8,279,711	22
Totals .....	123,134,601	15	150,103,506	75

## II.—Expended on Trust or Agency Account.

Loaned during the year on mortgages .....	7,741,767	89	7,016,842	90
Loaned during the year on other securities.....	14,032,349	45	31,242,063	93
Repayment of trust funds .....	77,747,529	03	98,471,176	48
Real estate purchased and encumbrances paid off.....	1,086,946	96	838,182	18
Other .....	1,118,819	25	2,078,334	42
Balance 31st December, 1915-1916 .....	16,867,460	14	24,384,176	46
Totals .....	118,594,872	72	164,030,776	37
Grand total expenditure .....	241,729,473	87	314,134,283	12

## FIRE WASTE.

The war is having a good effect in that a number of States are paying more particular attention to the fire waste than ever before. Organization of one of the most patriotic bodies in the State of North Carolina has recently been perfected by special agents, inspectors, and field men of virtually all fire insurance companies transacting business in that State. It is the purpose of the organization to make inspection of all buildings where food supplies or clothing supplies may be concentrated to guard against possible loss by fire of any goods which are needed in the prosecution of the war. The work thus done is to be under the supervision of experts who will give without cost their trained experience to aid in the national campaign against unnecessary fire waste during this stringent war period. A committee of the insurance men was appointed to arrange the details of the campaign and the plan to be carried out contemplates the districting of the entire State, each district to be under the supervision of one of the insurance men who will have charge of frequent inspections of all wholesale houses or food depots, grocery stores, or other places where foodstuffs are concentrated. Other inspectors will look after other branches of the business. Similar organizations are made, or are being made, in every State of the Union, and no doubt the effect will be to prevent much fire waste that is due to carelessness, if not from other causes.

## PENSION SCHEMES FOR INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICERS.

A number of insurance companies are now preparing pension schemes for all their employees. The latest is that of the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, which announces that it has adopted a pension scheme for all its office help, male and female. The plan has the double merit of simplicity and proved effectiveness. It calls for no contributions whatever from the employees themselves, the entire cost being a charge on the company. Under its terms the age for retirement is set at 60 years for women and 65 for men. At the age indicated an employee can retire on a pension equal to as many 60th's of his average salary for the previous five years as he has seen years in the service of the company. Thus an employee who has reached the retiring age after 30 years of service, retires on a pension equal to one-half of his average salary during his last five years with the company. In no case will the retiring allowance amount to more than 70 per cent. of such average salary.

In addition to the pension scheme they have adopted a scheme of continuous bonuses so that every woman clerk on the completion of her first three years with the company will receive a special cash bonus of \$150, at the end of her second three years \$200, and at the termination of her third three-year period with the company, \$250. For each complete year of service thereafter, a bonus of \$100 will be awarded.

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of July, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma .....	9	9,857 00	9,102 00	755 00
Brant .....	22	10,604 00	7,751 00	2,853 00
Bruce .....	13	1,132 00	932 00	200 00
Carleton .....	18	15,446 00	11,661 00	3,875 00
Ottawa City .....	9	1,395 00	1,145 00	250 00
Dufferin .....				
Elgin .....	13	7,841 00	5,891 00	1,950 00
Essex .....	32	2,790 00	2,540 00	250 00
Frontenac .....	16	10,022 00	8,067 00	1,955 00
Grey .....	25	83,587 00	76,605 00	6,982 00
Haldimand .....	2	35 00	35 00	
Halton .....	7	4,575 00	3,575 00	1,000 00
Hastings .....	12	3,628 00	2,883 00	745 00
Huron .....	20	5,884 00	3,184 00	2,700 00
Kenora .....				
Kent .....	24	4,697 00	4,199 00	498 00
Lambton .....	25	4,664 00	3,514 00	1,150 00
Lanark .....	12	1,508 00	1,208 00	300 00
Leeds and Grenville .....	16	4,320 00	2,980 00	1,340 00
Lennox and Addington .....	6	279 00	279 00	
Lincoln .....	20	6,349 00	2,356 00	3,993 00
Manitoulin .....	2	625 00	625 00	
Middlesex .....	13	142,507 00	133,055 00	9,452 00
London City .....	21	2,015 00	2,015 00	
Muskoka .....	8	5,286 00	4,236 00	1,050 00
Nipissing .....	8	22,912 00	10,227 00	12,685 00
Norfolk .....	11	4,774 00	1,962 00	2,812 00
Northumberland and Durham .....	29	20,839 00	9,837 00	11,002 00
Ontario .....	25	15,427 00	8,573 00	6,854 00
Oxford .....	9	6,107 00	5,535 00	572 00
Parry Sound .....	6	4,923 00	3,258 00	1,665 00
Peel .....	10	3,002 00	2,202 00	800 00
Perth .....	13	711 00	711 00	
Peterborough .....	10	1,083 00	833 00	250 00
Prescott and Russell .....	18	3,054 00	2,354 00	700 00
Prince Edward .....	5	224 00	169 00	55 00
Rainy River .....	1	280 00	280 00	
Renfrew .....	9	7,740 00	1,465 00	6,275 00
Simcoe .....	37	9,133 00	6,333 00	2,800 00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	21	5,238 00	5,179 00	59 00
Sudbury .....	6	4,210 00	3,260 00	950 00
Temiskaming .....	10	14,642 00	12,192 00	2,450 00
Thunder Bay .....	8	7,112 00	6,232 00	880 00
Victoria and Haliburton .....	9	367 00	262 00	105 00
Waterloo .....	23	5,416 00	4,016 00	1,400 00
Welland .....	29	10,661 00	4,581 00	6,080 00
Wellington .....	13	1,270 00	1,270 00	
Wentworth .....	10	1,027 00	777 00	250 00
Hamilton City .....	19	7,483 00	7,028 00	455 00
York .....	31	11,574 00	7,658 00	3,916 00
Toronto City .....	137	14,136 00	13,876 00	260 00
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>512,391 00</b>	<b>407,908 00</b>	<b>104,483 00</b>



## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483
Totals .....	5,691	6,449,435	4,891,120	1,558,315

## CHIEF LOSSES OF THE MONTH.

County.	Risk.	Amount.
Grey .....	North American Bent Chair Co., Owen Sound.....	\$ 81,025
Middlesex .....	Dominion Cannery, Simcoe.....	120,692
.....	Woodburn Milling Co., Glencoe .....	20,000
Nipissing.....	George Gordon Co., Ltd. Cache Bay.....	22,145

## JULY RECORD.

The record for July is disappointing. The number of fires reported (852) is made up largely of lightning fires, which accounts for nearly one-half of the total.

The aggregate loss is a little less than June. The chief items are shown above. The monthly aggregate is, however, very much too large.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS.

In this issue we commence the publication of two additional statements which we hope will be of interest and value.

The regular publication of these statements will present each month a comprehensive review of the fire waste of the Province, and later on when those interested wish to compare the result month by month, there will not only be apparent the direction in which preventive measures must be taken, but there will also be some indication of the effect, if any, that the Fire Marshal Office has had or is having upon the extent and character of the fire waste.

Statistics of the character now submitted must be put to some practical use, otherwise they are only a costly luxury.

Further, if the statistics are to be reliable and correct, we must count upon prompt reports from those who, by the Act, are required to report to us.

## STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement of *Fire Causes*, showing losses from each, in the Province of Ontario, for the month of July, 1917.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires.	Total Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not Covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	16	\$ 8,087	\$ 4,437	\$ 3,650
3	Electricity .....	33	5,638	5,548	90
4	Explosions .....	14	3,593	2,568	1,025
5	Exposure .....	33	6,158	4,698	1,460
7	Friction .....	3	434	375	59
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	5	266	266	.....
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	4	116	116	.....
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of	3	344	344	.....
12	Incendiarism .....	6	3,319	1,814	1,505
14	Lightning (excluding cattle killed by lightning)	403	95,561	61,430	34,131
15	Matches .....	54	5,903	2,978	2,925
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	1	7,624	7,624	.....
17	Open Fires .....	1	2,500	1,500	1,000
18	Open Lights .....	26	2,642	1,194	1,448
19	Petroleum and its products .....	17	6,113	4,924	1,189
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	1	200	.....	200
21	Smoking .....	17	7,802	4,106	3,696
22	Sparks, arising from combustion .....	12	2,505	2,505	.....
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source ....	20	4,696	3,166	1,530
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	7	84,353	76,311	8,042
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	13	1,588	1,258	330
27	Unknown .....	92	89,688	60,952	28,736
28	Not yet classified .....	71	173,261	159,794	13,467
Totals .....		852	512,391	407,908	104,483

## STATEMENT No. 3.

Classification of Fires in the Province of Ontario for the month of July, 1917, by *Property Loss*.

Classification No.	Description of Property.	No. of Fires.	Total Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not Covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, etc....	1	792	792	.....
52	Barns (Farm only) .....	182	85,541	53,322	32,219
4	Churches .....	16	5,133	3,233	1,900
8	Dwellings .....	496	75,451	55,069	20,382
9	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	4	22,655	17,205	5,450
11	Garages .....	5	1,147	162	985
12	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	8	4,775	3,875	900
13	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	3	932	682	250
14	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	6	9,673	4,673	5,000
16	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	3	28,222	14,577	13,645
17	Mercantile Stores .....	34	23,063	22,280	783
18	Office and Bank Buildings .....	3	2,017	2,017	.....
19	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	42	236,521	220,645	15,876
21	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	4	1,617	1,582	35
22	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	5	248	248	.....
23	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	1	359	300	59
24	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)..	33	8,634	4,685	3,949
25	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	235	235	.....
26	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	4	5,376	2,326	3,050
Totals .....		852	512,391	407,908	104,483

## INVESTIGATIONS.

During the month of July there were held and closed 27 investigations, and at the close of the month 24 were still open.

As a result of the investigations a number of criminal actions have been instituted, but after full consideration it has been decided not to continue a practice started a few months ago, of publishing the arrests and convictions.

It is, however, perhaps fitting that a case instituted and conducted by the Provincial Police should receive some note. On the 30th of June last, Wm. Wilkins' House at Blind River was burned. There was a strong suspicion that the house was deliberately set on fire, and Provincial Police Constable Flanagan, of Thessalon, began an investigation on July 1st. On the 2nd July the constable was successful in securing a confession from Nelson Englehart to setting fire to the house. He also arrested John Quinn and Vina Quinn, charging them that they did counsel and procure Nelson Englehart to set fire to the house.

On July 3rd, before Police Magistrate Williams, Englehart was convicted and sentenced to ten years in Kingston Penitentiary.

On July 13th, before the same Magistrate, the two Quinns were committed for trial on the charge above stated.

## BARN FIRES AND LIGHTNING.

July is usually a month of electric storms, just as June is, but in July of this year we have had an unusual number to record. The inauguration of a statement of Causes of Fire, which, for the first time, appears in this issue, obviates the necessity of any detailed reference here.

In the early part of June we set out to obtain a special report on as many barn fires as we could which had their origin in lightning as a cause. Up to the day of writing (Aug. 27th), we have received 126 special reports, *but only in one case out of the whole 126 was there any pretension to a lightning rod equipment.* In this particular case the rod had been installed eight years previously, and it was well known to the farmer that the wires entering the ground had been corroded and were broken. In these circumstances the equipment was, of course, altogether worthless. With this solitary exception, all the other barns were devoid of lightning rod protection.

One instance of outstanding characteristics has just come before us. One of the very best barns in the eastern part of the Province, built in 1915, provided with the most modern ventilating system, was struck by lightning on August 20th at about 3.15 in the afternoon. The barn was totally consumed; its value as determined by the insurance adjuster was \$15,000.00; the loss was \$13,000.00, and the insurance \$10,000.00. The contents, of a value of approximately \$1,500.00, were totally consumed, but no insurance was carried thereon. This barn, modern in all its details, had no lightning rod protection. It is marvellous to think that the owner of the barn should take care to provide everything that could possibly be thought of except the lightning rods, and for a few dollars the loss sustained by the country, by the insurance companies and by himself might have been obviated.

## MUNITION FACTORY FIRES.

Investigations into the cause of recent fires that have destroyed several of the large ammunition factories in the Province have resulted in the adoption of important preventive measures.

Lack of proper supervision over the unskilled alien workmen who were employed in some of the most important, and certainly the most hazardous (as regards fire) operations of shell making; together with gross carelessness, appears, from the evidence adduced, to have been the cause of this enormous fire waste.

Foreigners, some of whom could not speak English, were employed in washing shells in gasoline.

As a result of competition in the labor market, smoking has been permitted in ammunition factories at night. In the case of the Cluff Ammunition Co's. fire in Toronto, the evidence showed that a foreigner who was washing shells in gasoline dropped a match on the bench where the shells were drained, and the fire spread throughout the plant very quickly. The man who dropped the match tried to put the fire out with his



hands and as a result was severely burnt. His clothing, saturated more or less with gasoline and oil, also caught fire and he ran through the building a veritable flaming torch.

The buildings that were completely gutted had a frontage of about 200 feet by a depth of 170 feet. The fire was fanned by a strong north wind and although the Fire Department had sixteen lines of hose playing on the conflagration, they were unable to more than prevent the fire spreading to the surrounding property.

The Imperial Munitions Board recently prohibited the use of gasoline, etc., for washing shells.

If the management of the various ammunition factories exercised more care and forethought with regard to fire prevention, as well as a more strict supervision, especially over foreigners, a great many fires would be prevented.

The investigation in connection with the fire at the plant of the Copp Stove Company, Limited, Fort William, ammunition manufacturers, disclosed conditions of a somewhat similar character to those already outlined.

#### PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIRE DAMAGE.

The New York City authorities, so it is stated in the press, have decided to take action against a contractor for responsibility for the damage caused to the tower of the New York city hall, by reason of a fire in July last. The City's claim is that the contractor's agents were criminally negligent. It is said that a workman was using a charcoal brazier near a quantity of loose charcoal. Finding it necessary to leave his work for a short time, the workman left the burning brazier near the charcoal and it is said that sparks ignited the charcoal causing the fire, which resulted in a damage of about \$25,000.00.

New York City has already set a good example in suits it has previously taken for the cost of suppressing fires in buildings where the owner has failed to carry out instructions for improving the same, and has succeeded in collecting these costs. The City now proposes to go further in an attempt to enforce personal responsibility by recovery of damages from those whose carelessness or negligence has resulted in this particular fire. The outcome of the case will, of course, be watched with great interest.

The feature of personal responsibility, has altogether been ignored in this Province, although in the neighboring Province of Quebec it has been established in the Fotheringham and Workman case. It is, as everyone knows, a feature of continental law, and has had a very large effect in keeping down the fires in European countries.

#### DEPUTY FIRE MARSHAL.

By Order-in-Council, Mr. George F. Lewis, who for some months has been doing temporary service, has been appointed Deputy Fire Marshal for the Province of Ontario.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### SUMMER COURSES IN AGRICULTURE FOR TEACHERS

By an arrangement made between the Departments of Education and of Agriculture, courses of study are provided at the Ontario Agricultural College for teachers who expect to teach agriculture in either Primary or Secondary Schools. The course of study for teachers of Primary schools is divided into two parts, each of five weeks' duration, and taken in two consecutive summers. On the successful completion of these two parts a certificate in agriculture is awarded. The chief aim of these short courses, which commence about July 3rd, is to prepare teachers to give instruction in Elementary Agriculture and Horticulture in the Schools of Ontario.

The course of study provided for teachers of secondary schools is similarly arranged and divided, and runs concurrently with that of the course for teachers of primary schools.

The number in attendance, as compared with previous years, is given in the following summary:—

Year	Elementary				Intermediate				
	Part I		Part II		Part I		Part II		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1911.....	8	75	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1912.....	16	65	2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
1913.....	14	64	5	36	23	4	.....	.....	146
1914.....	8	55	5	27	13	4	14	.....	126
1915.....	15	39	5	18	17	1	9	1	105
1916.....	11	99	9	31	15	3	14	1	183
1917.....	15	138	7	81	9	1	13	2	266

During the term a course of ten lectures was given by Mr. H. Foght, specialist in Rural Education of the Bureau of Education, Washington, on the following subjects:—

1. The Rural Problem Analyzed in Relation to its Educational, Social, and Religious Elements;
2. Institutional Means for Remaking Rural Life;
3. The Farmer's Wife, a Vital Factor in the Problem;
4. The Teacher and Community Leadership;
5. The Complete Rural Community School (Illustrated);
6. Good Roads and Education (Illustrated);
7. What Every Teacher Can Do for the Advancement of Vocational Education (Illustrated);
8. The Teacher and the Play-Life of the School (Illustrated);
9. The Meaning of Modern Sanitation in School and Home (Illustrated);
10. The Revitalized Course of Study for Rural Schools.

These lectures formed a part of the Courses for all teachers.

Several activities outside of the regular classes added to the usefulness of the work. These consisted in:

- (1) Instruction and practice in games and sports suitable for schools;
- (2) A pageant one Saturday afternoon, representing "The Call of the Country";
- (3) Regular instruction in swimming given to the women students in the swimming tank of the College gymnasium with pronounced success.

Upwards of seventy teachers learned to swim to the extent that at least a dozen strokes as a minimum was accomplished.

The School garden forms an important part of the first year's work. The Macdonald Consolidated School gardens are available for class purposes through an arrangement made with the Board of Trustees and the Horticultural Department of the College. This garden illustrates what may be done in the way of crop production, as there is at present an immense crop of vegetables of various kinds.

Practically all of the teachers in attendance room and board at the College. This arrangement gives opportunity for participation in games and sports, and a chance for mutual acquaintance among the teachers. Two Saturday excursions were provided—one to the "Rocks" of Elora and the other to the "Pot Holes" of Rockwood.

At the close of the Summer Courses at the College, a considerable number of the teachers made arrangements to assist in harvesting the crop of small fruits, some in Norfolk County, and others in the Grimsby district. It is very gratifying, indeed, to note that these teachers are giving up all their vacation in the interests of agriculture and crop production. Some teachers made a hurried trip to their schools to supervise their school garden plots before engaging in the harvesting of the fruit crop.

## MODEL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Syllabuses of Regulations, Courses of Study and Examinations of the Autumn Model Schools for 1917 and the Normal Schools for 1917-1918 have recently been issued and may be had on application to the Deputy Minister of Education.

## FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Attention of school principals is called to the National Sanitarium Association and its good work. The Minister of Education, in 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, called the attention of school principals to the fact that representations had been made to him in behalf of the National Sanitarium Association in favour of the efforts being put forth to exterminate tuberculosis.

The spread of this disease is so serious a matter that energetic efforts are being made to stop its ravages, to relieve those afflicted and to effect a cure where cure is possible. A very special effort is now being made to save the lives of children. Education in the means of prevention and cure is one of the most powerful weapons that can be used. With this object in view there is a general movement to direct attention to the work of the National Sanitarium Association, and, therefore, the Minister desires to notify school boards and through them the parents of the pupils and ratepayers generally that the Department approves of the object aimed at by the Association and recommends that on *Monday, 26th of November*, the principals and teachers of the schools call attention to the necessity of putting forth all possible efforts to prevent the spread of the disease and of availing themselves of the means supplied for this purpose and of making such use of the printed statements that have been issued as may be deemed expedient. Printed information and any other information desired may be secured from Mr. G. A. Reid, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Sanitarium Association, Gage Institute, 223-5 College Street, Toronto.

## SUMMER COURSES WELL ATTENDED.

The Department of Education provides each year Summer Courses for teachers in various subjects. The Course in Agriculture is conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; the Course in Art at the Ontario College of Art, Toronto; the course for Kindergarten-Primary teachers at McCaul Public School, Toronto, while the other courses are conducted at the University of Toronto.

The following figures give the number of teachers who took the Courses during July and August, 1917:

Agriculture .....	268
Art .....	273
Physical Culture .....	294
Kindergarten-Primary .....	60
Household Science .....	20
Vocal Music .....	35
Manual Training .....	15
French Composition and Pronunciation .....	16
Commercial Subjects .....	14
Upper School Faculty Entrance Subjects .....	53
Middle School Normal Entrance Subjects .....	33



# DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

## ONTARIO'S METALLIFEROUS PRODUCTION

January to July, 1917.

Returns received by the Ontario Bureau of Mines from smelters, refining works and metalliferous mines of the Province for the six months ending June 30th, 1917, are summarized in the table below which gives comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1916.

### SUMMARY OF METALLIFEROUS PRODUCTION, SIX MONTHS, 1917.

Product.	Quantity.		Value \$	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Gold.....ounces	235,060	228,673	4,822,740	4,586,941
Silver....." "	10,267,743	10,073,787	6,188,269	7,584,439
Cobalt (metallic).....lbs.	121,817	162,250	103,677	237,004
Nickel (metallic)....."	13,933	45,864	5,899	19,073
Nickel oxide....."	410,408	5,495	204,638	1,648
Cobalt oxide....."		153,498		175,308
Other Cobalt and Nickel compounds..		122,076		15,879
Molybdenite....."	12,631	36,777	13,075	47,942
Lead....."	.....	912,934	.....	114,953
Copper ore.....tons	922	1,543	14,368	45,688
Nickel in matte....."	20,651	20,230	10,325,766	10,115,000
Copper in matte....."	11,426	10,381	4,207,620	4,152,400
Iron ore (exported)....."	.....	24,332	.....	85,135
Pig Iron....."	.....	40,968	.....	715,912
			25,886,052	27,897,322

It will be noted that above figures are for pig iron produced from Ontario ore only. Export figures for 1916 are not available for iron ore. Nickel and copper in matte have been valued at 25 and 20 cents per pound, respectively, whereas copper was valued at 18½ cents per pound in 1916.

*Gold.*—It was anticipated that the production for the half year would show a decline as compared with the same period in 1916, owing to labour troubles and labour shortage at the Porcupine camp. Nearly all the mines, including the Hollinger and Dome, have been developing their ore bodies and increasing milling capacity in preparation for the time after the war when labour will be more plentiful and operating costs decreased. In the meantime, production and dividends have been curtailed. New producers are Gold Reef and Tommy Burns at Porcupine, Teck-Hughes at Kirkland Lake, and Miller Independence at Boston Creek. A single stamp is dropping at the Rognon on Wabigoon Lake, District of Kenora. Mines, in order, producing 5,000 ounces or more gold were Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome, Porcupine Crown, Tough-Oakes, Schumacher and Porcupine V. N. T.

*Silver.*—High prices for silver, which averaged 75.44 cents for the half year as compared with 62.53 cents for the same period in 1916, have stimulated production from the Cobalt camp. The lowest New York price was 71.75 cents on March 27th, and highest 78.64 on February 15th. This advance in value has offset increased mining costs. If the Miller Lake O'Brien continues shipping at the same rate throughout the year, Gowganda will show a record production for 1917. The increase is attributed to the high grade vein discovered in the summer of 1916. The Hargrave mine is now shipping regularly. A new shipper this year is the National, formerly the King Edward

mine. The Mining Corporation of Canada (Cobalt Lake and Townsite-City mines) shipped over 2,000,000 ounces in the half year. Shippers of 500,000 ounces or more were as follows: Nipissing, Kerr Lake, O'Brien, Beaver and Coniagas mines. Silver recovered from gold ores totalled 38,492 ounces and from copper ores 646 ounces.

*Nickel-Copper.*—The production of nickel-copper matte at Copper Cliff and Coniston shows a small decrease as compared with the same period in 1916, due to shortage of labour. Assays of samples of nickel-copper matte for their precious metal contents were made for the Royal Ontario Nickel Commission by Ledoux and Company of New York. Platinum and palladium were found in quantities varying from 0.32 ounces to 1.97 ounces per ton of matte. These metals are quoted at \$100 per ounce. The British American Nickel Corporation have announced that their new electrolytic refinery will be located at Murray mine, and will have an initial capacity of 5,000 tons of nickel per annum. The Port Colborne refinery of the International Nickel Company will produce 7,500 tons of nickel, and provision is made for quadrupling the capacity.

*Copper.*—Shipments for the half year came from three sources, the Tip Top mine near Kashabowie, the Hudson Copper Company at Havilah, and the Kenyon Copper Company of Massey. The last mentioned operates the Massey mine where a 100-ton Callow flotation mill is producing 20 per cent. concentrates. Shipments from Bruce Mines are included under nickel-copper. The Port Arthur Copper Company at Mine Centre is erecting a concentrator and will be shipping soon.

*Iron Ore and Pig Iron.*—Shipments of ore were from the Helen and Magpie mines of the Algoma Steel Corporation, and a small shipment from Moose Mountain. Helen ore is shipped to the Magpie mine for treatment. In all, 61,796 tons worth \$231,937 were marketed, of which 24,322 tons were exported to the United States. Pig iron produced at Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton, Port Colborne and Deseronto totalled 347,190 tons worth \$6,067,050. Out of a total of 577,773 tons of ore smelted only 77,202 tons came from Ontario, and in the table the quantity of pig iron produced and value of the same is figured on a pro rata basis.

*Molybdenite.*—The production of this ore is increasing rapidly. Concentrators are now in operation at Renfrew, Mount St. Patrick and Ottawa, and in the half year treated ore from thirteen different mines. At Orillia and Belleville, 80,334 pounds of ferro-molybdenum worth \$200,835 were produced.

*Lead.*—Smelters at Galletta and Kingston produced 912,934 pounds of pig lead worth \$114,953 from Ontario ores. The Kingston Smelting Company also treated 1,895 tons of lead ore from the United States. Ontario ore came from the Galletta and Frontenac mines.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

In the course of inspection and from complaints received, it was found that during the past month children under fourteen years of age were being employed in quite large numbers in factories, in contravention of the Ontario Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act. Special attention has been given by the department to the matter and efforts are being made to check the tendency in this direction. Several prosecutions were instituted during the month of July for child labor, when convictions were registered and fines imposed.

Legal proceedings were also taken against a firm for employing females after 6.30 p.m.

Several industrial establishments have been visited recently by our chemist, Mr. Bostock, accompanied by the district inspector, for the purpose of making a test of the air in such places, with a view to prevent, if possible, injurious effects to employees being produced by gases or other vitiating matter, and to devise means whereby the risk of fire or explosions might be eliminated, or, at all events, minimized. The results have been satisfactory, and recommendations have been made which should go far to reduce the deleterious effects to those engaged in work in industries where gases and vapors are liable to be generated.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### HOME CANNING OF FOOD

With the idea of aiding in the campaign of thrift and conservation of food materials which has been inaugurated in Canada by reason of the Great War, the Ontario Department of Agriculture in July issued Bulletin No. 252, entitled "The Preservation of Food—Home Canning." It was an illustrated practical treatise of instruction of thirty-one pages upon the best methods of domestic canning of vegetables, fruits, meats, etc., and contained among other valuable matter a number of well-tried recipes for standard dishes and hints upon the culinary art which have been much appreciated by busy housekeepers throughout the Province. Supplies were sent to the Women's Institutes in the Province, and many applications for extra copies have been received by the Department of Agriculture.

Ontario housewives have responded most heartily to the call for conservation in war time.

### TRAINING FOR RURAL LEADERSHIP

The Ontario Agricultural College in 1915 opened up a new course called the Summer School for Rural Leadership, which lasts for two weeks. In July, 1915, 50 men and women attended; in 1916, 40; and this year, from July 23rd to August 4th, 120 attended. Of that number 80 were clergymen from country churches, mostly situated in the open country. This Summer School is carried on under the Department of Rural Sociology. The purpose of the School is to gather together all those who are interested in various phases of rural community life, such as clergymen, women's institute officers, farmers' club officers, teachers and other leaders in rural life, for the purpose of discussing the place and function of the various organizations in community life. The outstanding idea is to show that community life is a whole, and that each organization, such as the home, church and school, are not ends in themselves, but merely means to an end, namely, satisfaction in country life.

A course of instruction and training is provided along economic, social, educational, religious and recreative lines to the end that there may be built up an intelligent, comprehensive, and co-ordinated scheme for rural progress, and that the many agencies may be led to define their particular functions so that all may work together harmoniously with a minimum of waste and duplication. Recreation is strongly figured, as it is felt that through the recreative and play life the proper spirit may be engendered for fusing the whole community together. Games are played between lecture periods, from 4.00 to 6.00 p.m., and after supper. During these play periods it is the purpose to introduce as many different games as possible, so that they may in turn be introduced by those present into their various communities. This latter end is being accomplished to a large extent.

This year, Mr. H. W. Foght, Specialist in Rural School Practice, Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., gave a course of lectures on the rural school, pointing out the possibilities of the one-roomed district school under the proper kind of teacher, curriculum, equipment and administration, but leading up to the point that until we have consolidation of rural schools we are simply trifling with rural education, and that we must sooner or later establish consolidated schools in Ontario.

A second course was one on Community Leadership, by A. Maclaren, O.A.C., Guelph, dealing with the goal in rural life, rural mindedness, discovery, enlistment and training of leaders, methods of training leaders, boys' and girls' camps, etc. This course dealt with the practical methods of developing the latent leadership to be found in practically every rural community in Ontario. These two courses were followed by a series of seminar periods on rural church problems, when the message and mission of the country church, church organization, function, and financial administration were dealt with.



Besides these courses, courses were given covering technical agricultural subjects, such as field husbandry, poultry, dairying, rural economics, vegetable gardening and home grounds decoration. A special series of lectures were given to ladies along the line of Women's Institute work, fancy cheese making, butter making in the home, etc. By way of demonstration a children's play called "The Bird Guardians" was given on the campus. A pageant called "The Call of the Country" was given in the gymnasium on Saturday, and Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth" was presented, all with a view to illustrating the use of dramatic instinct in developing latent possibilities.

As a result of the Summer School this year there was organized the "Ontario Rural Community Life Movement" for the promotion of the highest ideals in rural community life, religious, educational, social, physical and economic. Anyone interested in the objects of the Movement may become a member by paying \$1.00. One of the objects that this Movement has in mind for this year is the promotion of four district community life conferences to be held in old Ontario.

Any further information regarding this Summer School for Rural Leadership may be secured from A. Maclaren, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

### AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT KEMPTVILLE

W. J. Bell, B.S.A., has been appointed Principal of the Agricultural School which the Ontario Government is establishing at Kemptville for Eastern Ontario. Mr. Bell has had a considerable experience which fits him for this position. He comes from Dufferin County, and taught school a number of years before taking the Course at the Ontario Agricultural College. Since graduating at Guelph he has been in the Institutes Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and has undertaken a good deal of the instruction work in different sections of the Province, particularly with reference to live stock. He is recognized as an excellent live-stock man. His appointment takes effect on September 1st.

Although the School will not be open for students in the regular courses this year, there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done which will require the attention of a Principal. Contracts have been let for a live-stock judging pavilion which will be finished this year, and in this, no doubt, Short Courses will be held during the winter months. The two-hundred-acre farm is also being operated by the Government, and a splendid herd of dairy cattle is being assembled. The work is therefore being advanced as rapidly as possible under war conditions, and everything should be in shape for starting the institution on a full running basis as soon as the war is over.

### ONTARIO CROP STATISTICS

The following statistics of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1917 show the acreage as compiled from individual returns made by farmers to the Ontario Bureau of Industries and the yields as estimated by a large and experienced staff of correspondents who give probable yields according to conditions on August 10th.

*Fall Wheat.*—585,946 acres will produce 13,548,267 bush. or 23.1 per acre, as against 704,867 acres, 14,942,050 bush. or 21.2 in 1916 and 24,737,011 bush. in 1915. The annual average for the 35 years, 1882-1916 was 21.3.

*Spring Wheat.*—182,957 acres, 3,879,954 bush. or 21.2 per acre as against 144,305 acres, 2,213,961 bush. or 15.3 per acre in 1916 and 3,439,949 bush. in 1915. Annual average 16.1.

*Barley.*—551,298 acres, 19,363,329 bush. or 35.1 per acre, as against 527,886 acres, 12,388,969 bush. or 23.5 per acre in 1916 and 19,893,129 bush. in 1915. Annual average 28.0.

*Oats.*—2,763,355 acres, 118,949,213 bush. or 43.0 per acre as against 2,689,762 acres, 71,297,528 bush. or 26.5 per acre in 1916 and 120,217,952 bush. in 1915. Annual average 35.6.

*Rye.*—133,077 acres, 2,305,601 bush. or 17.3 per acre as against 148,738 acres, 2,354,410 bush. or 15.8 per acre in 1916, and 3,210,512 bush. in 1915. Annual average 16.5.

*Pcas.*—90,322 acres, 1,635,963 bush. or 18.1 per acre as against 95,542 acres, 1,243,979 bush. or 13.4 per acre in 1916 and 2,043,049 bush. in 1915. Annual average 19.1.

*Beans*.—114,785 acres, 1,535,683 bush. or 13.4 per acre as against 53,999 acres, 583,105 bush. or 10.8 per acre in 1916 and 882,819 bush. in 1915. Annual average 16.7.

*Hay and Clover* (not including alfalfa).—3,358,579 acres, 6,156,340 tons or 1.833 per acre as against 3,294,419 acres, 6,739,259 tons or 2.046 per acre in 1916 and 3,825,026 tons in 1915. Annual average 1.45.

The acreages in other crops for which no estimate as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: Buckwheat, 153,457 against 229,205 in 1916; corn for husking, 258,935 against 258,332; corn for silo, 511,329 against 439,411; potatoes, 146,481 against 139,523; mangels, 49,148 against 42,793; sugar beets, 22,039 against 22,482; carrots, 2,920 against 2,391; turnips, 93034 against 91,670; mixed grains, 515,593 against 485,986; alfalfa, 189,109 against 177,565.

There are 3,509,945 acres of cleared land devoted to pasture; 232,679 in summer fallow against 331,736 in 1916; 280,326 in orchard; 21,964 in small fruits; 9,882 in vineyard; 58,297 in farm gardens; 37,732 in rape; 5,242 in tobacco; 7,372 in flax.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following cases and deaths from communicable diseases have been reported by the local Boards of Health for the month of July, 1917:

Diseases	Comparative Table			
	1917		1916	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	21	.....	9	3
Scarlet Fever .....	93	3	80	9
Diphtheria .....	233	15	179	18
Measles .....	277	1	1,234	8
Whooping Cough .....	101	1	179	8
Typhoid Fever .....	40	2	76	9
Tuberculosis .....	144	69	143	82
Infantile Paralysis .....	5	.....	20	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	1	1	14	10
	920	92	1,934	150

The returns of Communicable Diseases made by local Boards of Health for the month of July show a slight increase in Smallpox, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, but a marked decrease in all the other diseases. Five cases of Infantile Paralysis were reported from the County of Carleton, Ottawa reporting four cases and Gloucester Township one case. For the same month last year we had twenty cases and three deaths, and in so far as the reports of the local Boards of Health would indicate, the health of the Province may be considered satisfactory.

The Smallpox cases reported were from the following places: Thessalon, Wharncliffe, Ottawa, Ford City, Bancroft, Bathurst, Alfred and Aurora one case each, Hawkesbury Village four cases, Tilbury East three cases, and unorganized townships in Algoma six cases.

## VITAL STATISTICS

The Report of the Registrar-General for 1916 may be later than usual this year, owing to the staff having to engage in other work which was unexpected and which had to receive first attention. It is now in the hands of the printer and will be issued at as nearly the usual date as possible.

In order that the statistics relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths may be in the hands of the public, the following tables are now published. Owing to the fact that the populations are not yet estimated, no rates of births, marriages and deaths are yet given, but these will appear in this publication at earliest convenience.

	Births.		Marriages.		Deaths.	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915
Entire Province .....	65,264	67,032	23,401	23,506	35,567	33,294
Cities .....	26,938	27,283	11,799	12,304	14,287	13,080
Towns .....	4,687	3,862	1,827	1,821	2,596	2,053
Rural Municipalities .....	33,639	35,887	9,775	9,887	18,684	18,161

Of births the cities gave 41.2% of the whole number registered; the towns 7.2%, and the rural municipalities, 51.5%. This was an increase of births in the cities of 0.5%; in the towns, 1.5%, and a decrease in the rural municipalities of 2.1%. The increases in the cities and towns and the decrease in the rural municipalities may have been due to the large number of military men quartered in the cities and towns, many of whom were drawn from the rural municipalities.

The relation of male births to female births was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Entire Province .....	106 to 100	
Cities .....	107 to 100	
Towns .....	108 to 100	
Rural Municipalities .....	105 to 100	

The Department continues to supply a large number of certificates free of charge for those requiring the same for Patriotic Fund and pension purposes. Thousands of searches have been made. Hundreds of registrations have been recorded for the benefit of anxious mothers. These registrations were not formerly recorded and several causes are offered. Chief among these is the one that the doctor is thought to be the person responsible for the registration of births. As a matter of fact, the physician has never been the responsible person as far as the law is concerned. *The responsibility* for birth registration rests with the parents. True, the physician has his own part to play in the registration. He is expected to give notice to the Division Registrar that he has attended at a birth, or rather, that a birth has occurred at a certain address. The Division Registrar is then able to look after the matter should the parents not take the trouble to make the registration within the required time. If the physician fails to do this, one can hardly attach blame to the Division Registrar or the Government of the Province for not having the record of the child on file. Unfortunately, too many physicians fail in this duty, and when the Department is notified of such neglect on the part of any such physician, steps are immediately taken which usually have a salutary effect.

## BABY WELFARE WORK

As a special feature of the Public Health Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Board is arranging to carry on a model Baby Clinic. The Division of Child Hygiene of the Department of Public Health of the City of Toronto are co-operating with the Board in the matter of equipment and conduct of the Clinic.

The intention is to give the general public an idea of the working of a clinic, and to stimulate interest in Baby Welfare Work throughout the Province. The equipment is plain and inexpensive, but chosen with a view to efficiency, and the Board will welcome inquiries of local organizations, municipal or private, who might care to establish clinics. There is a wide field and much needed work to be done in the Province in Baby Welfare when one considers that the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Fort William are the only municipalities in Ontario doing Baby Welfare Work of any consequence. A trained nurse will be in constant attendance at the Clinic.



# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## JULY STATEMENT

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of July, 1917, with that of corresponding month, 1916, results as follows:—

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC. \*

	1916.	1917.
July 1st to 7th .....	\$14,916 56	\$15,047 38
July 8th to 14th .....	14,859 71	14,240 17
July 15th to 21st .....	14,896 41	13,088 77
July 22nd to 31st .....	16,550 21	17,651 03
	<u>\$61,222 89</u>	<u>\$60,027 35</u>
Decrease for July, 1917 .....	\$1,195 54 or 2%	

### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
July 1st to 7th .....	\$19,598 34	\$25,848 79
July 8th to 14th .....	19,158 75	23,053 32
July 15th to 21st .....	22,833 25	27,442 79
July 22nd to 31st .....	31,995 18	40,894 24
	<u>\$93,558 52</u>	<u>\$117,239 14</u>

Increase for July, 1917.....\$23,653.62, or 25%

### PULPWOOD.

Pulpwood shipments were made to Merritton, Thorold, Toronto, Georgetown, Ottawa, Ontario; and Niagara Falls, Fielton, Norfolk, Black Rock, Brownville, N. Y.; Johnsonburg, Pa.; Grand Rapids, and Appleton, Wis., and Port Huron, Mich.

July 1st to 7th .....	2,310	cords
July 8th to 14th .....	2,405	"
July 15th to 21st .....	2,403	"
July 22nd to 31st .....	4,250	"
	<u>11,368</u>	<u>cords</u>

This is an increase over June shipments of 2,671 cords or 30.7%

### WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

	Wood Pulp.	Paper.
July 1st to 7th .....	239 tons	995 tons
July 8th to 14th .....	444 "	1,324 "
July 15th to 21st .....	305 "	1,159 "
July 22nd to 31st .....	240 "	1,635 "
	<u>1,229 tons.</u>	<u>5,133 tons</u>

Compared with preceding month's shipments, there is a decrease of 3.7 per cent. in wood pulp and a decrease of 13.9 per cent. in paper.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic handled via North Bay to Cochrane, destined to western points, during July, amounted to 415 carloads, or a daily average of 13.4 cars, being a decrease of 27.5 per cent. from June.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic received from the Canadian Government Railways at Cochrane, amounted to 487 carloads during the month, being a daily average of 15.7 cars, or an increase of 72.25 per cent. over June.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of June 30th, 1917, the following amounts have been subscribed by this Association to the Canadian Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Association:—

Red Cross Subscription—Association .....	\$14,767 58
Canadian Patriotic Subscription—Association .....	17,567 08
Red Cross Subscription—Commission .....	5,000 00
Canadian Patriotic Subscription—Commission.....	10,000 00
Donation, enlisted employees—Commission.....	13,230 22
Total .....	<u>\$60,564 85</u>

The above amount is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of the Commission and employees and does not include the monthly subscriptions to the 50,000 Club undertaken by entire Toronto Office Staff for period of duration of the war. In addition, a special account has been authorized by the Commission through which all employees are enabled to subscribe for Government War Savings Certificates.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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1917

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## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Cases and deaths from communicable diseases reported by the Local Boards of Health for the month of August, 1917:

Diseases	Comparative Table			
	1917		1916	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	16	.....	5	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	67	2	37	.....
Diphtheria .....	227	17	183	11
Measles .....	114	1	243	.....
Whooping Cough .....	209	6	190	7
Typhoid Fever .....	71	11	190	18
Tuberculosis .....	174	66	103	69
Infantile Paralysis .....	36	3	44	5
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	5	4	20	15
	919	110	1,015	125

Reports from local Boards of Health would indicate that infantile paralysis has returned again, but not so prevalent as in August last year. The following places reported the disease: Toronto, four (including one in July); Ottawa, eight cases, one death; Mulmur Township, one case, one death; Shelburne Village, one case; Cardinal Village, six cases; Cornwall, two cases; Port McNichol, one case; Fergus, two cases; Edwardsburg Township, seven cases, one death; Blind River, one case; Nestorville, one case; Owen Sound, one case and one case in an unorganized township in Algoma.

It will be observed in the comparative table that scarlet fever and diphtheria show a slight increase, while measles, typhoid and cerebro-spinal meningitis show a marked reduction. Of the sixteen cases of smallpox, ten were reported from the town of Sudbury.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### DEPARTMENTAL REPORT FOR 1916 PUBLISHED

The annual report for the Department covering the year 1916 has been published. The following appendices, which are complete in themselves, have also recently been issued. Report on Street Improvement in the Cities and Towns of Ontario; General Specifications for Steel Highway Bridges; General Specifications for Concrete Highway Bridges; Specifications for Bituminous Materials; Bituminous Surfaces for Macadam Roads, and a book of general plans for steel highway bridges, abutments and end walls for culverts.

Dealing with the work carried on under the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways, two complete tables show the total expenditure on highways since the passing of the Highway Improvement Act to the end of 1915, and the expenditure on County Roads in 1915-16.

A feature of the report is the statement of the cost of representative pieces of construction which were carried on under different local conditions. Some counties have locally available an abundance of road building material, in other counties there is no material existing and that used for road construction must be imported by rail. In such cases, to the original cost of the material must be added that for freight, unloading and hauling to the road. In order to give an idea of the effect of local conditions, the cost of sections of road built according to the regulations of the Department are shown. These statements will prove of great assistance in making an approximate estimate of the cost of highway improvement in different districts.

Various classes of roads which are provided for in the existing Provincial Legislation are described; the purposes of each summarized and the method of procedure in connection with each class briefly described.

Taken as a whole, the publication gives in clear, concise form, a review of the highway organization relating to county roads, with descriptions of the operation of the legislation and recommendations for the successful carrying out of schemes of road improvement.

Copies may be obtained on application to the Department.

#### FIRST PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY TAKEN OVER.

On August 21st, the first Provincial Highway of Ontario was taken over by the Province under the Provincial Highway Act of 1917. This road is a section of the Kingston Road within townships only, lying between the easterly boundary of the County of York and the westerly limits of the Town of Port Hope, a distance of 48 miles. The title of this road passes to the Department and all work will be done under direct control of the Department. At present the improvement of the road surface by the addition of gravel, is being proceeded with; suitable drainage is being provided for; culverts are being built and maintenance work in general is being carried on.

All expenditure in connection with work on Provincial Highways (except within suburban areas adjacent to cities), is borne by the Government to the extent of seventy per cent. The municipalities through which the provincial highways pass and which derive benefit therefrom will be assessed to the extent of the remaining thirty per cent.

#### REPORT OF ONTARIO GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

The report of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Good Roads Association which was held in Toronto during the latter part of February has been published. It contains a full account of the proceedings of the meetings; the papers and addresses presented; the discussions occasioned by the papers and addresses and the resolutions passed by the meeting.

The sessions were largely attended, speakers of experience and ability spoke on timely subjects and the enthusiasm of those present indicated not only the growth in the interest in improved highways, but the necessity for continued effort in their promotion.

Copies of the report may be obtained on application to the Department.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### AUGUST STATEMENT

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of August 1917, with that of corresponding month 1916, results as follows:—

#### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
August 1st to 7th .....	\$16,175 20	\$13,871 89
August 8th to 14th .....	16,029 60	13,880 71
August 15th to 21st .....	28,605 01	17,023 84
August 22nd to 31st .....	22,988 99	30,204 51
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$83,798 80	\$75,080 95
Decrease for August, 1917 .....	\$8,717 85 or 10.4%.	



## FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
August 1st to 7th .....	\$18,289 05	\$30,543 25
August 8th to 14th .....	20,799 76	28,556 10
August 15th to 21st .....	20,515 09	26,342 39
August 22nd to 31st .....	30,840 85	41,760 59
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$90,444 75	\$127,202 33

Increase for August, 1917 .....\$36,757 58 or 40.6%

## PULPWOOD.

Pulpwood shipments were made to Thorold, Toronto, Merritton, Ottawa, Ont., Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Brownsville, Fulton and Norfolk, N.Y., Johnsonburg, Pa., Appleton, Wis.

August 1st to 7th .....	2,384 cords
August 8th to 14th .....	1,763 "
August 15th to 21st .....	1,802 "
August 22nd to 31st .....	3,158 "
	<hr/>
	9,107 "

This represents a decrease of 2,261 cords or 20%, as compared with July, 1917.

## WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

	Wood Pulp.	Paper.
August 1st to 7th .....	491 tons	1,010 tons
August 8th to 14th .....	482 "	1,309 "
August 15th to 21st .....	400 "	1,438 "
August 22nd to 31st .....	306 "	1,704 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,679 "	5,461 "

Compared with preceding month's shipments, this represents an increase of 450 tons, or 36% in pulpwood, and 328 tons, or 6% in paper.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic received from the G. T. R. at North Bay, destined to western points via Cochrane and C. G. R. amounted to 411 cars, being a daily average of 13.2 cars, a decrease of 1%, as compared with July, 1917.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic from the west via C. G. R. and Cochrane, consisted of 426 carloads, a daily average of 13.7 cars, and a decrease of 12.5% from July.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of July 31st, 1917, the following amounts have been subscribed by this Association to the Canadian Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Association:—

Red Cross Subscription—Association .....	\$15,223 67
Canadian Patriotic Subscription—Association .....	18,216 26
Red Cross Subscription—Commission .....	5,000 00
Canadian Patriotic Subscription—Commission .....	10,000 00
Donation, enlisted employees .....	13,660 91
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$62,100 84

The above amount is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees and does not include the monthly subscriptions to the 50,000 Club, undertaken by entire Toronto Office Staff for period of duration of the war.

In addition to above, a special account has been authorized by Commission through which all employees are enabled to subscribe for Government War Savings Certificates. Up to June 30th, 1917, subscriptions to this account were as follows:—

	No. Employees.	No. Bonds.	Value at Maturity.
Toronto Staff .....	15	31	\$775 00
Employees North Bay and on Line .....	22	39	975 00
Total . . . . .	37	70	\$1,750 00

## THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

### FIRST AID SERVICE

The importance of antiseptic treatment of even slight wounds and of other first aid in cases of emergency is now generally recognized. The many thousands of dollars compensation that the Board's statistics show might be saved by preventing blood-poisoning and other serious consequences is only a part of the benefit of a "First Aid" service. Very many employers already have such a service. It is only fair that it should be required to be provided in all cases warranting it.

Accordingly, pursuant to sub-section 10 of section 44a of The Workmen's Compensation Act, The Workmen's Compensation Board has made the following regulation, duly approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, August 14th, 1917:

88.—(1) Every employer having more than fifteen and less than 300 workmen usually employed shall provide and maintain in his factory or place of employment, or in each factory or place of employment if he has more than one, a first aid kit or box containing the following supplies, with such additional quantities as may be reasonably necessary to provide first aid to his injured workmen, and shall have the same in charge of some suitable person:

#### MINIMUM FIRST AID KIT.

##### A STANDARD FIRST AID MANUAL.

##### *Instruments:*

- 1 pair scissors.
- 1 pair tweezers.
- 2 eye droppers.
- 1 camel's hair brush.
- 2 doz. safety pins, assorted.
- 1 tourniquet.
- 1 graduated medicine glass.
- 1 porcelain or white enamel wash basin.

##### *Drugs:*

- 2 oz. 4% boracic acid for eye wash.
- 2 oz. aromatic spirits of ammonia.
- 1 (2 oz.) bottle of boracic tablets.
- 2 oz. alcoholic iodine, half strength (for external use).
- 1 tube vaseline.
- 4 oz. olive oil (for dressings for burns or eye injuries).
- 2 oz. pure benzine for cleaning wounds.
- 1 recognized antiseptic for washing wounds, e.g.,
  - 2 oz. Cresol.
  - 2 oz. Eusol (Dakin's sol.) powder form, or tablet form-100.

Burn dressing, e.g., bicarbonate of soda mixed with vaseline (3%).

Each of the above must be in bottles or containers plainly labelled and the specific purpose for which the contents are to be used marked thereon.

*Dressings:*

- 6—1 oz. packages absorbent cotton.
- 3—1 yd. packages sterile gauze.
- 12 sterile gauze bandages, assorted sizes.
- 3 triangular bandages.
- 1 roll ( $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5 yds.) adhesive plaster.
- Splints of assorted sizes.

(2) Every employer having 300 or more workmen usually employed shall provide and maintain as convenient as possible to his factory or plant an emergency first aid room, which shall be painted white and kept absolutely sanitary at all times. This shall be in charge of a clerk, workman, nurse or other person who has taken a recognized course of study in "First Aid to the Injured," and shall be provided with the following equipment and supplies in such quantities as may be reasonably necessary to provide first aid to injured workmen:

FIRST AID ROOM EQUIPMENT

A STANDARD FIRST AID MANUAL.

*Furnishings:*

- Hot and cold water.
- 1 porcelain or white enamel wash basin.
- 1 emergency operating table.
- 1 sterilizer.
- 1 cabinet for surgical dressings.
- 1 porcelain or white enamel foot bath.
- 1 enamelled refuse pail.
- 1 metal box fitted with emergency dressings to be used by first aid man when required to attend injured men in factory who cannot be immediately removed to first aid room.
- 1 couch.
- 1 carrying stretcher.

*Instruments:*

- Scissors.
- Dressing forceps.
- Eye droppers.
- Camel's hair brushes.
- Safety pins, assorted.
- Tourniquet.
- Graduated medicine glass.

*Drugs:*

- Boric acid for eye wash (4%).
- Aromatic spirits of ammonia.
- Boric tablets.
- Alcoholic iodine, half strength (for external use).
- Vaseline.
- Olive oil (for dressings for burns or eye injuries).
- Pure benzine for cleaning wounds.
- Recognized antiseptic for washing wounds, e.g.,
  - Bi-chloride of mercury.
  - Cresol.
- Eusol (Dakin's sol.) powder or tablet form.

Burn dressing, e.g., bicarbonate of soda mixed with vaseline (3%).

The above must be in bottles or containers plainly labelled and the specific purpose for which the contents are to be used marked thereon.



*Dressings:*

Absorbent cotton.  
 Sterile gauze.  
 Sterile gauze bandages, assorted sizes.  
 Cotton bandages, assorted sizes.  
 Triangular bandages.  
 Adhesive plaster.  
 Splints, assorted sizes.

(3) The employer shall keep posted up throughout the works in every factory or place of employment where more than fifteen workmen are usually employed the following notice, and where non-English-speaking workmen are employed such notice shall be posted in their different languages:

## NOTICE

### IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT INJURIES

Without proper care, blood-poisoning or infection with serious consequences may result from slight injuries, such as cuts, punctures, scratches, slivers, burns, etc.

Workmen are urged to see that proper attention is given to all such injuries, and to report immediately to the office of First Aid Officer.

.....  
 Manager.

Posted by authority of The Workmen's Compensation Board.

(4) A minimum First Aid Kit as above described, or a first aid equipment satisfactory to The Workmen's Compensation Board, shall accompany the crew in charge of every railway train in transit and every vessel.

(5) The Board, where it deems the circumstances justify it, may direct or approve any addition to or reduction or variation in the first aid service or appliances above prescribed, or may, in any case not above provided for prescribe such first aid service and appliances as it deems warranted.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX ESTABLISHED

At the present time the Ontario Government has now in operation employment bureaux in fifty-three cities and towns in the Province. Already more than 15,000 persons have been given employment through these offshoots of the Trade and Labour Branch of the Department of Public Works. The Department hopes to place at least 25,000 workers on the land next year and cordially invites the farmers to register their requirements in regard to labour. Already 6,000 men have responded to the call for labour help in this war time emergency by going out into the fields and helping to save the harvests. Last spring a labour campaign resulted in sending over 4,000 high school boys into the field of agriculture to relieve the strain.

## THE ZONE SYSTEM.

The purpose of the Government in establishing a system of employment bureaux is to bring every person seeking employment in touch with every opportunity for employment within the Province. The Province has been divided into six Zones or Districts. Zone Bureaux have already been established at Ottawa, Hamilton, Toronto and London, and others are shortly to be opened at Fort William and Sudbury.

In each Zone, in addition to the Zone Bureaux there are Sub-Zone Bureaux in the smaller cities, such as Brantford, St. Thomas, Walkerville and Kitchener, and Farm Labour Bureaux in every branch office of the Department of Agriculture. The organization is by no means complete, but is being extended as rapidly as possible. It is hoped soon that arrangements will be made whereby post offices will act as branch Registration Bureaux and become part of the Province-wide system of employment bureaux.

These employment bureaux are at the service of every man, woman, boy or girl in the Province of Ontario, without charge.

## LOCATION OF ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

## Zone Bureaux:

Toronto .....	15 King Street East.
Ottawa .....	139 Queen Street.
Hamilton .....	28 Main Street East.
London .....	108 Dundas Street.
Fort William .....	(To be opened.)
Sudbury .....	(To be opened.)

## Sub-Zone Bureaux:

Brantford .....	136 Dalhousie Street.
St. Thomas .....	53 Gladstone Avenue.
Kitchener .....	55 King Street West.
Walkerville .....	87 Argyle Road.

## FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

During August 954 inspections were made in 93 cities, towns and villages.

First inspections .....	530
Second inspections and re-visits .....	424
Total ..	954

In addition to these a number of inspections were made at the Exhibition Buildings to ascertain under what conditions females were being employed.

Searching inquiries resulted in 51 children under 14 years of age being dismissed from the above places. Birth certificates ordered and secured number 33.

## PROSECUTIONS.

Only one prosecution was instituted during August. This was for violation of the Child Labour Law, when the offender was convicted and fined.

## COMPLAINTS.

Complaints were not numerous this month, only four or five being received. These related to child labour, sanitation and ventilation, all of which were sustained.

## HOURS OF LABOUR.

A new regulation has been made regarding the working hours of females and youths in munition factories which went into effect September 1st. By this, no female or youth will be permitted to work in excess of 8 hours on night shifts in munition factories, and Sunday work is entirely excluded. Nor will females who work on 8-hour shifts be permitted to be employed during any other portion of the 24 hours. Previous to this permission was granted to employers to work females on 10-hour shifts at night, but it has been found that this is not in the best interests of either employer or employee.

Notice was served on all firms engaged in the manufacture of munitions that permits issued prior to August 31st, would be cancelled on that date, and renewals would be granted subject to the new order only.

## PERMITS.

There was an increase in the number of permits issued this month, 17 of which were renewals under the new regulation. These were granted as follows:

Regular (section 34) .....	11
Special (section 32, munitions) .....	21
Section 70 (bake shops, Sunday work) .....	4
Section 70 (bake shops, holiday) .....	2
Section 70 (bake shops, to set sponge) .....	1
Total . . . . .	39

## MORE "SAFETY FIRST."

The substitution of cylindrical or safety round heads for square heads on jointers or buzz planers in all pattern shops has been ordered by this Branch, with a view to eliminate the possibility of serious accidents on these machines, with the result that many woodworking firms have made the exchange, as the advantages of the cylindrical head over the square head is that it fills the gap or throat of the machine table and the knives project so little that if the hands of the operator should come in contact with the machine they could not be seriously mangled. It is not claimed, however, that it will preclude the possibility of all accidents, but used in conjunction with the usual guard, should go far to lower very considerably the number of accidents on these machines.

The inspectors have been instructed to order the change as outlined above.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

The insurance agents' licenses all expire on the 30th day of this month and must be immediately renewed in order to save the penalties as provided in sub-section 9 of section 99(a), which reads as follows:

"Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$200, and not less than \$20, recoverable under the Ontario Summary Convictions Act, and in case of a second or any subsequent conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months."

The question has been often asked, what constitutes an agent? Section 99a (1), (2) and (3) is very plain as to the liability of any person transacting insurance without a license; the sub-sections are as follows:

"(1) The word agent in this section shall include an acknowledged agent, sub-agent or any person, firm or corporation who shall, in any manner, transact the business of insurance by negotiating for, or placing risks, or delivering policies, or collecting premiums, but shall not include the officers and salaried employees of any company who do not receive commissions.

"(2) No agent shall act for any company in Ontario unless he has fully complied with the provisions of this section and has procured an agent's certificate of authority from the superintendent of insurance."

"(3) An agent's certificate of authority shall be issued only to a bona fide resident of Ontario who is an authorized agent for a licensed or registered company upon application filed with the superintendent, in such form as the superintendent shall prescribe, and each such certificate shall expire on the 30th day of September of the calendar year in which the same shall have been issued, but may be renewed upon due application to the superintendent."

During the year just closing, 8,000 licenses have been issued to residents of the Province of Ontario to transact insurance therein. The fee is merely nominal, being



\$3.00, and every person must have a license in his possession before a company can accept business from him. Sub-section 7 provides that:

"No corporation, nor any officer, agent or employee of a corporation shall accept from any person except the insured or a *duly authorized agent*, any application or proposal for a policy of insurance."

#### MEANING OF CO-INSURANCE.

The property owner who carries a fire insurance policy upon his property with a co-insurance clause attached agrees that in case of loss he shall receive only a proportion of the amount that the insurance policy bears to the amount of insurance that is stipulated in the co-insurance clause, which may be 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 per cent. of the value of the insurance; therefore, if the insurer is to collect the full amount of any loss, he must at all times keep his property insured for the full amount called for by his co-insurance contract; if he fails to maintain the required amount of insurance, in case of loss the company is only liable for that portion of the loss which is represented by the proportion that the actual insurance bears to the required amount. Thus, if the value of the property is \$10,000 and has an 80 per cent. co-insurance clause attached to the policy, the party must then carry \$8,000 insurance. Should it be found at the time of loss that he is only insured to the amount of \$6,000, he is short \$2,000 of the amount he agreed to carry which is one-fourth or twenty-five per cent.; he must then stand this proportion of the loss. In case such loss should be \$5,000, the insurance company would pay the insurer three-quarters or seventy-five per cent. of \$5,000, which would be \$3,750 and the assured or co-insurer must stand the other one-quarter, or \$1,250. Or, if the loss was only \$200, the insurance company would then pay three-quarters or \$150, and the assured must stand the other quarter, or \$50.

#### DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL DEVICES.

A new form of fire peril is coming into prominence as the cause of much destruction and its fires are so directly connected with carelessness that it has been deemed necessary to issue special warning to the people. Because of their convenience small electric devices such as pressing irons, curling irons, toasters, electric pads or blankets, electric plate warmers, electric sterilizers and heaters are to be found in almost every community. If these were used with proper care the danger would be negligible, but unfortunately a large proportion of their users do not realize the peril of leaving them in circuit when not in use, in which case, these devices tend to become overheated, whereby they are likely to set fire to anything combustible with which they come in contact. This form of hazard is already assuming large proportions. For example, the actuarial bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the United States, in one day noted approximately 100 reports of fires from this cause out of a total of 2,000 losses in the day's report and it is estimated that small electric devices are causing fires at the rate of 30,000 or more in the course of a year. It is safe to say that most of these fires are entirely preventable and can be charged to nothing but carelessness on the part of users. Various "safety" devices have been added by certain manufacturers of these articles and among them are some that are fairly effective, but there is one absolute precaution that should be borne in mind at all times by every user, viz.: That of shutting off the current when not personally and continuously supervising the use.

#### FIRE PROTECTION SOUND PATRIOTISM.

At no time in the history of this Province has it been so important to preserve the food supply of the people and it is up to the people themselves to be careful of fire. All waste should be removed from houses and a thorough inspection made of the cellars to see that no refuse is allowed to remain to cause fire by combustion, which is too often neglected by the general public. Merchants, farmers and everybody should look well to the fire protection and help the Government of the Country to conserve the food supply for the people, which will be greatly needed during the coming winter. See to it that the stove pipes are properly cleaned out and the chimney connections made. Be sure and keep wood shavings and chips away from the furnace or stove and see that the ashes are placed in good strong receptacles made of galvanized iron and kept at a safe distance from the house to prevent any chance of fire to the premises. Common sense and good judgment are the best preventatives of fire hazard.

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amount covered by insurance for the month of August, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss		Insurance Loss		Loss not covered by Insurance	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Algoma .....	9	7,019	00	5,239	00	1,780	00
Brant .....	15	7,757	00	5,518	00	2,239	00
Bruce .....	16	7,724	00	6,624	00	1,100	00
Carleton .....	16	14,020	00	8,349	00	5,671	00
Ottawa City .....	20	2,539	00	2,539	00	.....	.....
Dufferin .....	9	6,362	00	5,606	00	756	00
Elgin .....	11	9,490	00	6,912	00	2,578	00
Essex .....	20	7,906	00	4,520	00	3,386	00
Frontenac .....	11	5,456	00	3,121	00	2,335	00
Grey .....	61	21,133	00	17,258	00	3,875	00
Haldimand .....	7	2,608	00	1,518	00	1,090	00
Halton .....	2	150	00	150	00	.....	.....
Hastings .....	10	5,005	00	3,779	00	1,226	00
Huron .....	17	32,258	00	31,640	00	618	00
Kenora .....	2	412	00	412	00	.....	.....
Kent .....	16	5,862	00	3,652	00	2,210	00
Lambton .....	14	3,209	00	2,984	00	225	00
Lanark .....	9	5,573	00	3,881	00	1,692	00
Leeds and Grenville .....	33	9,597	00	5,789	00	3,808	00
Lennox and Addington .....	6	1,633	00	880	00	753	00
Lincoln .....	23	12,550	00	9,773	00	2,777	00
Manitoulin .....	2	1,100	00	600	00	500	00
Middlesex .....	12	18,610	00	7,895	00	10,715	00
London City .....	8	4,099	00	4,099	00	.....	.....
Muskoka .....	3	13,246	00	6,925	00	6,321	00
Nipissing .....	10	4,353	00	4,153	00	200	00
Norfolk .....	5	458	00	258	00	200	00
Northumberland and Durham .....	18	6,471	00	4,590	00	1,881	00
Ontario .....	27	32,308	00	18,718	00	13,590	00
Oxford .....	12	5,419	00	4,969	00	450	00
Parry Sound .....	13	7,860	00	5,760	00	2,100	00
Peel .....	8	64,909	00	27,259	00	37,650	00
Perth .....	8	2,913	00	2,913	00	.....	.....
Peterborough .....	14	7,125	00	5,225	00	1,900	00
Prescott and Russell .....	31	51,101	00	21,200	00	29,901	00
Prince Edward .....	11	14,465	00	9,925	00	4,540	00
Rainy River .....	5	4,220	00	1,449	00	2,771	00
Renfrew .....	18	10,580	00	6,360	00	4,220	00
Simcoe .....	36	17,008	00	13,900	00	3,108	00
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	32	41,744	00	29,623	00	12,121	00
Sudbury .....	6	2,839	00	2,614	00	225	00
Temiskaming .....	11	11,313	00	6,967	00	4,346	00
Thunder Bay .....	10	9,273	00	8,823	00	450	00
Victoria and Haliburton .....	28	15,433	00	8,839	00	6,594	00
Waterloo .....	19	14,670	00	12,480	00	2,190	00
Welland .....	13	16,489	00	10,981	00	5,508	00
Wellington .....	10	3,509	00	2,049	00	1,460	00
Wentworth .....	7	11,019	00	2,703	00	8,316	00
Hamilton City .....	18	3,326	00	3,126	00	200	00
York .....	38	18,708	00	11,311	00	7,397	00
Toronto City .....	171	22,284	00	18,152	00	4,132	00
Totals .....	931	605,115	00	394,010	00	211,105	00

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
		\$	\$	\$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105
Totals .....	6,622	7,054,550	5,285,130	1,769,420

## CHIEF LOSSES OF THE MONTH.

County.	Risk.	Amount.
Huron.....	Goderich Manufacturing Co. (Estimated) .....	\$ 28,500
Peel .....	Alton Knitting Mills (Estimated) .....	56,000

## AUGUST RECORD.

Although we did not have any really serious fires in the month of August (the two most important single fires are reported above), we have what appears to be a very large number recorded, and also an aggregate nearly one hundred thousand dollars in excess of either of the two preceding months.

## NEGLIGENCE IN REPORTING FIRES.

We still find irregularity in reporting of fires by insurance companies. Since we closed our books on the 20th of August for the July record, we have received belated notices of 27 fires which occurred in the month of June, and of 64 fires which occurred in the month of July; thus, 91 fires are necessarily charged against the month of August that properly belong to other months.

But that is not the worst. Several companies have failed to send us a single report for the whole year, and we were very reluctantly compelled to advise them that legal action would be instituted against them for this violation of the Fire Marshal Act. Two of these delinquents have now reported in full and the consequences are that three counties (Grey, Leeds and Grenville, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry), are this month debited with fires which should have been distributed throughout the year.

One of the most discouraging features of our work lies in the failure of some insurance companies to promptly report fires to us. It is not only discouraging but detrimental to the value of the statistical statements we issue largely for their benefit.

In giving publicity to this condition in this BULLETIN, the Fire Marshal requests that managers of companies now and then enquire of their loss clerks how their duty to this office is being carried out. An enquiry of this nature would do good to those who are negligent, while it would do no harm to those who are giving prompt service; the latter, we are pleased to say, form by far the largest number.

## LOSS FOR THE MONTH.

Statements II. and III. analyze the "Causes" and "Classes" of property, and speak for themselves. See later note on Barn Fires.



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for month of August, 1917.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires.	Amount of Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not Covered by Insurance.
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	13	\$ 9,548	\$ 6,533	\$ 3,015
2	Conflagration .....	25	22,727	16,266	6,461
3	Electricity .....	14	3,531	2,751	780
4	Explosions .....	44	18,311	13,221	5,090
5	Exposure .....	2	900	900	
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc. ....	7	181	181	
7	Friction .....	2	555	5	550
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	6	1,042	822	220
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	10	7,054	6,142	912
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of	440	220,991	131,199	89,792
11	Hot or Molten Lead .....	63	19,262	11,918	7,344
12	Incendiarism .....	2	107	107	
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	1	24	24	
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	24	2,403	1,928	475
15	Matches .....	26	13,923	10,848	3,075
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	1	10	10	
17	Open Fires .....	21	3,484	2,559	925
18	Open Lights .....	12	10,410	5,160	5,250
19	Petroleum and its products .....	28	16,150	10,160	5,990
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	24	39,267	29,188	10,079
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) ....	1	8	8	
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	32	15,339	6,735	8,604
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	70	69,705	47,747	21,958
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	63	130,183	89,598	40,585
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...				
27	Unknown .....				
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....				
	Total .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105

## EXPLANATION CONCERNING STATEMENT II.—“CAUSES OF FIRES.”

Enquiries have been addressed to us in respect of items 27 and 28 in this table, and a word of explanation is advisable.

Our statistical books are closed each month on the 20th, to enable us to prepare our matter for the BULLETIN by the 25th. On the 20th of the month there are many fires reported as “unknown” or of doubtful origin, which are or will be under investigation to enable us, if possible, to assign a definite cause therefor. When this cause is assigned, the necessary change is made in our records, but it is not possible to enumerate such changes in the BULLETIN. We hope and expect to publish an annual report wherein the 28th item will disappear, for in that report every loss of the year will, as far as possible, be classified.

The 27th item cause “unknown” will be reduced to a minimum, yet if experience counts for anything we fear it will always be an important class. It cannot be otherwise, although it is our intention to convert the “unknown” to the “ascertained” as fully as possible.

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of August, 1917.

Classification No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires.	Amount of Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	4	1,603	1,403	200
52	Barns (farm only) .....	234	251,763	153,482	98,281
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	220	.....	220
54	Churches .....	13	1,627	1,627	.....
55	Club Houses .....	2	412	412	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles.....	1	600	.....	600
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....	4	6,445	6,411	34
58	Dwellings .....	95	120,269	75,591	44,678
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses.....	1	50	50	.....
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	3	1,512	1,150	362
61	Garages .....	4	2,471	916	1,555
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks....	10	1,946	1,546	400
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	3	2,728	1,535	1,193
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	9	8,492	8,390	102
65	“ “ “ (Summer only).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	4	6,718	4,798	1,920
67	Mercantile Stores .....	46	33,855	26,011	7,844
68	Office and Bank Buildings.....	5	1,549	1,489	60
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards.....	32	116,214	71,778	44,436
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums....	1	50	50	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric.....	7	13,757	12,137	1,620
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	8	4,651	2,479	2,172
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts....	2	5,350	5,350	.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)..	35	11,683	7,965	3,718
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	1	7,410	5,820	1,590
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks.....	6	3,740	3,620	120
	Total .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105

## BARN FIRES.

Reference to Statement III will reveal the appalling fact that in August the Province suffered a loss of over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars by 234 barn fires. Lightning was again the primary cause, and once again we have to record that *in no case* was a barn equipped with lightning rods.

At a time when we are organizing and husbanding our resources to meet the necessities of our Empire and its allies, it is nothing short of criminal that so many barns should be destroyed by fire when there is such a simple and efficacious remedy at hand.

It is manifest that the whole situation calls for drastic action.

## UNKNOWN BARN FIRES.

The period for barn fires from unknown causes commenced about August 15th, and for the next three months we expect to be called upon to make many investigations. We fear conditions, as we have so far found them, indicate a continuance of heavy losses on barns. We hope this anticipation may fail of realization, but we have great apprehension that we shall not be found mistaken.

We are prepared to promptly investigate barn fires of unknown origin, and when the season is over,\*we must squarely face the issue as to the means to be taken to avoid the terrible and inexcusable waste, even if it be found to be necessary to appeal to the Legislature for definite action.

## WARNING

## PYROXYLIN PLASTIC CANDLE STICKS.

The department and novelty stores of New York City have recently had on sale a novelty in the way of candle-holders, made of a composition which is of a very dangerous substance. The material may be classified under the head of "celluloid," "imitation ivory" or "domestic ivory."

The attention of the makers was drawn to the danger attending the use of these candle-sticks by the New York Fire Department and the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and almost without exception, the extreme hazard was recognized by everyone connected with the industry.

The sale and use of this dangerous article has been eliminated in New York City, but it was found that many of the manufacturers had orders for delivery out of the City and State of New York. We have not heard of any of these pernicious articles having reached Canada, but if any reader of the BULLETIN hears of any attempt being made in Ontario to sell or keep the same, the Fire Marshal would be very glad to be at once informed thereof.

## FIRE PREVENTION.

Now that our statistical system is in full working order we naturally turn our attention to the means to be adopted to prevent fires from starting. We shall be able to diagnose fairly closely the causes of fires and the serious question as to how these may be prevented must now engage our attention.

Without going into any details here, it is safe to say that *fifty per cent. of our fires are easily preventable*, and the duty of this office is to do all that is in its power to cure this inexcusable condition.

It is remarkable that the Legislature has from time to time, by provisions in the Municipal Act, given to the municipalities the right to pass by-laws which, if put into operation and enforced, will practically take care of a large proportion of these preventable fires. It has, therefore, seemed to be our first duty to gather the provisions of the Municipal Act into a separate pamphlet and to place this pamphlet in the hands of the clerk of every Municipality in the Province. On or about the first of October we purpose sending out letters to every Municipality drawing attention in a simple way to the powers they possess by the Municipal Act, and which will present, in a brief, concise form, provisions respecting "Fire Protection" and "Fire Prevention." Few of our Municipalities have taken advantage of the powers conferred upon them by the Legislature, and in addition to the letter and the pamphlet we are forwarding suggested by-laws covering the following divisions:

Sec. 1—General Precautions against Fire.

Sec. 2—Stove Pipes and Chimneys.

Sec. 3—Storage of Coal Oil and Other Inflammable Substances.

Sec. 4—Sale and Use of Fireworks, Gunpowder, etc.

Sec. 5—Wood and Lumber Yards, Public and Private Garages, Steam Engines, etc.

Sec. 6—Investigation of Fires.

Sec. 7—Inspections.

So much for a beginning.

It is manifest, however, that this preliminary work must be followed up by a competent organization within our own office in the direction of education and persuasion, and the Fire Marshal, after conference with the Honourable, the Attorney-General, believes that such an organization will be forthcoming in due time.

Copies of the pamphlet and of the suggested by-laws will be forwarded free on application.

## INSPECTION WORK.

From sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the money appropriated for the support of the Fire Marshal offices is used by many States in a more or less systematic organized inspection of the congested areas or mercantile districts of the cities and towns of the State, and no better evidence could be afforded of the value of inspection work than is conveyed in this statement. But the principal value of the inspection service of the Fire Marshal Office is brought out in co-operation with separate and distinct fire pre-



vention associations. The State of Michigan is, perhaps, the more advanced, and has achieved more definite results than any other State of the Union, in this respect.

It is, therefore, with more than ordinary pleasure that the Fire Marshal records the probability of a similar organization being started in the Province of Ontario.

A preliminary meeting was called in the City of Toronto, on Friday the 21st September, at which the organization of Michigan State was explained by the Secretary of that Association, and as a result thereof a committee was formed to prepare a draft constitution and by-laws for a similar organization in Ontario.

A voluntary association of this kind possesses organization but has no power of enforcement; the Fire Marshal Office, on the other hand, possesses the power of enforcement but has no inspection organization. The Fire Marshal attended the conference which continued throughout the whole day of the 21st, and believing that such an association would be of untold benefit to the people of the Province, promised the full and hearty co-operation of his office in the development of the scheme, and in practically carrying the same into effect.

The contemplated association in Ontario will, it is hoped, embrace manufacturing and commercial associations and individuals, credit men's association, which has exercised great influence in many of the United States of America, insurance companies, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and other bodies which will create a widespread support and interest.

Further details will be given in a later BULLETIN and the Fire Marshal not only congratulates those who were the prime movers in the preliminary meeting, but hopes for early fruition.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT

According to the report of the Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board for the stallion year which closed July 31st, 1917, there were enrolled in the Province of Ontario 2,433 horses, of which 1,793 were pure breds and 640 received grade certificates.

Of the draft breeds, there were enrolled 1,401, made up of 1,038 Clydesdales, 299 Percherons, 42 Shires, 19 Belgian-Drafts, and 3 Suffolk. Of the 392 stallions of the light breeds, the greater number were Standard Breds, there being 280 of this class enrolled. The next heaviest class was the Hackney with 60, the Thoroughbred with 31, the balance being made up of French-Canadian, French-Coach, German Coach and Ponies.

### AFFECTED BY WAR CONDITIONS.

The year 1917 has shown the fewest number of enrolled horses of any of the five years the Act has been in force, which can be accounted for to some extent by the lack of importations from Europe and the shipping of horses to the Canadian West; also the prices for horses have not been sufficiently high to encourage horsemen towards increased production.

### FOUR CLASSES OF CERTIFICATES.

According to new enrolment regulations, there will be four certificates for enrolled horses in 1918. The highest class certificates will be called "Approved—Form A1." The second class will be called "Passed —Form 1." The third class, "Unsound—Form 2;" and the fourth class, "Grade—Form 3."

All horses having or eligible to receive an "Approved—Form A1" certificate, shall be entitled to receive a special inspection by a select committee of horsemen called "The Premium Inspection Board," this inspection to take place at the shows named on the application form.

### PREMIUMS OFFERED.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture wishing to encourage the keeping, in the Province for service, of the highest type of stallions, have instituted a premium system. Applicants will please note the following points:

- (1) Application should be made at once to this office.
- (2) Horses passed on by the Premium Inspection Board and found to be sound, of superior conformation and of outstanding breed, character and type, shall be entitled, on being enrolled for that current year, to receive a premium certificate for that year only. The first premium certificates to be issued for the year 1918.
- (3) These premium horses having stood or travelled in the Province of Ontario for the season for which the premium is issued, shall be entitled to a cash premium under the following conditions:
  - (a) Satisfactory proof to be given that the horses have proved satisfactory foal getters.
  - (b) Where a stallion has got up to 35 and under 60 foals in his premium year, the premium shall be \$50.
  - (c) Where a stallion has got 60 foals or over in his premium year, the premium shall be \$100.

Inspection by the Premium Board to be free but does not, in any way, grant any privilege or dispensing with the regular inspection, only that for the first three shows the premium inspection precedes the regular fall inspection.

## ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

### RESULTS OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND HARVEST HELP CAMPAIGNS

With the object of securing a general view of the results of the Food Production Campaign, conducted last spring, and the campaign to secure volunteer help for farmers for the harvest, a questionnaire was sent out at the beginning of September to local branches of the Resources Committee and to other correspondents interested and active in these matters. Hundreds of reports have been received from all over the Province relative to the saving of the harvest, the garden production in towns and villages and the prospects for the season of 1918.

#### LITTLE LOSS FROM SHORTAGE OF HELP.

With a very few exceptions, the reports show that there has been little loss anywhere due to a lack of help. The shortage of men in the country and the heavy crops have necessitated longer hours of working, but by neighbours exchanging work freely, and the people of the towns and villages going out to help in large numbers, the crop has been well saved. Farm women have helped also, even more than usual, and good service has been given by students from the colleges and high schools. The season has been favourable in most places. A few correspondents report some hay spoiled through wet weather and there are a few reports also of oats lodging or becoming over ripe before they could be cut.

The reports from towns and villages on gardening operations are very encouraging. Everywhere there has been great activity. Many places report twice as much gardening as in former years. Much has been accomplished by Food Production Committees, Horticultural Societies, Schools, and in some cases by large employers of labour.

So far as farm crops are concerned, the prospects for 1918 at the present time are problematical. Owing to the lateness of the harvest this year, many correspondents report a probable shrinkage in the fall wheat acreage. To offset this the Department of Agriculture is giving good service with the tractors under its charge. Although considerably more than one hundred tractors are in operation (Lambton County has nineteen), more could be used with great advantage. Without an adequate supply of farm tractors or plowmen there is a danger, too, of not getting enough fall ploughing done to insure an early seeding next spring. This will discount the prospects of a good crop next year. Many districts report a great effort being made to put in a large fall wheat acreage, even if the sowing should be a few weeks late. The prospects for gardening next year are good. The country at large has become greatly interested in this branch of food production.

## SIGNIFICANT TESTIMONY FROM ALL SIDES.

The following extracts from a few of the reports will indicate the wide range of interest and activity throughout Ontario:

"The Imperial Bank staff spent the two weeks allowed them for holidays helping farmers take off the harvest. All retired men in our village helped also. One minister helped the whole harvest through."—Harrow, Essex County.

"We have had fifty-three or fifty-four men come in, some from Niagara Falls factories and some from Hamilton, sent out by the Labour Bureau."—Cayuga, Haldimand County.

"Fifteen men have gone out from our village and almost all are still in the fields or barns helping. Some have been out fifteen days and others ten, others four or five days, and others one or two days. Men have gone from the store, blacksmith shop, bank and church to help the farmers. There has been no organization, but when help was needed men went out."—Brucefield, Huron County.

"The Canadian Explosives, Limited, placed at the disposal of the residents of Nobel, who are all employed by the said Company, labour, teams and agricultural implements free of cost to cultivate any ground the residents wished to cultivate, plant, etc. The result was that practically all residents have not only supplied their own immediate wants, but others who were less fortunate in not having such valuable free service rendered. The Canadian Explosives, Limited, also cultivated all available ground and planted vegetables of all kinds; the potato crop alone is expected to yield at least fifteen hundred bags. This does not include the potatoes grown by the residents in their own plots."—Nobel, Parry Sound District.

"We deferred local improvements in order to allow the farmers the benefit of all available help."—Trout Creek, Parry Sound District.

"We are in the midst of saying what appears to me as good an all-round crop as I ever saw grow and I have lived here forty-two years."—Maple Valley, Simcoe County.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the boys and men who were summering here for the way they turned out and helped in the harvesting."—Shanty Bay, Simcoe County.

"Every man and boy in the village has been out harvesting—men who were never in a harvest field before. Our village has done remarkably well."—Cookstown, Simcoe County.

"Some of the business men gave as many as fifteen to twenty days each and some retired farmers were out all harvest. Our Council and Board of Trade met and got out a list for every business man or man in the village to sign who was willing to help the farmers and almost every man in the village signed and went out and helped. Our men turned out well."—Tottenham, Simcoe County.

"Our Board of Trade has put in about seven acres in potatoes. These are giving promise of a very fine yield. We expect to use most of the proceeds in patriotic work."—Otterville, Oxford County.

"One plot which had not been ploughed for twenty years is yielding splendid potatoes for the Red Cross."—Freelton, Wentworth County.

"Many farmers could have used help had it been available on short notice. Farmers' daughters have been doing nobly in helping out with harvesting, doing even heavy manual labour, shocking grain, pitching to the wagons, and even drawing out manure."—Unionville, York County.

"Our Board of Trade offered in July last three prizes, \$10.00, \$6.00 and \$4.00, for the best kept and most productive kitchen garden within the village. There were twenty-two entries and competition was keen for the prizes. For the season of 1918, we



propose having further vegetable garden competitions, probably divided into classes as 'Women's Gardens,' 'Workingmen's Gardens,' etc."—Port Dalhousie, Lincoln County.

"The Food Production Committee cultivated and planted seven and one-half acres of potatoes, corn and beans. The profits on the crop is to be given over to the Red Cross Society. The example set by the Food Production Committee had very good results. Several vacant lots given over by the owners were all taken up and vegetables grown. Seed potatoes bought by the Committee were sold at a reasonable price."—Thorold, Welland County.

"As far as the situation in this village is concerned a great many people have overcome the natural difficulties and this year there have been twice as many gardens as in any former year, though the aggregate production of foodstuffs in the village will not be enough for our own requirements—in the few commodities that can be grown here. We have a Horticultural Society that has been in existence over two years, which has done a very great deal to encourage the cultivation of vegetables. They have given three annual exhibitions and are doing all that can be done to stimulate interest in the work."—Schreiber, Thunder Bay District.

#### CO-OPERATION BETWEEN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

One of the questions asked was concerning the number of days' work furnished by villagers or townspeople to the farmers. While most of the correspondents were not in a position to make a statement, a number of them have offered figures as approximate estimates of the number of days' work supplied. Some of these estimates are given below. It should be remembered that the figures are only approximations. They show, however, that throughout the Province there has been a fine practical spirit of co-operation between town and country in the harvesting emergency. One hundred days' work represents one hundred men for one day; fifty men for two days; twenty-five men for four days, or ten men for ten days; or counting half-days of five hours, it represents, say, twenty-five men for eight days. Such short-time help would be of the greatest value in the pinch of haying and harvesting.

Bruce County—Teeswater, 50; Cargill, 400; Wiarton, 100; Lion's Head, 200. Dundas County—South Mountain, 200. Glengarry County—Maxville, 150; Williamstown, 500. Grey County—Kilsythe, 300; Markdale, 90; Meaford, 1,000. Haldimand County—Canfield, 100; Hagersville, 300. Halton County—Acton, 250. Hastings County—Point Anne, 70. Huron County—Seaforth, 150; Ethel, 100. Kent County—Ridgetown, 150. Lambton County—Alvinston, 100; Inwood, 300. Lincoln County—St. Catharines, 1,000. Nipissing County—Verner, 150. Northumberland County—Hastings, 60; Campbellford, 500; Warkworth, 250. Norfolk County—Port Dover, 100; St. Williams, 50. Manitoulin—Goré Bay, 800. Ontario County—Cannington, 250. Oxford County—Lakeside, 150; Embro, 200. Peel County—Brampton, 700; Inglewood, 30. Parry Sound—Magnetawan, 130; Rosseau, 100. Peterboro County—Peterboro, 1,500; Young's Point, 286. Perth County—Milverton, 150; Shakespeare, 150; Fullarton, 30; Carlingford, 30; Monkton, 75. Simcoe County—Bradford, 350; Creemore, 300. Russell County—Embrun, 100; South Indian, 100. Victoria County—Argyle, 100; Cresswell, 50. Waterloo County—Elmira, 1,000. Wellington County—Alma, 100; Hillsburg, 100; Morriston, 192. York County—Belhaven, 40.

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VOL. II.

No. 4.

TORONTO, ONT.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

OCTOBER, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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FREE ON APPLICATION

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# ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

## THE 1917 APPEAL

# The Crisis



## Organization of Resources Committee

(Province of Ontario)

In April the Organization of Resources Committee issued *The Crisis*. As a pamphlet it was distributed widely throughout the Province to Patriotic Associations and municipal authorities, to ministers, and public-spirited citizens in general. As an advertisement, it appeared in every newspaper published in Ontario. Within a week the extreme seriousness of the food situation confronting the world was impressed on everyone. People who up to this time had only vaguely understood the necessity for increased food production, now realized as the headline stated *Famine and World Hunger are on Our Threshold*. Action resulted immediately. Though the season was advanced, farmers increased their acreages of spring-sown crops. Townspeople added vacant-lot undertakings to their usual gardening operations. Groups of men co-operated in planting fields of potatoes, beans, corn and buckwheat. Rotary Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Women's Institutes, Bible Classes, Churches, Sunday Schools, Patriotic Food Committees, Horticultural Societies, Agricultural Societies, Town Councils, Boards of Trade, Bowling Clubs, Manufacturers, Bank Office Staffs, and almost every sort of organization known were stirred to help increase the world's food supplies.

The results have been inspiringly abundant. Favoured by a splendid season, Ontario taken at large, has possibly never had a better harvest. Certainly never have Ontario gardens yielded as they have this year.

## REMARKABLE INCREASE IN ACREAGE.

The increases in acreage, considering the reduction in man-power on the farms from recruiting and industrial expansion in the towns, is remarkable. The returns made to the Department of Agriculture show the following increases in 1917 over 1916:—

Spring wheat .....	38,654 acres	Buckwheat.....	75,743 acres
Barley .....	23,412 "	Husking corn .....	603 "
Oats .....	73,593 "	Silage corn .....	71,918 "
Mixed grains .....	29,607 "	Potatoes.....	6,958 "
Rye.....	15,161 "	Mangles.....	6,355 "
Peas.....	5,220 "	Sugar beets .....	357 "
Beans.....	60,786 "	Carrots.....	529 "
Hay and clover .....	64,160 "	Turnips.....	1,364 "
Alfalfa.....	11,544 "		

These increases more than offset the decrease in fall wheat. The returns for this crop show 118,921 acres less in 1917 than in 1916. The increase in spring wheat alone makes up for one-third of this serious shrinkage. One of the most remarkable

increases is that of beans—60,786 acres. This crop was grown this year in scores of new places in the Province.

The campaign carried on by the Organization of Resources Committee explains these gratifying results only in part. Undoubtedly the newspaper publicity given to the Empire's needs throughout the winter had roused our loyal citizens. The Ontario Department of Agriculture, too, had used its splendid organization to good effect.

### THE NEEDS FOR 1918



— THE —

## Organization of Resources Committee

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Created by Act of the Legislature, April, 1916.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

September, 1917.

THE C. P. S. CALL

CONSERVE! PRODUCE! SAVE!

IS YOUR COMMUNITY ORGANIZED?

TO CONSERVE FOOD  
TO PRODUCE FOOD  
TO SAVE MONEY  
TO DEVELOP ITS RESOURCES

#### LOCAL COMMITTEES WANTED

The Organization of Resources Committee wishes to have in every Municipality in the Province a representative Branch Committee of public-spirited citizens. It does not aim to set up any new organizations, however, but to co-operate with those already formed, such as War Production Clubs, Gardening Leagues, Farm Help Committees, Savings Clubs, Potato-Growing Associations, Preparedness Leagues, War Auxiliaries, Patriotic Leagues, Red Cross Societies, Women's Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, etc.

#### ORGANIZE AND CO-OPERATE

Let us know what you are doing! Let us help you if we can! Ontario has still much to do! The war is not yet won; and we must get ready for after-the-war days!

Address:

ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE,  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

TORONTO:

Printed and Published by A. T. WILLOESS, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
1917

maximum results may be secured. Suggestions are made for community undertakings in such matters as educating public opinion, storing garden produce, canning surplus crops, arranging farm help schemes, purchasing tractor plows, purchasing seed and increasing the wheat acreage. An appeal is made also for the support of organized schemes to encourage systematic saving and the purchase of Dominion War Loans and War Certificates.

To further these aims the Organization of Resources Committee would like to get into touch with organizations in every township, village, town and city in Ontario. The Secretaries of Patriotic Food Production Committees that are not yet joined up as branches of the Organization of Resources Committee are asked to inform the Committee of their whereabouts and activities.

#### SOME MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISES IN FOOD PRODUCTION, 1917.

The reports on town and city gardening received from all parts of the Province show that the most gratifying results have been attained for the season of 1917. Not only have individuals made the greatest possible use of their back yards and nearby vacant land but Municipal Councils, Boards of Trade, and Patriotic Associations, in many places have organized undertakings that resulted in the cultivation of large acreages.

After a period of stress, there is always a tendency to relax effort. The people of Ontario in country and town alike, responded nobly to the call for increased food production this year. Their efforts have been fruitful of good results. But there is no warrant for "standing easy," yet more headway has to be made. Nineteen hundred and eighteen has to be faced. The enemy has been engaged but not defeated. Famine still lurks about Britain, her allies and our own boys in France. Famine can not only weaken but can destroy our striking force. Ontario cannot in face of her obligations permit any relaxation. The needs of 1917 persist for 1918. Neither are they limited to food production. The saving or substitution of food and the saving of money must be recognized as insistent needs also.

CONSERVE FOOD—PRODUCE FOOD  
—SAVE MONEY.

The Organization of Resources Committee, in view of these needs has issued as its Circular No. 6 "The C. P. S. Call" for distribution throughout the Province. In it an appeal is made for a continuance and an increase of the 1917 activities. People are urged to organize and co-operate so that maxi-

The following reports from Pembroke, Galt and Sault Ste. Marie, will prove of interest. They indicate a new line of municipal undertakings which the war-time necessities have evolved.

PEMBROKE, RENFREW COUNTY.

"The promotion of Food Production has been one of the activities of the Pembroke Patriotic Relief Committee. Three citizens offered \$25.00 each for garden prizes. The Town Council has been active also. The Council planted sixteen acres of potatoes from which they have about 3,000 bushels. They are selling 2,000 bushels at \$1.00 a bag and purpose storing the rest for next spring."

REPORT BY T. W. BROCK, *Field Secretary.*

GALT, WATERLOO COUNTY.

"The City Council purchased seed and planted about twenty-five acres of potatoes.

Under the auspices of the Board of Trade, a local organization was formed called the Galt Productive Association for the purpose of stimulating the working of as much vacant land and garden plots in the City as possible. Mr. Thomas Patterson was the Chairman of this Association. He was assisted by a committee representing the different wards of the city. The success has been wonderful, nearly every family has had its own small garden and much production has resulted. In addition to this, many of the working men cultivated vacant lots throughout the city which were given to them free of rent.

As a further stimulant, prizes were offered to the children for their gardens.

I think it is the intention of the above organizations referred to to keep alive the spirit of greater production and to continue the work during the season of 1918.

The Galt Board of Trade has been active in this matter practically during the entire season of 1917, as well as the Galt City Council. I think it would be well for the Organization of Resources Committee to circularize the different public bodies during the coming winter, to impress upon them the necessity of having their organization ready early in the spring, especially for the securing of farm help."

Report by J. H. HANCOCK, *Secretary Board of Trade.*

SAULT STE. MARIE, ALGOMA DISTRICT

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee appointed in the interest of increased Food Production, beg to report as follows:—

Our appointment was made by your Council on April 7th and the personnel named were: W. J. Thompson, A. W. Lawrence, and A. S. Smith. On April 11th, this Committee appeared before your body, and requested you to be responsible for any liability this Committee might incur in the prosecution of its work. We also requested you to name members of the Council for the Committee, and instructed you that the Committee would like to add to its members as well. In consequence you passed a resolution granting our requests and named Mayor Crawford and Alderman Fawcett as your representatives, the Committee adding Mr. Jas. Curran. The Committee now composed Mayor Crawford, Alderman Fawcett, A. W. Lawrence, A. S. Smith, Jas. Curran and W. J. Thompson, Mr. A. W. Lawrence being made Secretary, and W. J. Thompson, Chairman.

On the 19th of April, your Council, on request, granted us a temporary advance of \$1,000.00 to enable us to pay for seed potatoes, plowing and any other initial outlay.

Your Committee immediately organized an advertising campaign, warning the citizens of the necessity of increased Food Production. Owners who had vacant lots were called upon to give them for Food Production. Would-be patriotic gardeners were urged to take allotments of these properties for garden purposes, the Committee agreeing to secure the gardens free of charge, and as far as possible to supply manure, plowing, disking and seed potatoes at cost price. After two weeks' daily effective advertising the response in applications for Garden Plots from the citizens was very gratifying. Owners came forward and generously offered their vacant lots for garden purposes free of charge and the Patriotic Gardeners gladly and enthusiastically accepted them.



The securing of vacant lots and the allotment of same went on apace for about four weeks, until we had over forty acres secured and allotments made to nearly

PATRIOTIC  
FOOD PRODUCTION

A. W. LAWRENCE  
SECRETARY  
W. J. THOMPSON  
CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE—  
MAYOR CRAWFORD  
ALDERMAN FAWCETT  
A. W. LAWRENCE  
A. S. SMITH  
J. W. CURRAN  
W. J. THOMPSON

Sault Ste. Marie, April 12, 1917.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request, Lot No. 24  
on ... River ... Street  
... Parkview ... Subdivision,  
has been allotted to you for Patriotic production for the  
season of 1917. You will sign the enclosed form and  
return to the secretary by return mail. This is impor-  
tant; do not neglect it. Hoping you will be well re-  
warded with a good garden for your effort.

A. W. Lawrence  
Secretary.

in carrying on this kind of work, but your Committee think the work could be so systemized in connection with other civic work, as to be very successfully administered as a department of the city.

Notwithstanding the fact that our operations did not proceed in every respect as satisfactorily as the Committee desired, the educational results accomplished will amply repay for all the efforts and money spent on the campaign. The material success of the venture, however, will much more than repay the money cost. Judging from the appearance of the gardens at this date, the results will be from three-quarters to a full average crop.

We believe this end of the food question—the conservation of garden vegetables—should be taught and exemplified in the Domestic Science Department of the High School, not only for the benefit of the students, but for the whole community which this school serves.

#### WASTED FOOD IN GARBAGE.

Your Committee believe the economical handling and conservation of food is quite as important as the production. Acting on this view, our Chairman on several occasions, visited the City Incinerator where he saw baskets of table food composed of slices and half-slices of bread and toast, ends of loaves, pieces of pie, cake and pastry, and all kinds of vegetables consigned to the furnace. On one occasion, there were five quarters of beef, spoiled in storage, to be thrown into the furnace. On inquiry, from the furnace-man and from other sources, it was learned that upwards of twenty-five quarters of beef spoiled in storage had been burned as unfit for human food during this season. Since there are hundreds of families in this city doing without meat most of the time, or part of the time, there is no sane reason why this meat should not have been put on the market and sold to the public at a low price rather than have it spoiled and then burned and lost. If it could not have been sold cheaply before spoiling, it should have been canned or corned and saved to the public for future use.

#### SUMMARY OF THE REPORT.

Based on our finds and short experience in this work, your Committee beg to recommend:—

1st. That the City Council create as a department of City work, and annually appoint from its own members, a City Food Production and Conservation Committee, who should have during the season a Foreman Gardener, two teams, plows, disk, and tooth harrows, to carry on gardening on vacant city lots (or possibly this department could be handled by the Parks Board).

2nd. That the conservation and canning of garden vegetables and all meat foods be taught and exemplified in the Domestic Science Department of the High School.

3rd. That the table refuse and other discarded food, sent to the City incinerator for destruction be taken care of and fed to fowl or pigs, or disposed of to others for that purpose.

4th. That legislation be sought whereby there will be a careful and daily inspection of meat carcasses in cold storage, with a view to the prevention of spoiling by compulsory sale or preservation at the discretion of a competent inspector.

5th. That as far as possible all plots and gardens plowed and cultivated by the Patriotic Gardeners of 1917, be allotted to the same gardeners during the forthcoming season of 1918.

6th. That the citizens and public generally be informed that cold storage is available in this city at small cost. Butter, eggs, vegetables and all kinds of salt meat foods, will be received for storage at the cold storage plant of the Algoma Produce Co., under the Dominion Government regulation and tariff. The Hussey Ferrier Meat Co., also will accept a limited quantity of all kinds of fresh meats, butter and eggs for cold storage at their plant at trifling cost. This latter company are under no obligations to do so, but are willing to furnish accommodation when they have the space.

Attached find our Financial Statement which gives an accurate list of assets and a complete summary of all Receipts and Expenditures. It shows that the work was carried on on business lines and has been in no sense a charge to the City.

The Committee wish to thank Mr. Jno. Carroll who acted as the Committee Foreman, and Mr. R. G. Campbell, City Clerk, for their good work and unfailing response to every demand made upon them, and also the Parks Board for their consideration in permitting us the services of Mr. Louis Barge, who sowed, planted, produced and distributed for us to the public, cabbage plants, cauliflower plants, celery plants, tomato plants to the number of over forty thousand.

The Committee request their discharge, and that this Report be given generous publicity, all of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

A. W. LAWRENCE,  
*Secretary.*

(Signed)

W. J. THOMPSON,  
*Chairman.*

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### THE WAR AND THE SCHOOLS

For the fourth year of the war the Courses and Examinations in History and Geography as outlined in November, 1914, are extended and continued and the schools are directed to teach the causes of the war, "the interests at stake as well as the relations thereto of the different nations directly or indirectly concerned."

The same exemptions that were in force in 1916-17 as to the attendance and the granting of certificates to young men attending the High and Continuation Schools and the Collegiate Institutes of the Province and who enlist for overseas service are continued for the school year 1917-18.

Similarly the regulations in reference to the employment of boys and girls attending the schools (High, Continuation, Public, and Separate) on Ontario farms remain in force for 1917-18.

Principals of schools are directed to refuse to recommend any candidate for a certificate under the special Regulations unless conclusive evidence has been

submitted to them that the services of the candidate are required for farm employment, and to make clear to candidates that they will be required to submit with their applications certificates from their employers to the effect that they have been continuously employed for a period of at least three months in such work.

As soon as the conditions warrant, after the inspection or investigation prescribed, the Inspector concerned shall report thereon to the High School Entrance Board in the cases of schools preparing candidates for the Junior High School Entrance and the Junior Public School Diploma examinations and to the Deputy Minister in the cases of schools preparing candidates for the other examinations; and as soon as practicable notice of the approval or non-approval of each school concerned should be sent to the Principal thereof by the Secretary of the High School Entrance Board or by the Deputy Minister, as the case may be.

The reports of the Principals setting forth the particulars specified in regard to the examination of the candidates, should be transmitted by them promptly and considered, and the decision in each case communicated to the Principals by the Secretary of the High School Entrance Board or by the Deputy Minister, as the case may be.

### I. AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS.

I. At the Junior Entrance Examination of 1919, History will be included amongst the subjects, upon which examination papers will be set by the Department.

### II. QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

*High Schools and Collegiate Institutes:* In addition to holding a degree from a British University after a course approved by the Minister, the Principal of a High School or Collegiate Institute, will require a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate with at least one year's successful teaching thereon in a High or Continuation School or in both.

After August 31st, 1920, the qualifications of an Assistant in the High Schools will be, with certain specified exceptions when the Board is unable to obtain one duly qualified, a High School Assistant's certificate and a degree from a British University.

*Continuation Schools:* After August 31st, 1920, the teachers in Grade A Continuation Schools will require the same certificates as are prescribed for the High Schools; for Principal of a Grade B School, a Permanent First Class Grade A certificate where the Principal has charge of the Public or Separate School also; where he has not such charge, either a Permanent First Class Grade A certificate or a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate; for Assistant in a Grade B School, at least an Interim First Class Grade A certificate or an Interim High School Assistant's certificate; for Principal of a Grade C School, a Permanent First Class Grade A or Grade B certificate or a Permanent First Class certificate granted under former regulations; for a part-time Assistant in a Grade C School, an Interim or Permanent First Class Grade A or Grade B certificate or an Interim or Permanent First Class certificate granted under former regulations.

### III. TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

These Institutes have been established to extend the training given teachers in the professional schools of the Province, and for this purpose the members of the staffs of the Faculties of Education and Normal Schools are available as lecturers. The Annual Reports of the Institutes and correspondence with the Department of Education have, however, shown that in former years many have added to their proper function philanthropic and patriotic schemes, and have also used their funds for purposes which, though laudable, are not contemplated by the Regulations. Accordingly, the Minister now asks the members of the Institutes to confine themselves strictly to the duties laid down by the Regulations, and, if they deem it desirable, to organize themselves into separate associations for philanthropic and patriotic schemes, and for such other purposes as may promote their own interests and those of the



general public. In the case of the rural Institutes, the meetings of these voluntary associations should for evident reasons be held after the business of the Institutes has been finished; whereas, in the case of the city Institutes they may be held then or at any other convenient time.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES BRANCH.

The Departmental training school for librarianship is being held in Toronto, with 27 students in attendance, 26 belong to Ontario and one came from Vancouver, B.C. The subjects included in the course are: Book-selection, Bibliography, Evolution of modern prose literature, Reference work, Classification, Cataloguing, Circulation and readers' advisory work, Children's work, Administration, Modern poetry and drama, Simple routine.

The school is under the directorship of the Inspector of Public Libraries, and Miss A. P. Dingman is chief instructor. The instructors are as follows: Miss Winifred Barnstead, Toronto Public Library, Cataloguing; Miss Gertrude Boyle, Toronto Public Library, Classifying; Miss Lilian Smith, Toronto Public Library, Children's work; The Inspector of Public Libraries, Book-selection, Reference work, and Administration; Mr. George H. Locke, Chief Librarian, Toronto, Modern prose literature; Miss Eva Davis, Toronto Public Library, Circulating work. The special lecturers are: Miss M. J. L. Black, Librarian, Fort William; Mr. J. Davis Barnett, Stratford; Mr. Fred Landon, Librarian, Public Library, London; and Mr. W. J. Sykes, Librarian, Public Library, Ottawa. Miss Francis Staton and Miss Elizabeth Moir of the Toronto Public Library Reference Department, are in charge of the practice in reference work.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

#### FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Inspections made in factories and mercantile establishments during the month of September are as follows:—

First inspections .....	391
Second inspections and re-visits .....	491
Total . . . . .	882

#### PROSECUTIONS.

Legal proceedings were instituted in two cases this month. One, a baker, was prosecuted for employing men in his bake shop on Sunday without permission. The case was adjourned. The other, a knitting company, charged with the employment of children, and of females in excess of the prescribed hours of labor without the necessary permit, was found guilty of a breach of the Act on both counts, and fined.

#### CHILD LABOUR.

Fewer cases of child labour were reported than in the month of August. Only 9 children under 14 years were found in the places inspected during September as compared with 51 the previous month.

#### SIXTH ANNUAL SAFETY CONGRESS.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. J. T. Burke, attended the Sixth Annual Safety Congress of the National Safety Council which was held in New York City in September. A comprehensive programme of varied and interesting subjects was given, and at the meetings held matters of great moment to industrial workers were dealt with. Papers pertaining to accident prevention and the general betterment of conditions in industrial life were read and discussed. Of special interest to this

Branch were those on "Occupational Diseases and Their Elimination," "New Kinks in Eye Protection," "Lunch and Change Rooms," "Proper Ventilation in Motor Block Test Rooms," "Drinking Water," and "Sheet Metal Handling."

A feature of the Congress was an exhibit by the manufacturers of their latest improvements in safety devices and appliances.

Films showing safe and unsafe practices were also screened.

### BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

During the month of September the work accomplished by the Boiler Inspection Branch, Department of Public Works, was as follows:—

New boilers inspected for use in the Province of Ontario .....	19
New boilers inspected for use in the Province of British Columbia .....	1
Used boilers inspected for use in the Province of Ontario .....	82
Sterilizers inspected .....	3
Certificates issued for boilers used for heating purposes only .....	12
Designs of boilers and boiler accessories and piping, surveyed and registered .....	6

The number of new boilers being built still keeps small owing to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary plate, due to war conditions, and it is noticeable that the public are pinning their faith to second-hand boilers, which after inspection by Inspectors of this Department, are found to be in good condition.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### SEPTEMBER STATEMENT

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of September, 1917, with that of corresponding month 1916, results as follows:—

#### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
September 1st to 7th .....	\$16,088 31	\$17,214 35
September 8th to 14th .....	16,527 65	14,541 47
September 15th to 21st .....	16,488 72	15,107 89
September 22nd to 30th .....	17,657 35	18,889 96
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$66,762 03	\$65,253 67

Decrease for September, 1917, \$1,508.36 or 3.5 per cent.

#### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
September 1st to 7th .....	\$20,302 58	\$26,144 06
September 8th to 14th .....	21,709 26	27,736 41
September 15th to 21st .....	22,357 66	30,849 32
September 22nd to 30th .....	31,525 69	37,569 83
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$95,895 19	\$122,299 62

Increase for September, 1917, \$26,404.43 or 27.5 per cent.

#### PULPWOOD.

Pulpwood shipments were made to Thorold, Merritton, Ottawa, Ont., Fulton, Brownville, Niagara Falls, Norfolk, and Watertown, N.Y., Johnsonburg, Pa., and Appleton, Wis.

September 1st to 7th .....	1,923 cords
September 8th to 14th .....	1,263 "
September 15th to 21st .....	1,852 "
September 22nd to 30th .....	2,033 "
	<hr/>
	7,071 "

This represents a decrease from August shipments of 2,036 cords or 22.4 per cent.

## WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

	Wood Pulp	Paper.
September 1st to 7th .....	573 tons	1,174 tons
September 8th to 14th .....	690 "	1,067 "
September 15th to 21st .....	799 "	1,443 "
September 22nd to 30th .....	829 "	1,834 "
	<hr/> 2,891 "	<hr/> 5,518 "

Compared with shipments for August, this represents an increase of 1,212 tons, or 72 per cent. in pulp shipments, and 57 tons, or 1 per cent. paper.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic handled over the T. & N. O. for western points via Cochrane for month of September amounted to 444 cars, representing an increase of 33 carloads as compared with August or 12 per cent., being a daily average of 14.8 cars.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic from the west via C. G. Ry's. and Cochrane consisted of 289 cars, a daily average of 9.63 cars, or a decrease of 30 per cent. as compared with August.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of July 31st, 1917, the following amounts have been subscribed by this Association to the Canadian Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Association:—

Red Cross Subscription—Association .....	\$15,223 67
Canadian Patriotic Subscription—Association .....	18,216 26
Red Cross Subscription—Commission .....	5,000 00
Canadian Patriotic—Commission .....	10,000 00
Donation, enlisted employees—Commission .....	13,660 91
Total . . . . .	<hr/> \$62,100 84

The above amount is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees and does not include the monthly subscriptions to the 50,000 Club undertaken by entire Toronto Office Staff for period of duration of the war.

In addition to above a special account has been authorized by Commission through which all employees are enabled to subscribe for Government War Savings Certificates. Up to June 30th, 1917, subscriptions to this account were as follows:—

	No. Employees.	No. Bonds.	Value at Maturity.
Toronto Staff .....	15	31	\$775 00
Employees North Bay and on line .....	22	39	975 00
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 70	<hr/> \$1,750 00

October 12th, 1917.



QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK SYSTEM

UNIQUE BEAUTY SPOT

When Queen Victoria Park at Niagara Falls was opened to the public in the year 1888, it consisted of less than two hundred acres of land which was to form the beginning of a system of parks and boulevards to extend from Lake Erie along the Niagara frontier to Lake Ontario. Very few people realize that this project is a long way toward realizing its final conclusion. At the present time the territory under the control of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commissioners consists of:—

Queen Victoria Park at Niagara Falls .....	475 acres
Queenston Heights Park .....	90 "
Niagara Glen .....	105 "
Lundy's Lane Battle Ground .....	5 "
Old Fort Grounds, Fort Erie .....	18 "
Butler's Burying Ground .....	2 "
The Chain Reserve, Niagara-on-the-Lake to Queen Victoria Park....	230 "
Queen Victoria Park to Fort Erie .....	275 "
Total. . . . .	1,200 "

Of this area the more highly developed sections consist of Queen Victoria Park, Queenston Heights, Niagara Glen, Lundy's Lane Battle Ground, and the Boulevard along the Chain Reserve from Queen Victoria Park to Fort Erie. Improvements are continually being made in all of this Park property to bring it up through the various stages of development to highly cultivated sections interesting to the visitor and a valuable asset to the frontier. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars would not represent the value of the Park System to the Province of Ontario.

The most popular of the Parks is, from its location, Queen Victoria Park at Niagara Falls, and there are few people who do not know something of its beauties. Unfortunately all of the southerly area has been barricaded for the past year owing to war conditions, but the northerly end has been full of life from the beginning of the season until the end. Queenston Heights Park is also known to many of our residents, particularly the day picnic parties from points in Ontario, and it rarely happens during the summer months that one does not see happy groups of visitors with their lunch baskets tripping up the paths to the shaded grounds for a day's outing.

Some of the outlying portions of the Park System are not so frequently visited, but it is hoped by the Commissioners that no great period of time will elapse before facilities owned by the Park are in operation for viewing the Niagara River Boulevard following the bank of the river from Queen Victoria Park to Fort Erie. This wonderful stretch gives one an idea of how parks are made and developed, for all stages of the construction may be seen from the very beginning up to well advanced stages of cultivation. The roadway is one of the best in the Province of Ontario, and is sought out by motorists when occasion brings them within reasonable distance of it.

Perhaps the most unique portion of the Park System is at Niagara Glen, where a widened portion of the old river bottom forms a natural park of some one hundred acres. Here are found blocks of rock that have fallen down in past ages, ledges of limestone that are slowly crumbling to the action of the elements, pot holes that have been worn by the action of the water, and forest growth that has the woody odor so entrancing to all lovers of nature. Bordering all of this visitors' paradise is the swift waters of the Niagara River, cascading down through the narrow gorge to the placid level of Lake Ontario. Few persons indeed visit Niagara Glen without vowing to return to its scenes very shortly.

## QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK COMMISSIONERS.

1885—April 21 .....	C. S. Gzowski (Chairman 1885-1893).
	J. W. Langmuir (Chairman 1893-1915).
	James. G. Macdonald.
1887—May 7 .....	John A. Orchard.
1893—June 28 .....	George H. Wilkes.
1896—Sept. 23 .....	James Bampfield.
	B. E. Charlton.
1899—April 7 .....	A. W. Campbell.
1902—Oct. 8 .....	Robert Jaffray.
1905—June 14 .....	L. Clarke Raymond.
	P. W. Ellis (Made Chairman June 1, 1915).
1907—Oct. 11 .....	W. L. Doran.
1908—Nov. 24 .....	Lionel H. Clarke.
1910—Sept. 9 .....	James D. Chaplin.
1914—Apr. 29 .....	Dr. Harry Y. Grant.

## SUPERINTENDENTS.

1887—May 5 .....	James Wilson (1887-1908).
1908—Jan. 12 .....	John H. Jackson (1908-1917).

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## ONTARIO FRUITS FOR THE SOLDIERS

The shipments of canned fruits sent by the Ontario Government last year to the wounded soldiers overseas were so greatly appreciated that the Government has arranged that the Canadian soldiers in the hospitals overseas shall receive the best that Ontario can give in even larger quantities than before. Mr. Richard Reid, Agent General for Ontario in London, England, has asked for 25 per cent. more than that sent in 1916 to meet the increased needs in Great Britain and France, and the Ontario Government has promised that some 2,000,000 pounds of fruit shall be supplied. Of this, about 800,000 pounds will consist of canned fruits and jams to be put up at the Vineland Experiment Station near St. Catharines, and will be put up in what is known as the gallon sanitary can, which makes an ideal size for hospital use.

Already, the following quantities have been put up and are awaiting shipment:

Strawberry Jam .....	3,900 gals	Canned Sour Cherries .....	2,550 gals
Raspberry Jam .....	3,350 "	Other Canned Fruits .....	250 "
Black Currant Jam .....	2,250 "	Jellies . . . . .	325 "
Blackberry Jam .....	2,200 "		

The heaviest part of the pack will be as in 1916, canned peaches with a considerable quantity of plums and pears.

## SIX HUNDRED TONS OF APPLES.

The remainder of the shipment, some 1,200,000 pounds, or 27,000 boxes of apples, will be put up by the Fruit Branch, very largely in Eastern Ontario. Owing to the failure of the crop in the West and North, from which most of the fruit came in 1916, only some two or three cars will be packed in these districts. About 12,000 boxes have been purchased in Prince Edward County and 15,000 in Northumberland and Durham. These will be largely packed at Wellington, Brighton and Newcastle, thence shipped to the seaboard for storage until boat space is available. Owing to the embargo on all fresh fruit, this shipment will likely constitute the only Canadian fruit sent overseas during the shipping season of 1917-18, a truly remarkable record considering the enormous traffic in this commodity in past years.

## TWO SHIPMENTS SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

Despite the German submarine blockade of the British Isles, the losses have been very light, only two shipments totalling some three thousand boxes having been lost since the war broke out. Of this quantity, twenty-five hundred boxes were on a steamer sunk in the middle of the Atlantic by one of the German commerce raiders last year. This shows only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loss from submarine activity and is a striking example of the protection afforded our commerce by the British Navy.

## TEN CARLOADS FOR THE RED CROSS.

In addition to the aforesaid fruit supply the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture is undertaking the securing of ten carloads of low grade fruit for the Fruit Kitchen at Hamilton of the Red Cross Society. This fruit is required by the Red Cross for the manufacture of the great quantities of jams and jellies which the Society ships from Hamilton to its distributing offices in London, England. This supply also will necessarily have to be secured in the Eastern apple counties of Ontario owing to the failure of the fruit crop in other parts.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following cases and deaths from communicable diseases were reported by Local Boards of Health for the month of September, 1917:—

Diseases	Comparative Table			
	1917		1916	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	6	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	98	1	30	.....
Diphtheria .....	316	15	266	35
Measles .....	104	.....	94	.....
Whooping Cough .....	172	7	181	9
Typhoid .....	111	11	196	17
Tuberculosis .....	118	46	151	78
Infantile Paralysis .....	27	1	76	7
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	9	6	10	8
	961	87	1,004	154

Infantile paralysis continues to exist in the Province, but there is a reduction in the number of cases reported as may be seen in the comparative table.

In August last there were 36 cases and 3 deaths, and for the corresponding month last year 67 cases and 7 deaths occurred.

There appears to be no epidemic in any one place, but the cases are scattered from Carleton County in the east to Elgin County in the west, as the following places will show: Ottawa, 2 cases; Mulmur Township, Dutton Village, Prescott Town, North Augusta, Penetanguishene and Dundas, one (1) case. In Toronto, four cases; Cornwall, nine cases, one death; Elizabethtown Township, N. Easthope Township, and the Village of Shakespeare, two cases each.

Diphtheria cases are more prevalent than last year, but the case mortality is very low, being 4.7 deaths in every 100.

It is gratifying to know that typhoid fever shows a decrease of 40 cases and 7 deaths compared with September, 1916.



## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amount covered by insurance for the month of September, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	9	3,511	2,611	900
Brant .....	7	5,187	5,112	75
Bruce .....	29	32,013	20,933	11,080
Carleton .....	13	10,912	7,969	2,943
Ottawa City .....	13	977	977	.....
Dufferin .....	1	5	5	.....
Elgin .....	9	17,258	10,249	7,009
Essex .....	35	47,059	38,816	8,243
Frontenac .....	15	7,417	3,342	4,075
Grey .....	23	16,811	14,058	2,753
Haldimand .....	3	4,840	2,460	2,380
Halton .....	5	2,690	2,690	.....
Hastings .....	24	10,026	5,294	4,822
Huron .....	13	9,630	7,035	2,595
Kenora .....	4	1,640	1,090	550
Kent .....	10	9,154	4,250	4,904
Lambton .....	14	4,950	4,619	331
Lanark .....	10	10,246	2,246	8,000
Leeds and Grenville .....	23	15,647	11,169	4,478
Lennox and Addington .....	6	2,334	1,078	1,256
Lincoln .....	5	2,735	2,735	.....
Manitoulin .....	3	126	126	.....
Middlesex .....	15	10,450	7,246	3,204
London City .....	14	2,767	2,217	550
Muskoka .....	5	79	79	.....
Nipissing .....	10	16,217	15,441	776
Norfolk .....	8	1,638	1,338	300
Northumberland and Durham .....	19	12,406	8,534	3,872
Ontario .....	8	133	133	.....
Oxford .....	10	9,624	6,224	3,400
Parry Sound .....	5	37,280	33,080	4,200
Peel .....	1	10	10	.....
Perth .....	7	6,771	3,791	2,980
Peterborough .....	15	11,419	5,753	5,666
Prescott and Russell .....	10	16,903	10,533	6,370
Prince Edward .....	3	1,025	1,025	.....
Rainy River .....	2	763	763	.....
Renfrew .....	12	8,286	4,066	4,220
Simcoe .....	24	33,436	20,270	13,166
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	20	14,945	10,341	4,604
Sudbury .....	13	13,760	12,360	1,400
Temiskaming .....	7	2,397	947	1,450
Thunder Bay .....	20	12,946	8,497	4,449
Victoria and Haliburton .....	13	9,840	7,240	2,600
Waterloo .....	9	8,181	7,001	1,180
Welland .....	20	10,378	6,753	3,625
Wellington .....	15	75,667	41,667	34,000
Wentworth .....	4	3,085	2,585	500
Hamilton City .....	23	6,887	2,452	4,435
York .....	23	17,837	9,465	8,372
Toronto City .....	158	90,840	89,198	1,642
Totals .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of September, 1917.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires.	Amount of Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not Covered by Insurance.
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	12	\$ 3,258	\$ 3,012	\$ 246
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	32	11,825	6,963	4,862
4	Explosions .....	15	6,380	5,510	870
5	Exposure .....	82	77,402	56,475	20,927
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc. ....				
7	Friction .....	3	1,027	27	1,000
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	4	26,605	24,241	2,364
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	1	98	98	
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of ..	4	619	619	
11	Hot or Molten Lead .....	4	1,037	1,037	
12	Incendiarism .....	6	3,825	3,525	300
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	1	2,500	1,300	1,200
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	183	93,192	57,596	35,596
15	Matches .....	70	8,116	7,131	985
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified ..	8	594	594	
17	Open Fires .....	5	352	342	10
18	Open Lights .....	16	4,085	2,035	2,050
19	Petroleum and its products .....	20	6,459	4,405	2,054
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	4	1,260	1,135	125
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	24	23,312	13,869	9,443
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	33	28,314	14,747	13,567
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	19	5,834	3,371	2,463
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	24	46,134	26,024	20,110
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	1	239	239	
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ..	43	16,887	13,367	3,520
27	Unknown .....	66	63,893	41,890	22,003
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	87	217,891	178,231	39,660
Total .....		767	651,138	467,783	183,355

## UNKNOWN FIRE CAUSES.

We believe the time has come when we should place upon the Insurance Companies themselves some responsibility in an effort to reduce the "unknown" to the ascertained cause. This can only be done by instructions to loss adjusters to make the ascertainment of the cause one of their primary duties. It is impossible for us to investigate all fires of unknown origin, nor should this be necessary if the adjusters would make it their business to get at the circumstances when they are settling the amount of the loss.

Some of the Companies reporting to us give the cause "unknown" in most of their reports. The Fire Marshal has had his particular attention drawn to two Companies who have used the word "unknown" in nine out of ten of their reports. Then, in going over the adjusters' reports as they come in to us, it is manifest that some of them wholly ignore any reference to the cause of the fire they have adjusted.

We must reduce the "unknown" to the fullest degree possible, and we hope Companies and Adjusters will render us their aid.

## CLAUSE NO. 13.

Note that we, this month, record one fire in this class, and read fuller comment following on the general subject of barn fires.

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of September, 1917.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires.	Amount of Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	1	2,910	2,910	.....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	131	229,206	133,659	95,547
53	Buildings in course of construction .....				.....
54	Churches .....	6	4,028	2,028	2,000
55	Club Houses .....	3	948	688	260
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles.....	1	2,200	.....	2,200
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....	1	263	263	.....
58	Dwellings .....	423	83,871	65,796	18,075
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses.....				.....
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	3	1,905	1,705	200
61	Garages .....	7	2,515	1,110	1,405
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks....	8	1,682	1,682	.....
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	5	2,550	2,300	250
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	12	14,327	8,707	5,620
65	“ “ “ (Summer only).....				.....
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	8	42,529	40,294	2,235
67	Mercantile Stores.....	56	84,137	73,168	10,969
68	Office and Bank Buildings.....	7	316	316	.....
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards.....	36	155,840	116,843	38,997
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums....	2	230	220	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric.....	1	25	25	.....
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals Libraries .....	10	2,530	2,530	.....
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts...	2	750	750	.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)..	33	12,871	10,467	2,404
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	1	450	450	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks.....	10	5,055	1,862	3,193
	Total .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355

## CASE OF PERJURY DISMISSED OWING TO INFORMALITY IN PROOF OF LOSS.

Ernest Barnes, of Toronto, was tried on Oct. 3rd and 4th in the Sessions for the County of York, before His Honour Judge Coatsworth on the grounds of Perjury and Attempt to Defraud Insurance Companies.

Barnes had a fire in a stable upon which he had an insurance of \$500.00 on the building and \$500.00 on the contents. The loss was adjusted by Mr. R. A. Graydon for the "National Ben Franklin" for \$425.00 on the building and \$300.00 on contents. The proof of loss was signed by Barnes before Mr. Graydon as a Justice of the Peace, and he declared therein that there was no other insurance.

A few days later John Kay adjusted a loss for Barnes on the same stable insured in the Hartford for \$200.00, and he again declared in the proof of loss signed and sworn to before Mr. Kay as a Notary Public that there was no other insurance. The loss of the National Ben Franklin was at once paid but we noticed the apparent dual insurance in time to stop the Hartford from paying.

Deputy Fire Marshal Lewis investigated, and as a result Barnes was arrested and committed for trial. On the purely technical ground that the affidavits taken by Messrs. Graydon and Kay were not in the form prescribed by law, the perjury charge was dismissed, but he was found guilty of attempting to defraud and was sentenced to fifteen days in jail.

MORAL.—It is important that the proofs of loss forms furnished by the Companies should in all respects conform to the requirements of the Ontario Law.



## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105
September.....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355
Totals .....	7,309	7,705,688	5,752,913	1,952,775

## CHIEF LOSSES OF THE MONTH.

County.	Risk.	Amount.
Bruce .....	Stores, etc., at Tara.....	\$ 21,554
Essex .....	“ “ Windsor.....	27,279
Parry Sound.....	Saw and Planing Mill, and Lumber.....	31,800
Wellington.....	Cereal Mill at Fergus.....	69,000
Toronto .....	The Hydro Shop and adjacent stores.....	80,000

## SIMCOE COUNTY.

This County stands out with a rather large loss for the month without any specially large fire having occurred to list in the last table. It is accounted for largely by the burning of a few valuable barns, one of which involved a loss of about ten thousand dollars.

## SEPTEMBER RECORD.

The total number of claims during the month shows a substantial reduction, chiefly because lightning was not so prevalent. Eliminating this cause the balance may be taken as a normal month.

The total amount of the month's loss is above the normal, due once again to the very large value of the barns destroyed. See note following statement III.

## NEGLIGENCE IN REPORTING FIRES.

The complaint registered in the September BULLETIN concerning the neglect of some companies in not reporting fires has evidently borne good fruit, for a number of companies have, in the interim, brought their reports up to date. The effect has been, as was the case in the August returns, to debit fires to some counties which should have been spread over preceding months.

Will not all companies please take to heart the importance of reporting fires *promptly and fully*, and give us their best co-operation?

## PYROXYLIN PLASTIC CANDLE STICKS.

In last month's BULLETIN we called attention to this matter as a result of an item in the *News Bulletin* of the National Fire Protection Association. Our attention was also directed to the subject by the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association who have investigated various department stores in Ontario to ascertain if this material had been shipped into the Province. They ascertained that in four instances the goods had been under sale, or under order, but on representation each and every one had returned what stock they held, and all promised to disallow such goods into their stores in the future.

One Toronto store on being visited informed the investigator that an order for the goods had been placed and delivery was daily expected. It had been represented that these goods had been treated in such a manner as to render them non-inflammable. A sample was secured and tested with the result that it burned vigorously. The management immediately recognized the danger of distribution of the goods and promised to cancel the order.

We quote the action of the C. F. U. A. and record its result with the highest appreciation, for it is one evidence, added to many others, that every movement in the direction of fire prevention will doubtless be supported by that body of fire insurance men.

## BARN FIRES.

The September record of barn fires is again so heavy in number and amount as to cause some concern. It cannot be said to be altogether surprising in view of our forecast in the September BULLETIN.

From January 1st to September 30th, 1917, we have had in Ontario 788 barn fires involving a loss of \$791,247.00.

Between June 1st, 1917, and the day on which this is written (October 22nd, 1917) we have investigated or have had special reports made upon no less than 211 barn fires, and we can therefore speak with some degree of authority on some phases of the causes of such fires.

Of the total of 211 investigated fires, 13 of the barns affected were equipped with lightning rods, but only two of the fires in such barns were caused by lightning. We gave particular care to a full examination of these two cases because of the apparent failure of the rods, and we have determined that in one case the whole equipment was out of order and it was well known to the farmer that two of the conductors had been completely severed where they entered the ground; the equipment in the case was therefore not only completely useless but it would have been better had it been altogether removed.

In the second case which occurred in Hastings County on the 19th September, 1917, we have a much more interesting case, Prof. W. H. Day, our recognized lightning rod authority, who had all the reports sent to him, sums up this case in the following words:—

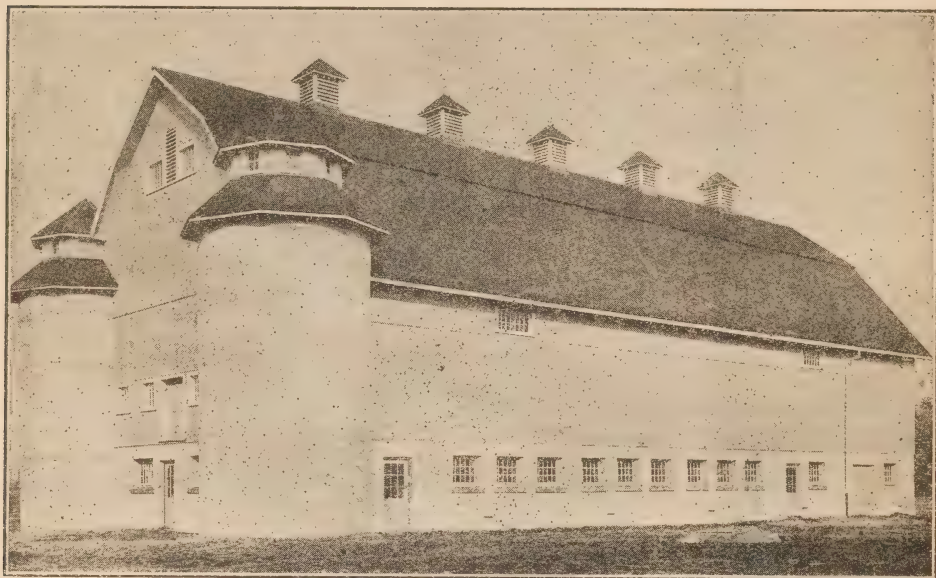
"It brings out very forcibly the value of our instructions that the ground rods should not run from the peak but from the eaves. It appears that this stroke hit the building part way down between the peak and the eaves and in such cases there is absolutely no chance of the current going upward to the peak to get on the ground rod. Rodding men who have been adhering to the old method of ground from the peak have agreed with us time and again that there was no possibility of a stroke occurring part way down the roof as we claim. This example is a concrete answer, and is another case that demonstrates very clearly the importance of our recommendation that buildings should be grounded from the eaves and all water spouts grounded."

The answer to the question "Do lightning rods protect from fires by lightning?" is unmistakably answered in the affirmative by our records and investigations of this year as also in the work we commenced last year.

The question now is what is to be done to profit by the conclusion we must reach? Much could be accomplished by differential rating of farm properties when *standard*

lightning rods are erected and maintained. The 70 Farmers' Mutual Insurance Companies operating in Ontario under Provincial license must lead the way. What have they to say?

In the 1917 report of The Agricultural Societies of Ontario, published by the Department of Agriculture and on page 25 the following cut of a good type barn is presented:—



Modern Barn, Owned by Col. D. M. Robertson, Williamstown, Ont.

It certainly presents the appearance of what was a splendid property. We say "was" because the barn burned on August 20th, 1917, cause, lightning: loss over \$15,000.00—observe the absence of lightning rods!

#### UNKNOWN BARN FIRES.

Of the 211 barn fires specially investigated, 128 have been due to lightning, and the balance, 83, from cause "unknown." We are not yet through the season of the "unknown" fire, but next month we hope to be able to give some valuable information for the benefit of those seeking to know something definite on the subject of other causes.

#### ARE FIRE INVESTIGATIONS ANY GOOD?

Just as we are completing this record a very interesting letter has been received from the Chief of the Fire Department of Niagara Falls. We quote it without comment:—

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 19th, 1917.

MR. E. P. HEATON,  
*Fire Marshal,*  
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—You have no doubt noticed the fact that you have had no reports of fires from Niagara Falls in some time. You can blame Mr. Lewis for this, as I am satisfied that the thorough investigation made by him has saved us many a run and the insurance companies thousands of dollars.

Yours respectfully,  
(Sgd.) A. H. NEWMAN,  
*Fire Chief.*



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VOL. II.

TORONTO, ONT. No. 5.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

NOVEMBER, 1917



Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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# ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

## HOW THE SCHOOLS HAVE HELPED IN FOOD PRODUCTION

### MANY LINES OF WORK FOLLOWED.

The boys and girls in the schools of Ontario have made a good response to the war-time appeals for increased Food Production. Many have assisted in home gardening as a new activity. Many have had gardens of their own for the first time. Scores of schools have directed their school gardening work in the direction of war-time needs. The pupils in the rural schools have cultivated war plots in the School Fair Competitions that are directed all over the Province by the District Representatives. Groups of High School girls have grown beans and potatoes in community plots. Others have worked on fruit farms. Boy Scouts have exercised team play in potato growing enterprises. Some have assisted in caring for gardens at homes where the men were overseas or killed. Many have raised poultry. A few have raised pigs. Thousands have assisted on farms.

### ENCOURAGEMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

In 1916 the Department of Education issued regulations granting examination exemptions to boys for service on the farms. This enabled many to work on the farms from seeding to harvest. In all, 2,717 certificates were granted on proof of the performance of the required service. Of this number, 1,166 were given to boys in the Public Schools and 1,551 to boys attending the High Schools. These numbers represent only those who applied for standing. There are no records for the large numbers who withdrew from the schools and who did not request certification.

For the season of 1917 the regulations were extended to allow girls as well as boys to work on the farms. Owing to the scarcity of help in cheese and butter factories work in these was accepted for exemption on examinations also. Up to the present complete returns are not available, but probably the numbers securing certificates will be double what they were in 1916.

For 1918 the same encouragement is extended to pupils who give three months' continuous service on farms. In view of the scarcity of farm help, and of the world food shortage, even larger numbers may be expected to go out to help in greater food production in 1918.

### CO-OPERATION BY THE TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH.

The Trades and Labour Branch of the Department of Public Works, organized late in 1916, took an active part in this work during the past season. Professors from the University, who had been brought up in the country, were sent to the High Schools to explain the great need of help on the farms and to urge boys and girls to enlist for this service. Literature was distributed. Pupils were registered and sent out to farmers who applied to the Provincial Employment Bureaux. The offices of the District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture were organized as County Employment Bureaux and hundreds of boys placed through them on farms not too far distant from the boys' homes.

This year it was not so difficult to place boys because the service given by those who had gone out in 1916 had been very satisfactory. Farmers in large numbers were anxious to secure their help. The pioneers in this field had "made good."

In recognition of the service rendered bronze badges have been distributed to all deserving applicants. Up to date over 1,300 badges have been awarded to girls and over 7,000 badges to boys. To win the badge girls are required to have worked three weeks; the boy's badge is given for three months' work on a farm.



## SUPERVISION BY Y.M.C.A. FIELD SECRETARIES.

The supervision of the boys was undertaken by the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Province was divided into five districts and Messrs. Kinterley, Sidenius, Watson, Poole and Geddes, assisted by Mr. Barnes for part time, placed in charge of these. These gentlemen were all experienced as Y.M.C.A. Boys' Secretaries and thoroughly in sympathy with the boys in their new experiences.

Working under the direction of the Trades and Labour Branch and in conjunction with High School Principals and District Representatives visits were made to the boys at their work on the farms. Each Field Secretary was provided with an automobile and thus was enabled to cover his territory thoroughly. Lonely boys were looked up, discouraged boys were heartened, difficulties were adjusted.

Group meetings of the boys were arranged. Camp fires with "stunts" and "sing-songs" were organized. Meetings were held to interest local farmers and townspeople in the "boy-movement." Ministers were enlisted to take a practical interest in the strange boys in their districts. Addresses were given in the churches on Sunday or at mid-week meetings. No more valuable work on behalf of our boys has ever been done.



### Can you write a good answer to this question?

*"How can the Ontario High School boy by working on a Farm this summer help*

1. HIMSELF
2. THE FARMER
3. THE EMPIRE

You may win a \$5 and a \$25 cash prize

Three Prizes are being offered to each School by the Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and will be awarded as follows:

For the best Answer in the School \$5 cash  
 For the second best Answer in the School \$3 cash  
 For the third best Answer in the School \$2 cash

Three Grand Prizes are also being offered by the Committee for the best answers received from the Schools of the Province.

For the best Answer \$25 in gold  
 For the second best Answer \$15 in gold  
 For the third best Answer \$10 in gold

Your Answer should not contain more than a thousand words and it should be in your School Principal's hands by April 16th to be eligible for a Prize.

You must write your Answer yourself but you are allowed to get ideas and suggestions from your parents, or anyone else you think could help you.

Do your very best to write a good Answer, your ideas may be useful to your Country, as the Empire is sorely in need of more Farm Products of all kinds.

Take this leaflet home so others may help you

Organization of Resources Committee  
 Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor  
 CHAIRMAN

Toronto, March 21st, 1917.

### ESSAY COMPETITIONS IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

In support of the efforts made by the Department of Education and the Trades and Labour Branch, the Organization of Resources Committee arranged an Essay Competition in the High Schools. Prizes were offered for the best three essays in each school and for the best three essays submitted from the entire Province, three prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 respectively, were offered.

The response to the announcement of the competition was Province-wide. One hundred and seventy schools competed. In many of these the essay was written by all the pupils in the school as one of the regular exercises in English Composition. Thousands of Ontario High School boys and girls were thus brought to a serious consideration of the call to help on the farms. This no doubt was a factor in securing the large number of our youth for food production.

The letter from Professor Alexander of Toronto University and the First Prize Essay by Miss Ruth McKinnon, of Chatsworth High School printed herewith will indicate more specifically the character of the work done.

In the circular which will be reprinted from this Bulletin, it is planned to include some of the other prize essays and an appeal to Ontario's High School boys and girls to continue and increase their support of food production as a patriotic service to the British Empire.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

## University College.

TORONTO, July 5th, 1917

Dear Dr. Abbott:

I beg to submit the report on the essays which you asked me to examine in connection with the competition instituted by the Organization of Resources Committee. These essays—some 150 in number—have already, I understand, been awarded first prizes in the individual secondary schools throughout the Province. A very considerable number reach a high standard, and are very creditable both to the writers and the schools. The difficulty of determining their relative excellence—especially of adjusting the claims of matter on the one hand and correctness of expression on the other—has been very great. I have to thank Captain M. W. Wallace of the staff of University College, and Mr. C. W. Stanley, formerly of the staff of Victoria College for their valuable assistance. Their opinions have weighed in the decision, but ultimately the responsibility for the award rests upon my shoulders.

I make the following recommendations:

FIRST PRIZE—Miss Ruth McKinnon, Chatsworth High School

SECOND PRIZE—John Kennedy, Brampton High School

THIRD PRIZE—Harcourt Brown, Jarvis Street Collegiate

Miss Doris A. Matthew, Georgetown High School

} Equal

A number of the essays were worthy of the prize; of these I select the following for Honourable Mention:

ALBERT E. HOUNSOM--High School of Commerce,  
Toronto

NEIL A. MORRISON--Collingwood High School

WILLIAM SCOTT--Owen Sound Collegiate Institute

L. G. THOMPSON--University Schools, Toronto

I am

Yours very truly

*W. J. Alexander*

Dr. A. H. Abbott,  
Secretary,

Organization of Resources Committee

## HOW CAN THE ONTARIO HIGH SCHOOL BOY BY WORKING ON A FARM THIS SUMMER HELP HIMSELF, THE FARMER, AND THE EMPIRE.

*First Prize Essay*—RUTH MCKINNON, CHATSWORTH HIGH SCHOOL.



MISS RUTH MCKINNON.

The production of food in Canada has hitherto been regulated by the law of supply and demand. Farmers devoted themselves to raising the products which they thought would be profitable and marketable. But, for the present at least, all this is changed. Food production has been lifted to the plane of a religious and patriotic duty. The withdrawal of so many millions of men from industrial pursuits into the armies of the various warring nations has resulted in a scarcity of food all over the world and this situation can be relieved only by the most strenuous efforts of all who remain at home, men and women, boys and girls. We must squarely face this serious situation and face it in the spirit which has taken our boys to the front, the spirit of service to our country and to humanity.

So the Ontario High School boy, not old enough, or not strong enough perhaps to don the khaki, can in this great food crisis play a man's part and do a work hardly less important than that of our gallant boys in France. And in doing this many benefits will be reaped by the boy himself. In the first place he will have the feeling that he is performing a patriotic service, and that thought alone ought to make a boy more manly and give him a self-respect and a strength of character that will help fit him for the battle of life. Physically it will be an ideal service. In it he will get a change from the life of a student, which change will not only benefit him physically but will also help him mentally. When he returns to his studies in the autumn he will find that many a cobweb has been cleared from his brain and that he will have a mental alertness surpassing anything he has hitherto known. The exercise in the fresh air and sunshine, the sound refreshing sleep, the "early to bed" and the "early to rise" which the old proverb says "makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," will tend to develop in him a strong physique. The thought that he is unselfishly trying to "do his bit" will give him a feeling of happiness and contentment, which will be worth far more to him than the money he will earn; but from the financial standpoint also it is an opportunity not to be despised, for many a student finds the money problem a serious one. Then, too, his opportunity of studying nature at close range, the birds and trees and wild flowers—especially the city student to whom many of these things will be quite new—ought to be a means of culture to him, that will make life richer for him all his days. He will also learn something of the land, the processes of crop production, and the farmer's point of view—advantages of great value in his education and his equipment for his life work.

And how can our High School boy help the farmer? Farmers stand in dire need of labour now. There is to-day in Ontario an average of one man for a hundred acres, not nearly enough and unless help is forthcoming in large measure, the farmer cannot sow even a normal crop much less the twenty per cent. increase, which the Motherland has called upon Ontario to produce. The three vital needs for victory are men, food and money. The farmer stands out pre-eminently as the man responsible for feeding the Empire. And the High School boy can help the farmer to "do his bit" and to reap the benefits financially by meeting the great demand for food and getting the high price.

And then the Empire—the world's available surplus of food is gone. There is a pressing need for food on the part of Great Britain and our Allies, who look to Canada, the world's granary for supplying that need. All eyes turn now to the Canadian farmer for he can render the Empire special service in this, the sternest year of the great war. The Motherland is far from feeding herself under normal conditions. Her difficulties have been greatly increased by the submarine menace and Canada is in the best position to help because she is the nearest great source of supply. Statesmen and economists agree that the universal food shortage is to-day the most dangerous menace of all. Lloyd George declares, that one year's unselfishness



will save the British Empire--will save humanity. Words like these make us realize how grave the situation is and how loudly the call of Empire comes to all—High School boys included—who are able to help solve this serious problem.

Thus the Ontario High School boy, laying aside the idea that he is going on a picnic for the summer, and bracing himself for real hard work, can very effectively help himself, the farmer and the Empire.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### HOSPITALS AND THE GREAT WAR

Like other Public Institutions, Hospitals will profit by the stimulus that the Great War has given to altruistic efforts. The need has called forth the means of deliverance. Already in the towns and cities of Ontario we see memorials of the young heroes whose lives have redeemed their country.

A notable example of this is the new Mountain Hospital at Hamilton, the branch of the Hamilton City Hospital, in which, practically, all the private wards have been endowed, or furnished, in memory of Hamilton men who made the supreme sacrifice—many of them bearing historic Canadian names, and most of them, as it happens, graduates of the neighbouring Canadian School, Highfields.

#### GOOD MOTTO FOR HOSPITAL BEDS.

A good motto for such a bed, is the following, from the verses of Private Patrick MacGill. It is written above two beds, one named "The London Irish," and the other named "The Patrick MacGill" in the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Ealing, London, England:—

"This is your bed, and I hope you'll be gay in it;  
Peace and contentment be yours while you stay in it;  
This wish of mine will be yours, I've no doubt of it;  
Soft be your bed, but I wish you well out of it."

These beds were endowed from the proceeds of the public readings by his wife of Pte. Patrick MacGill's stories and poetry.

#### FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Among other institutions, Hospitals for Tuberculosis have been increased in number by needs arising out of the war. The State of New York has passed a Law requiring counties having a population of over 35,000 to erect and maintain county hospitals for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Exemption from the provisions of the law is made only in such counties as already have such institutions, provided they are approved by the State Commissioner of Health. The law further provides that the hospitals provided for in the Act must be ready for occupancy on or before the first day of June, 1918.

A further provision is made that in any county wherein the County Commissions have failed to secure a site for such building and to have awarded contracts for the same by January 1, 1918, the State Commissioner of Health shall forthwith proceed to locate, construct and place in operation a tuberculosis hospital in and for such county of a capacity not exceeding the average number of deaths from this disease in the county for the past five years.

This new law was passed as a war measure to provide care and treatment for New York soldiers who may contract tuberculosis in the trenches and who may be invalided home; treatment will also be provided for cases discovered among the recruits examined for service.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### FACTORY INSPECTION

During the month of October, inspections made in 118 cities, towns and villages totalled 1,121.

First inspections .....	541
Second inspections and re-visits .....	580

Recommendations made dealing with the various sections of the Act numbered 533, and compliances have on the whole been satisfactory.

### PROSECUTIONS.

Only one prosecution was instituted this month. This was against a plating company for failure to comply with orders issued to have ventilating pipes and fan kept in proper working order.

### PERMITS.

Overtime permits were issued as follows:—

Under Sec. 34 (regular) .....	16
Under Sec. 32 (special) munitions .....	1
Under Sec. 70 (setting sponge) .....	2
Under Sec. 70 (Sundays in Oct.) .....	5

Total . . . . .	24
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Investigation made as to how Toronto bakers were observing the law in regard to Sunday work showed that about one-third of the places visited were found violating Sec. 70 of the Act, and were scaling bread outside the prescribed hours.

### COMPLAINTS.

Few complaints were received. Those which were received were of child labor and in most cases were sustained; 26 children under the age of 14 were dismissed from the various industries.

### ACCIDENTS.

During October, 392 accidents were reported of which 8 were fatal. This was an increase in non-fatal, but a decrease in fatal, only three being reported the previous month.

### ONTARIO FARM SERVICE BADGES.



Last spring it was decided that students who engaged in farm work during the summer months should receive a badge as a token of the part they had taken in the campaign for Greater Food Production.

The first supply of badges was struck off in April, the design showing a student standing between a representation of the Coat-of-Arms of Ontario and a sheaf of wheat. The inscription on the badges was "Farm Service Corps, 1917."

A slightly different badge was prepared in August, which showed a boy actually engaged in hoeing. It may be interesting to note that the draftsman who prepared this design did so from actual photographs of a Toronto High School boy who was at the time engaged on a farm a few miles north of the city.

In the early part of the summer, requests came from many quarters for some similar badge for presentation to High School girls, who had been, or were engaged in food production. The girl's badge which was prepared to meet this demand was somewhat similar to the first design of the boys' buttons, and showed a girl, clad in the costume of the fruit pickers in the Niagara district, standing between Ontario's Coat-of-Arms and a sheaf of wheat.

The length of farm service required for the boys' badges was set at three months; in the case of the girls a badge was given to girls who had been engaged for three weeks or more in actual farm work. The badges were distributed through the branch offices of the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux, and by representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, as well as direct from the Head Office of the Trades and Labour Branch.

Up to the present time over 1,300 of the girls' badges and 7,000 of the boys' badges have been distributed, which is an indication of the important part taken in food production during the past season by the young people of the Province.

Any student who is entitled to a badge, but has not yet received one should apply to the Employment Bureau through which he was placed on a farm, or in case he made his own arrangements for farm service he should apply direct to the Superintendent of the Trades and Labour Branch, giving full particulars as to the length of his service, and the name and address of the farmer with whom he was placed.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### PRIZE ESSAYS ON VICTORY LOAN

The Minister of Education has written to the Principals of all secondary schools—Collegiate Institutes, High Schools and Continuation Schools—recommending to their consideration a circular on behalf of the Victory Loan Committee outlining the Committee's plan for a prize competition of short essays by the pupils in the secondary schools of Ontario. The subject is of such absorbing importance to Canada at this time that teachers and pupils of the schools are engaging in the competition with characteristic Canadian vigor.

There are two sets of prizes:—

(1) Prizes for each school: First, a large silver medal; Second, a small silver medal; Third, a bronze medal.

(2) Three grand Provincial prizes: First, \$50 Canadian Victory Bond; Second, a \$25 War Saving Certificate; Third, a \$10 War Saving Certificate.

The front of the school medals will bear the words "Canada's Victory Loan Essay Competition, 1917," and on the back the designation of the prize represented, with the name of the winner and of the School.

The Provincial prizes will be decided by a Committee under the chairmanship of Professor W. J. Alexander, University College, Toronto.

The essays were written upon the following topic:—

"Canada's Victory Bonds: how they will help (1) the Buyer, (2) Canada, (3) the Allies." The essays were limited to 1,000 words and the competition closed on November 30. The essays in each school are judged by the Principal and two others selected by him. The three essays awarded prizes in each school are then to be sent to the Chairman of the Ontario Victory Loan Committee and the best three of these essays will be awarded the three Grand Provincial Prizes in order of merit.

The educational value of these competitions among the school children of the Province will naturally be very great.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### TORONTO AND HAMILTON HIGHWAY COMPLETED

During the afternoon of November 6th, the last section of the new concrete road between Toronto and Hamilton was completed. The final opening of the road for traffic is arranged for November 24th when dedication ceremonies will be participated in by the Prime Minister, Sir William Hearst. Representatives of the Government and the Commission under whose direction the road was planned and constructed were present and short addresses were made by Mr. W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways and Mr. Geo. H. Gooderham, M.P.P., Chairman of the Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission.

The length of the road between the city limits of Hamilton and those of Toronto is approximately 36 miles and its width is 18 feet; except adjacent to the City of Toronto where the width of concrete is 24 feet. Steep grades have been reduced on the new road; and where turns were necessary in following the desired route they have been made on long, sweeping curves in order to reduce danger and add to the appearance and convenience of the highway. New concrete culverts and bridges were constructed and several of the longer bridges have still to be built. Traffic on this road originates largely in Toronto, Hamilton, the International boundary at Niagara Falls and points west of Hamilton, and has shown a remarkable increase during the construction of the road.

### NEW PAVEMENT ON DUNDAS STREET COMPLETED.

An asphaltic concrete pavement, 24 feet wide, has been laid on Dundas Street in York County between the Villages of Lambton and Summerville, a distance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. From the Toronto city limits to the east side of the hill at Lambton a vitrified brick surface on a concrete foundation was completed during the early part of the summer, so that there is now a first class highway from the western limits of Toronto to Summerville. Between this point and Cooksville the road is being repaired and improved, and when this is finished a good road will exist between Toronto and Cooksville. At this point, Dundas Street meets the road running from Port Credit through Brampton and Orangeville to Collingwood.

### RENFREW COUNTY ADOPTS ROAD SYSTEM.

Recently the County of Renfrew passed the necessary by-law to enable it to take advantage of the Provincial subsidies for road construction and maintenance. The system of county roads embraces 214 miles of the leading roads of the county.

All but four of the 37 counties in the Province, eligible for assistance under the Highway Improvement Act, have adopted county road systems. The total mileage of roads, which have been selected for improvement under this Act, is about 7,800, and will constitute about 18.5 per cent. of the total road mileage in these counties.

Subsidies to the extent of 40 per cent. of the cost of construction and 20 per cent. of the cost of maintenance are extended by the Government towards the cost of all roads on designated county systems which are built in accordance with the regulations of the Department.

### ADVERTISING SIGNS.

The Highway Commissioners of York County have commenced enforcement of regulations respecting advertising signs on suburban County Roads, under the provisions of the Ontario Highways Act. This provides for control by the Commission of all advertising signs or sign boards erected within one-quarter of a mile of any suburban County Road towards which aid is granted under the provisions of the Act, and should do much to overcome the objectionable advertising which is disfiguring the rural highways.

## MOTOR LICENSE RECIPROCITY WITH STATES.

In order that motor car owners in Ontario may tour through the United States for limited periods without the necessity of taking out State licenses, and that the same privilege may be granted to American motorists wishing to visit Ontario, arrangements have been completed with a number of the States in the Union by which reciprocity of motor licenses is extended.

Agreements have been reached with the following states:—

Kentucky.	West Virginia.	Massachusetts.
New York.	New Jersey.	The District of Columbia.
Maine.	Kansas.	Missouri.
Vermont.	Montana.	Iowa.
Connecticut.	Michigan.	Tennessee.
Maryland.	Wisconsin.	Illinois.
Pennsylvania.	Minnesota.	Rhode Island.
Ohio.	Indiana.	North Dakota.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

## STATISTICS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases are reported by the local Boards of Health for the month of October, 1917:—

Diseases	Comparative Table			
	1917		1916	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	17	.....	6	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	130	2	73	.....
Diphtheria.....	375	20	362	35
Measles .....	141	1	248	1
Whooping Cough .....	98	6	253	1
Typhoid Fever.....	69	5	127	14
Tuberculosis.....	160	68	141	64
Infantile Paralysis.....	14	4	31	7
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	2	.....	12	9
	1006	106	1,253	131

The local Boards of Health have reported for the month of October 14 cases and 4 deaths of infantile paralysis, compared with 31 cases and 7 deaths for the corresponding month of 1916. There appears to be no epidemic as the cases are scattered from Ottawa to London. The following places have reported the disease: Ottawa, 3 cases; Toronto, 1 case; Kemptville, 1 case, 1 death; South Gower, 1 case; Elizabethtown, 1 case, 1 death; London, 2 cases; Stormont, 1 case; Mulmur, 1 case; Artemesia, 1 case; Puslinch, 1 case.

Diphtheria shows a slight increase, there being 375 cases and 20 deaths reported, as compared with 362 cases and 35 deaths in October of last year. It will be observed that the case mortality is much lower in October, 1917, than in October, 1916, the death rate being 5.6 and 9.6 respectively. The many orders from local Boards of Health for Diphtheritic serum supplied free by the Provincial Board has no doubt greatly reduced the death rate.

The returns made give 17 cases of smallpox, 10 of these being reported from the Town of Hawkesbury.

There is a marked reduction in the number of typhoid cases reported from 127 cases and 14 deaths to 69 cases and 5 deaths.

Scarlet fever cases show an increase of 57 cases. Only 2 deaths were reported.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

### NINE MONTHS' METAL PRODUCTION

The Bureau of Mines gives out the following statistics regarding the production of the metalliferous mines and works of Ontario for the nine months ending 30th September, 1917. For purposes of comparison, figures for the corresponding period of 1916 are also given.

Notwithstanding the falling off in the output of gold, silver and copper, the aggregate value for the nine months was some \$2,000,000 more than for the same period in 1916. Increased prices for silver, copper and nickel are largely responsible for this increase:—

Product.	Quantity.		Value \$	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Gold.....ounces	363,955	343,490	7,513,734	6,754,535
Silver.....“	16,203,091	15,236,002	9,750,040	12,001,875
Cobalt (metallic).....lbs.	172,055	295,866	146,467	433,739
Nickel (metallic).....“	17,435	166,921	7,618	67,499
Nickel oxide.....“	54,152	10,831	6,381	3,025
Cobalt oxide.....“	378,732	276,769	231,947	323,162
Other Cobalt and Nickel compounds..“	57,026	276,217	22,890	30,025
Molybdenite.....“	15,845	65,827	15,845	83,550
Copper ore.....tons	1,715	2,658	21,685	33,419
Nickel in matte.....“	31,046	31,064	15,523,000	15,532,000
Copper in matte.....“	16,989	15,928	6,285,930	6,371,200
*Iron ore (exported).....“	.....	98,757	.....	412,401
*Pig Iron from domestic ore.....“	.....	48,820	.....	936,118
*Lead.....“	.....	540	.....	136,948
			.....	43,119,496

\*1916 figures are not available for the last three items.

**GOLD.**—Of the total production, the Hollinger Mine yielded 161,702 ounces; McIntyre, 59,779 ounces; and Dome, 58,978. Gold being the standard of value, was practically the only metal which did not share in the general increase of prices. Indeed, the high price of labour and supplies have, for the time being, lowered the rate of expansion for this branch of the industry. The output for the first nine months of this year was some 20,000 ounces less than for the corresponding period of 1916.

Evidence accumulates that the gold resources of Northern Ontario are extensive. Developments at Porcupine have been satisfactory, and Kirkland Lake shows signs of being a good second. A satisfactory feature is that the newer gold camps are scattered over a wide area of territory.

**SILVER.**—The average price of silver was 79.758 cents—the low being 71.75 on March 27th, and the high 108.50 on September 25th. The following mines were the leading shippers: Mining Corporation of Canada, 3,831,211 ounces; Nipissing, 2,839,462



ounces; Kerr Lake, 1,708,921 ounces; Coniagas, 976,315 ounces; O'Brien, 925,000 ounces; McKinley-Darragh-Savage, 775,566 ounces; Miller Lake O'Brien, 757,132 ounces.

**NICKEL AND COPPER.**—Both these metals have risen in price, and are valued in these statistics at 25 cents and 20 cents per pound respectively, for the metallic contents of the mattes produced. Nickel is quoted at 50 to 55 cents per pound, and the United States Government has now fixed the price of copper at  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. The mines of Sudbury are now, and have been for some time, working at maximum capacity. The nickel contents of the mattes for the nine months of 1917 were a little larger than for the same period in 1916, but the copper contents were about 1,000 tons lower. The International Nickel Company's new refinery at Port Colborne is well under way, and is expected to be turning out refined nickel before next spring.

**IRON ORE AND PIG IRON.**—In addition to exported ore, 138,808 tons were shipped to Ontario smelters. Of the total of 983,321 tons of ore smelted, only 93,536 tons, or 9.5 per cent. were Ontario ore. The total pig iron produced was 513,232 tons, worth \$9,841,438, as compared with 501,410 tons, worth \$6,686,965 in 1916 for the corresponding period. This shows an advance of nearly 50 per cent. in the value of pig iron.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### OCTOBER STATEMENT

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of October, 1917, with that of corresponding month 1916, results as follows:—

#### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
October 1st to 7th .....	\$14,146 48	\$14,716 44
October 8th to 14th .....	14,069 33	14,992 35
October 15th to 21st .....	12,967 63	13,678 29
October 22nd to 31st .....	17,133 19	21,420 29
	\$58,316 63	\$64,807 37

Increase October, 1917, \$6,490.54 or 11.1 per cent.

#### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
October 1st to 7th .....	\$28,746 53	\$36,700 03
October 8th to 14th .....	25,568 00	28,878 40
October 15th to 21st .....	30,031 95	29,736 30
October 22nd to 31st .....	37,525 48	42,519 78
	\$121,871 96	\$137,834 51

Increase for October, 1917, \$15,962.55 or 13 per cent.

Total increase for passenger and freight for October, 1917, \$22,453.09 or 12.4 per cent.

## PULPWOOD.

Pulpwood shipments were made to Merritton, Thorold, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Fulton, Norfolk, Waterton, Malone, Ont.; Johnsonburg, Pa., and Appleton, Wis.

October 1st to 7th .....	2,148 cords
October 8th to 14th .....	1,556 "
October 15th to 21st .....	1,633 "
October 22nd to 31st .....	2,194 "
	<hr/>
	7,531 "

Representing an increase over preceding month of 460 cords or 6.5 per cent.

## WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

	Wood Pulp	Paper
October 1st to 7th .....	332 tons	1,497 tons
October 8th to 14th .....	736 "	1,368 "
October 15th to 21st .....	578 "	1,023 "
October 22nd to 31st .....	365 "	1,892 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,951 "	5,780 "

Wood pulp shows a decrease of 33 per cent. and paper shipments an increase of 4.7 per cent. over preceding month.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

During month of October, 1917, Commission handled 311 carloads from Canadian Government Railway via Cochrane to points beyond North Bay.

This traffic representing a daily average of 10.3 cars or an increase of 7 per cent. as compared with September.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound carload traffic via North Bay and Cochrane during month, amounted to 689 carloads, an average of 22.5 cars per day and an increase of 52 per cent. compared with month of September.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of August 31st, 1917, the following amounts had been subscribed by this Association to the Canadian Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Association:—

Red Cross Subscription—Association .....	\$15,768 77
Canadian Patriotic—Association .....	18,941 86
Red Cross—Commission .....	5,000 00
Canadian Patriotic—Commission .....	10,000 00
Donation enlisted employees .....	13,727 66
	<hr/>
	\$63,438 29

The above amount is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by member of Commission and employees and does not include the monthly subscription to the 50,000 Club undertaken by entire Toronto office staff for duration of the war.

In addition to above a special account has been authorized by Commission through which all employees are enabled to subscribe for Government War Savings Certificates, total application to date being \$5,005.00 with a certainty of monthly increases.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of October, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	11	12,899	5,089	7,810
Brant .....	14	12,665	12,665	.....
Bruce .....	6	6,354	3,254	3,100
Carleton .....	12	8,353	5,153	3,200
Ottawa City .....	20	65,477	58,598	6,879
Dufferin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin .....	14	59,561	36,567	22,994
Essex .....	23	9,663	7,458	2,205
Frontenac .....	16	1,328	1,328	.....
Grey .....	10	6,020	5,449	571
Haldimand .....	4	2,520	1,320	1,200
Halton .....	5	29,393	29,393	.....
Hastings .....	18	8,355	6,655	1,700
Huron .....	10	15,383	13,083	2,300
Kenora .....	2	2,566	2,566	.....
Kent .....	7	3,480	2,727	753
Lambton .....	17	8,077	5,199	2,878
Lanark .....	7	8,982	2,223	6,759
Leeds and Grenville .....	22	15,173	12,448	2,725
Lennox and Addington .....	4	128	128	.....
Lincoln .....	9	269	269	.....
Manitoulin .....	2	12,532	11,432	1,100
Middlesex .....	14	9,394	4,023	5,371
London City .....	20	5,796	5,621	175
Muskoka .....	3	2,703	1,903	800
Nipissing .....	5	2,704	2,497	207
Norfolk .....	4	463	463	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	21	222,739	171,474	51,265
Ontario .....	10	10,478	6,142	4,336
Oxford .....	21	4,307	3,907	400
Parry Sound .....	10	16,665	11,275	5,390
Peel .....	11	2,457	1,534	923
Perth .....	8	2,575	1,775	800
Peterborough .....	16	13,269	8,876	4,493
Prescott and Russell .....	4	2,682	1,835	847
Prince Edward .....	21	21,731	14,397	7,334
Rainy River .....	5	3,218	2,605	613
Renfrew .....	9	39,706	39,206	500
Simcoe .....	27	8,697	7,289	1,408
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	15	50,007	19,899	30,108
Sudbury .....	3	178	178	.....
Temiskaming .....	6	7,785	7,435	350
Thunder Bay .....	14	6,733	5,558	1,175
Victoria and Haliburton .....	10	5,716	4,041	1,675
Waterloo .....	5	764	764	.....
Welland .....	11	7,664	6,664	1,000
Wellington .....	7	311	311	.....
Wentworth .....	5	6,478	3,845	2,633
Hamilton City .....	40	7,512	6,227	1,285
York .....	21	4,651	3,094	1,557
Toronto City .....	193	65,201	63,999	1,202
Totals .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of October, 1917.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires.	Amount of Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not Covered by Insurance.
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	12	\$ 41,951	\$ 30,224	\$ 11,727
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	41	45,947	41,856	4,091
4	Explosions .....	24	10,044	9,787	257
5	Exposure .....	55	86,765	36,306	50,459
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc. ....	2	16	16	
7	Friction .....	5	43,805	42,805	1,000
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	11	837	832	5
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	16	216	216	
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of	5	218	208	10
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....				
12	Incendiarism .....	12	33,200	30,321	2,879
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	74	11,604	9,946	1,658
15	Matches .....	83	26,044	21,198	4,846
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	14	3,994	3,994	
17	Open Fires .....	18	7,712	5,412	2,300
18	Open Lights .....	31	1,502	1,502	
19	Petroleum and its products .....	25	7,848	4,927	2,921
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	3	131	116	15
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) ....	31	20,263	16,793	3,470
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	27	11,860	9,141	2,719
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	23	16,428	6,714	9,714
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	18	96,090	82,152	13,938
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	58	28,671	16,512	12,159
27	Unknown .....	83	53,476	36,383	17,093
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	75	273,240	222,480	50,760
Total .....		772	821,862	629,841	192,021

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021
Totals .....	8,081	8,527,550	6,382,754	2,144,796

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of October, 1917.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires.	Amount of Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Loss not covered by Insurance.
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	2	585	585	.....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	63	70,307	51,249	19,058
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	2	472	72	400
54	Churches .....	4	8,453	8,453	.....
55	Club Houses .....				.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles.....	2	504	504	.....
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....	2	1,210	1,210	.....
58	Dwellings .....	499	132,602	84,825	47,777
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses.....	4	36,791	18,176	18,615
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				.....
61	Garages .....	3	6,616	5,010	1,606
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks....	9	1,668	1,668	.....
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	15	15	.....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	16	9,977	7,677	2,300
65	“ “ “ (Summer only) ..				.....
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	6	9,484	7,352	2,132
67	Mercantile Stores.....	56	47,406	44,102	3,304
68	Office and Bank Buildings.....	8	27,614	27,614	.....
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards.....	41	378,678	319,443	59,235
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums....	1	30	30	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric.....	5	4,038	4,038	.....
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals Libraries .....	3	2,626	2,626	.....
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts...	4	49,210	19,102	30,108
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)..	33	31,542	24,262	7,280
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	250	250	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks.....	6	1,784	1,578	206
	Total .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021

## CHIEF LOSSES OF THE MONTH.

County.	Risk.	Amount.
		\$
Ottawa City.....	Mercantile Stores.....	60,000
Elgin.....	Grain, Wholesale, etc., Aylmer.....	51,786
Halton .....	Paper Mill, Georgetown.....	29,250
Northumberland and Durham....	do Campbellford .....	16,000
Renfrew.....	Tannery, Hastings .....	200,000
	Woolen Mill, Pembroke.....	38,482
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. }	Steamer, St. Laurent.....	18,000
	Dredges, Tugs, etc., Cornwall.....	28,700
Toronto .....	Aberdeen Chambers .....	25,000

## RECORD OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

In the number of fires the month of October was normal, but the amount of the loss for the month is heavy because of the large losses recorded in the above list.

The statements submitted speak for themselves and afford interesting information.

The most interesting loss of the month is that of the "Aberdeen Chambers," Toronto, which was a clear, deliberate and wilful act of incendiarism. We have had special officers investigating this fire and following up incidents and clues and expect to hold an open investigation in the City Hall during the week of Nov. 26th. We are leaving no stone unturned to discover the perpetrator of the crime.

## CORRECTION.

A typographical error occurred in last month's BULLETIN in the extract quoted from a letter from Prof. W. H. Day (page 75) which should be corrected. The sentence quoted should have read as follows:

Rodding men who have been adhering to the old method of ground from the peak have *argued* (instead of "agreed" as printed) with us time and again, etc.

## BARN FIRES.

We have given considerable attention in past issue of the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN to our record of barn fires and we now bring to a close, for this year at least, the attention to this particular branch of our work. Since June 1st, we have attempted, with the limited means at our disposal, to make a special study and investigation of fires in barns, with the two-fold object of ascertaining the value of the lightning rod equipment and of getting at the cause of fires reported to us as "unknown," "mysterious" or "incendiary."

The total number of fires in farm barns reported since January 1st to October 31st, is 851, with a total aggregate loss of \$861,554.00, a total that cannot fail to be impressive by its mere statement.

The month of September was by far the worst month of the year for in that month we had 131 fires and the amount of loss was \$229,206.00. We quite anticipated that October would repeat last year's experience and that we should have a bad record for the month of October, but we have happily been disappointed. The following figures will be of interest as showing the comparison with two preceding years for the month of October:

Year	No. of Fires.	Amount of Loss.
1915 . . . . .	58	\$80,245 00
1916 . . . . .	73	141,034 00
1917 . . . . .	63	70,307 00

How may we account for the reduction in the month of October, 1917? From the Meteorological reports we learn that the month of October, 1917, was much colder and wetter than the corresponding month of the previous year, the difference in the average temperature being about twenty degrees. It is, therefore, a safe deduction to reach that weather conditions have a material effect upon barn fires and that spontaneous combustion is retarded by weather conditions.

In last month's BULLETIN we referred to the number of special investigations made since June 1st, 1917, and since Oct. 22nd, 1917, when that memo. was written, we have had 22 special investigations made, making in all 233 between June 1st and November 24th.

Of the 233 investigations, 130 were from lightning cause and we practically closed our remarks about this particular cause in last month's BULLETIN. Of the balance of our investigations, 103 in number, about fifty per cent. have been due to spontaneous combustion, twenty-five per cent. to such common causes as exposure, threshers, smoking, open lights, etc., and the balance of the number we have been unable to assign a definite cause for. In many of the latter evidences pointing to spontaneous combustion were numerous, but the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to assign that as a definite and positive cause.



This much is clear, that seventy-five per cent. of our barn fires are preventable, and at this period of necessary conservation of our food resources we must not sit idly by bemoaning a condition that should receive definite and positive action.

#### SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION AS CAUSE OF BARN FIRES.

We have learned with considerable interest that through the instrumentality of the "Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific," the Agricultural Departments of the Universities of the States of California and Nevada are now engaged in a joint investigation of the cause of hay fires, whether in stacks or barns, and so far as we are able to ascertain this is the first attempt made to scientifically and practically demonstrate the reason why so great a loss is sustained in those States, and which may be also said to apply to all agricultural States of the Dominion and of the United States.

We are now in correspondence with Prof. W. H. Day, of the Agricultural College of the Ontario Government at Guelph and hope to be able to make an arrangement through him with the scientists of the Agricultural Colleges to pursue a similar and full investigation in the Province of Ontario.

At the recent Convention of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America, held in New Orleans on November 14th, the consensus of opinion was spontaneous combustion in hay frequently occurs, and yet we were unable to produce definite and positive evidence locating the process. All we have been able to do is to make deductions from ascertained facts, but these deductions are challenged by the scientists and the farmers as inconclusive. What we must now do is to get absolute and positive evidence of the process and when that is done, as it now seems likely to be in the near future, we will have pointed out to us without a doubt the remedy for such a disastrous state of affairs.

From the reports we have obtained during 1916 and 1917 we are able to make deductions of a most important and valuable character, and these reports will all be placed at the disposal of Prof. Day and his colleagues to help them in the development of the investigation along scientific and practical lines.

#### SILO DESTROYED BY EXPLOSION.

An accident of an unusual character took place on Friday night last at the farm of R. J. Fleming, Pickering, when his fine large cement silo was destroyed. The silo was sixteen feet in diameter and fifty-one feet in height, and contained the product of thirty-five acres of corn, which is valued at least \$2,000. During Friday night a terrific explosion took place which could be heard at Dunbarton, a distance of four miles, but which was taken for distant thunder. The explosion was due to the generation of gas from the fermentation of the ensilage and which could find no way of escape. When the explosion took place the silo toppled over. No time was lost in making preparations to save the ensilage, metal silos much smaller in size are being erected and the ensilage is being put through the cutter again, and it is hoped that the greater part will be saved.—*Pickering News*.

#### GUARDING FOOD REPOSITORIES.

The Fire Marshal of Ontario was present at the Annual Convention of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America held in New Orleans, La., on Nov. 14th, 15th and 16th. Many startling statements were made to that convention by public representative officials, and perhaps the most startling of all was that in the preceding five months there had been a fire waste in the United States of \$5,000,000.00 per month in establishments where food was made or stored—that is, in flour and cereal mills, grain elevators, grain warehouses, flour and feed storehouses and similar risks. Those making these startling facts and speaking freely admitted that much of this fire waste occurred through the deliberate plans and purposes of alien enemies. The subject was dealt with by Messrs. Franklin H. Wentworth, of Boston, W. E. Mallalieu, Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Capt. Paul Mason, of New York, and others, and the whole trend of the remarks of these speakers went to show that the system of watchman service throughout the United States had been found to be grossly insufficient.

It is not our intention to refer to these addresses for they will be found in full in the official proceedings of the Convention, but after the discussion following, the whole was referred to a Committee on Resolutions (of which the Fire Marshal of Ontario was Chairman) who concentrated the subject in a concrete resolution which met the unanimous support of the Convention.

The Resolution was as follows:

"We recognize the danger that exists during this very critical period in the world's history because of the inefficient and insufficient protection of our foodstuffs and all commodities and materials necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Therefore, be it resolved—

"That every State and Provincial Fire Marshal be charged with the duty of bringing this condition to the attention of the owners of such properties and requiring them to properly protect same by guards adequate in number, of unquestioned loyalty, and of physical fitness, to the end that these properties may be saved from destruction by fire through crime or negligence; and further, that the Secretary of this Association be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to each and every Fire Marshal within forty-eight hours from the adjournment of this meeting."

In accordance with this Resolution the duty has been laid upon the Fire Marshal of Ontario to carry out the instructions laid down, and this work will be at once undertaken by consultation with the proper authorities and with the confident hope that practical results will follow.

For some time past there has been an agitation from the North-west to properly guard our immense wheat storage capacities at the head of the Lakes as well as at other points. It is now placed as a duty of the Fire Marshal of this Province to endeavour to obtain safe and efficient protection even if it be necessary to employ armed guards.

We have not in this Province, up to this time, been seriously impressed with the possible danger from alien enemy sources, and the danger from this source has been fairly well guarded by the Federal authorities. Nevertheless in a matter of this kind nothing must be taken for granted and the most complete protection must be afforded.

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# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

DECEMBER, 1917

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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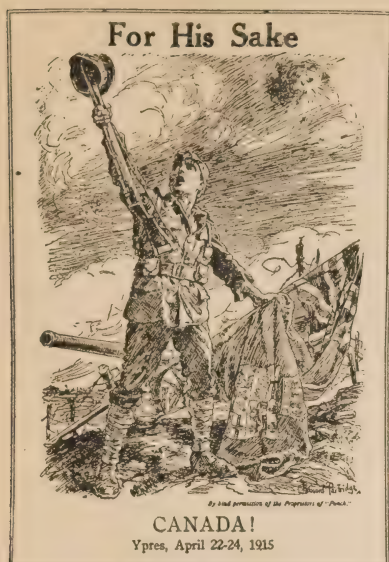


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# Organization of Resources Committee



## Organize Ontario

For a War-Winning Effort in 1918

### Is your Community Well Organized?

TO CONSERVE FOOD  
TO PRODUCE FOOD  
TO SAVE MONEY  
TO SECURE FARM HELP  
TO DEVELOP ITS RESOURCES

#### AN EFFICIENCY COUNCIL FOR ONTARIO

The Organization of Resources Committee was created by an Act of the Ontario Legislature in 1916 for the purpose of securing the very best possible effort from Ontario in all its war-time activities and the best development of its resources after the war. It is in effect an "Efficiency Council" for Ontario.

#### LOCAL COMMITTEES

For carrying out its work the Organization of Resources Committee has planned to work through Local Committees. It aims to have in every Village, Township, Town and City in the Province a co-operating organization made up of representative public-spirited citizens.

At the present time there are 525 Branch Committees.

Field Secretaries have visited most of the centres represented to organize these Committees. In some cases the organizations have been effected by independent local initiative.

#### CO-OPERATION NEEDED

The aim of the Organization of Resources Committee is not to set up any special new organizations, but to bring together local forces and to form an affiliation with such. It works through special committees appointed by Municipal Councils and Boards of Trade, through Horticultural Societies and Agricultural Societies. It co-operates with War Production Clubs, Garden Clubs, Preparedness Leagues, War Auxiliaries, Patriotic Leagues, Farmers' Clubs, Women's Institutes, Farm-Help Committees and Red Cross Societies. Its aim is to unify and co-ordinate effort.

#### JOIN FORCES

There are 525 Local Committees now. Many places are still unrepresented. Let us have 1,000 Committees. Organize early for community team-play.

Address :

ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

## FOOD PRODUCTION AND RURAL POPULATION.

The problem of organizing for food production involves a consideration of the proportions of rural and urban populations. Production by the rural population is limited by the number of farms and man-power of the farms. The number of farms cannot be increased. It is very difficult, too, to secure sudden increases of man-power. As everyone knows there has been a marked shifting of rural and urban population in Ontario in recent years. Seventy-five years ago only five per cent. of the population was urban. About 1870 Ontario had its largest rural population. At the present time the strictly rural population is probably less than forty per cent. of the total.

The total population of Ontario given in the latest Municipal Statistics Bulletin (1916) is 2,580,252. This is classified under cities, towns and villages, and townships. The population of the townships is stated as 1,027,220. This represents forty per cent. of Ontario's population. It is difficult to determine exactly the proportion of people living on farms. There are said to be 175,000 farms in the Province. Counting five people to a farm, the strictly rural population would be in that case 875,000 or 34 per cent.

## FOOD PRODUCTION AND URBAN POPULATION.

A great extension of food-production by the urban part of the population is possible. Much was accomplished in 1917. Much more can be done in 1918. More organization and co-operation are needed to attain this end. Indirectly the town, village and city helped materially to increase production last season, by releasing help from their leisured classes and from schools, shops, offices and factories to the farmers. For 1918 this co-operation should be continued and increased. Local Farm Help schemes should be organized. If outside help is needed, early applications should be made to the Trades and Labour Branch, Toronto.

In a direct way the towns, villages and cities can increase production again. All the vacant land was not utilized last year. It may be this year. Every person who could have done something last year, did not respond to the appeal to the greatest possible extent. He may do so this year. The urban home should share to the greatest possible extent the burden of food production with the farm home. Our 325,000 urban homes must help our 175,000 farm homes in the greatest effort we have ever made. An exact comparison of rural and urban populations is difficult to make. The statistical returns overlap. Around our cities and larger towns there are suburbs that are included in rural returns, though strictly speaking their population is urban. The so-called police villages, some of which have a population of over 1,000, are not separated from townships. On the other hand there frequently are farms and market garden holdings in villages and towns. It is a problem to know where to draw the line. Should the store-keeper, station master, blacksmith, minister and retired farmer living in the little village of one hundred or so inhabitants be classified as rural? There seems to be need of a distinction being drawn in statistics between rural and farm populations.

## THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND HOMES IN ONTARIO VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES.

The twenty-three places with a population of over 10,000 (Owen Sound is not yet incorporated as a city) have a total population of 1,031,537. If the people who lived in the suburbs and worked in the cities were included, this number would be considerably increased. As the figures stand they represent 40 per cent. of the total population. The population of all incorporated villages and towns (not including Owen Sound) is 521,504. This is a little over 20 per cent. of the total population of the Province. If the population of our 136 police villages and such places as Mildmay, Aultsville and Cumming's Bridge, that are neither incorporated or police villages, were added, the total would probably approximate 600,000.



According to the best available statistics the distribution of non-farm population in Ontario is as follows:—

Number	Size	Average	Total population	Percentage of total population
430 villages .....	100-200	132	56,721	2.2 %
379 " .....	200-500	351	123,197	4.7 %
169 " .....	500-1,000	628	116,194	4.5 %
74 towns and villages.....	1,000-2,000	1,409	104,278	4. %
67 towns .....	2,000-5,000	3,203	214,931	8.3 %
20 " .....	5,000-10,000	6,619	132,373	5.1 %
23 cities.....	over 10,000	44,849	1,031,537	40 %
1,162 villages, towns and cities...	.....	1,531	1,779,231	68.8 %

In the figures given for the smaller villages undoubtedly a considerable number of farm-holders are included as well as people on small holdings from an acre to five acres in size. Allowing for these, the 34 per cent. previously computed for the farm population would appear to be not far astray.

The great value of thorough organization in Ontario villages, towns and cities becomes apparent from a consideration of these figures. Everywhere early plans should be made, on the one hand to assist farmers to the greatest extent in their efforts to increase production, and on the other hand to grow as large a proportion as possible of the food products required for their own sustenance.

#### THE OTTAWA VACANT LOT ASSOCIATION.

##### First Annual Report of The Ottawa Vacant Lot Association



Over twenty-six thousand dollars from the cultivation of vacant lots in and around Ottawa on an expenditure of less than twenty-four hundred

The First Annual Report of the Ottawa Vacant Lot Association has been printed recently. It is in the form of a 24-page booklet with an attractive coloured cover, and six half-page illustrations of garden views.

The Report furnishes a comprehensive record of a good season's work. The Association is to be congratulated on its good organization and the fine way in which its work was carried out. All civic forces co-operated and generous financial assistance was forthcoming from the citizens. The City Council donated \$500.00. One private subscription of \$500.00 was received, two of \$200.00, four of \$100.00, and several of sums ranging from \$50.00 down to \$5.00. In addition one hundred and forty-seven persons subscribed \$1.00 each.

That this economic enterprise was a financial success is evidenced by the terse statement on the cover of the official Report to the effect that there was derived "Over \$26,000 from the cultivation of vacant lots in and around Ottawa on an expenditure of less than \$2,400."

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR TOWN GARDENING ORGANIZATIONS.

From a review of the Report, several suggestive things are learned. Some of these may be helpful in promoting similar work elsewhere:—

A meeting of citizens was held in the Normal School on March 16th and organization determined upon.

At a second meeting on March 23rd a Constitution comprising sixteen Articles and a set of rules for the guidance of the Board of Management were adopted. These are printed in the Report and will be found adaptable by Associations elsewhere.

The Board of Management divided its work under Sub-committees on Finance, Printing and Publicity, Allotment, and Farms and Gardens.

The work was carried out under a very capable retired farmer who acted as Superintendent. He was paid for his services.

There were 101 acres within the city and suburbs prepared for working by the Board. More land was offered by owners than could be utilized. More than 1,400 applications were received and 1,200 allotments were made.

Printed circulars were prepared for the instruction and guidance of plot holders.

Open air lectures were given by experts to the plot holders in the evenings.

Government bulletins on gardening and canning were distributed to every gardener.

Through a local dealer arrangements were made whereby potatoes were bought at a reduction of from 30c. to 40c. a bag.



Gardening in Vacant Lot, Ottawa.

The Association co-operated with the plot-holders and the police in protecting the gardens. Two prosecutions were instituted. Rewards for the conviction of offenders were offered. A Garden Defence League was formed in one section of the city.

The city authorities assisted in providing water service.

Certificates of Merit were awarded to deserving gardeners and \$300.00 was set apart from the Association funds for cups and money prizes.

A meeting was held in the Collegiate Institute at the close of the season and the prizes and certificates presented by the Governor General.

From 400 crop reports received, a conservative calculation shows the total value of the products to have been at least \$26,000 or an average of \$18.00 for a lot of 25 by 100 feet.

The total expenditures were \$2,331.77. The accounts were duly audited and certified correct.

The Woman's Canadian Club sold over \$700.00 worth of the garden produce on the city market at low prices.

Fall ploughing was done in preparation for next year's undertakings.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### FACTORY INSPECTION

Inspections made during November numbered 1,004.

First inspections .....	869
Second inspections and re-visits .....	135

Complaints of various kinds were also investigated, but only one was sustained.

### PROSECUTIONS.

Legal proceedings were taken against the Toronto bakers referred to in a previous issue, for contravention of Sec. 70 of the Bakeshops Act. Conviction was recorded in all cases.

Suit was also entered against the owner of a building for failure to comply with Sec. 41, regarding sanitary conditions.

### PERMITS.

There was an increase in the number of Overtime Permits issued this month, 24 having been applied for during October. Four of those granted in November were to bakers in Hull, without which permission it is illegal to sell bread in Ontario. (Sec. 69.) Permits granted as follows:—

Under Sec. 34 (regular) .....	21
Under Sec. 32 (special) munitions .....	5
Under Sec. 70 (Sunday work) .....	2
Under Sec. 70 (setting sponge) .....	1
Under Sec. 70 (bread sale permits in Hull) .....	4

33

### SECOND ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE CONGRESS

The Second Annual New York State Congress, held at Syracuse, N.Y., was attended by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. J. T. Burke.

As is usual at these conferences, accident prevention—always a subject of deep interest—was one of the chief topics for discussion. Points were brought as to the usefulness of industrial education as a safety factor, and also the part children can play in public safety work by being trained in the “safety first” idea. The question, too, was brought up as to which was the better investment, mechanical devices or education. A discourse on the responsibility of employers and of employees was given, and a paper read on “Disciplining Careless Workmen.”

Many other interesting papers were read, among which was one on the “Substitution of Women for Men in War Time Industries from a Point of View of Safety and Health.”

These meetings, held in the interests of the industrial world, are, through the interchange of ideas, very beneficial, and of great interest to those whose aim is the solving of the many industrial problems.



# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## NOVEMBER STATEMENT

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of November, 1917, with that of corresponding month, 1916, results as follows:—

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1916	1917.
November 1st to 7th .....	\$13,085 00	\$13,987 81
November 8th to 14th .....	11,221 34	13,070 60
November 15th to 21st .....	14,144 42	11,518 04
November 22nd to 30th .....	16,589 07	17,049 04
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$55,039 83	\$55,625 49

Increase for November, 1917, \$585.66, or 1 per cent.

### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1916	1917.
November 1st to 7th .....	\$27,658 09	\$24,221 24
November 8th to 14th .....	22,675 79	27,463 82
November 15th to 21st .....	25,123 35	27,971 65
November 22nd to 30th .....	30,341 22	36,386 30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$105,798 45	\$116,033 01

Increase for November, 1917, \$10,234.56, or 9.6 per cent.

Total increase for passenger and freight for November, 1917, \$10,820.22 or 6.7 per cent.

### PULPWOOD.

Pulpwood shipments were made to Merritton, Ottawa, Thorold, Toronto, St. Catharines, Ont., Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Fulton, and Norfolk, N.Y., Johnsonburg, Pa., and Port Huron, Mich.

November 1st to 7th .....	1,375 cords
November 8th to 14th .....	1,951 "
November 15th to 21st .....	1,549 "
November 22nd to 30th .....	1,883 "
	<hr/>
	6,758 "

Representing a decrease of 773 cords compared with preceding month, or 10 per cent., which was due to car shortage.

### WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

	Wood Pulp	Paper
November 1st to 7th .....	279 tons	780 tons
November 8th to 14th .....	546 "	1,639 "
November 15th to 21st .....	258 "	1,136 "
November 22nd to 30th .....	960 "	2,212 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,043 "	5,767 "

This is an increase in wood pulp shipments of 92 tons, or 4.7 per cent., and decrease in paper shipments of 13 tons or .21 per cent.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic via Cochrane for eastern points during November numbered 329 cars, a daily average of 11 cars and an increase of 6 per cent. over October.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic originating in Eastern Canada, destined to Western points via T. & N. O. Cochrane route, during November amounted to 467 cars, a decrease of 22 per cent. compared with October and a daily average of 15.57 cars.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of September 30th, 1917, the following amounts had been subscribed by this Association to the Canadian Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Associations.

Red Cross subscriptions—Association .....	\$16,249 99
Canadian Patriotic—Association .....	19,601 81
Red Cross—Commission .....	5,000 00
Canadian Patriotic—Commission .....	10,000 00
Donation enlisted employees .....	13,765 16

**\$64,616 96**

The above amount is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees and does not include the monthly subscription to the 50,000 Club undertaken by entire Toronto office staff for duration of the war.

In addition to above a special account has been authorized by Commission through which all employees are enabled to subscribe for Government War Savings Certificates, total application to date being \$5,844.00 with a certainty of monthly increases.

In connection with the recent bond issue—the "Victory Loan"—by Dominion Government, the employees of Commission have subscribed to date \$50,450.00, representing two hundred applicants, averaging \$250.00 each. This account will be increased when the list of subscribers and amounts are fully determined.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### DEATH RATE LOWEST ON RECORD

Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases reported by the local Boards of Health for the month of November, 1917:—

Diseases	1917		1916	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	37	.....	1	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	188	.....	85	.....
Diphtheria .....	432	16	467	28
Measles.....	384	.....	515	3
Whooping Cough .....	142	9	91	4
Typhoid Fever.....	37	6	74	5
Tuberculosis.....	102	52	132	56
Infantile Paralysis .....	7	1	10	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	14	5	8	1
	1,342	89	1,383	79

Smallpox has been reported from the following places: St. Thomas, Windsor, and South Cayuga, 1 case each; Sarnia, West Hawkesbury and Ratter and Dunnott, 2

cases each; and Hawkesbury Town, 28 cases. Infantile Paralysis has nearly disappeared from the Province, only 7 cases and 1 death being reported for the month. The places reporting are: Ottawa, 1 case; Hanover, 2 cases, 1 death; Charlottenburg and Cornwall Townships, 2 cases each. Scarlet Fever is much more prevalent than in November of last year, but it is gratifying to know according to the reports received not a death has occurred. Diphtheria, Measles and Typhoid Fever show a decrease. The case mortality in Diphtheria death rate is the lowest on record, being 3.7 deaths in 100 cases. The Provincial Board of Health distributed free of charge for the month 26,051,000 units of antitoxin to the different parts of the Province wherever the disease was reported, at a cost of \$3,907.65, which, no doubt, has brought the death rate down to the lowest point on record.

### THE HALIFAX SITUATION.

The day following the disaster at Halifax, the Government, in addition to sending forward supplies for the stricken city, deputed the Chief Officer of Health and the Provincial Sanitary Engineer to visit Halifax and render what aid they could to the authorities. The following is a report made to the Premier.

"Although Mr. Dallyn and I left Toronto Friday night, we did not reach here until Monday morning. The weather was very bad the first two days, snowing heavily and transportation about the city was difficult.

"I have been to practically all the hospitals and all over the city. \* I have not seen a house which is not more or less damaged, chiefly in respect to doors and windows. The devastated area, extending north and west from the neighbourhood of the I. C. R. station and covering an area of about one mile by one and a half miles, is wiped as clean as Northern France. The ground is covered with shrapnel from the size of one's fist to a foot square. Nothing in the way of houses is left in this area; the foundations only remain. The loss of life was very great in this quarter. The full extent of it is not yet known, as they are taking out bodies every day, but the situation is now very well in hand, and relief well established.

"The Military Hospitals Commission Hospital took care of fifteen hundred people the first day. There are about four hundred and thirty cases in that hospital to-day and about two hundred in the Victoria General, with smaller numbers in the American and other improvised quarters.

"Assistance appears to be pouring in from every quarter. The donation of Ontario in material and money is very highly appreciated. Dallyn and I are assisting the Board of Health here and in Dartmouth in sanitary matters.

"Reconstruction work on damaged dwellings is in charge of Colonel Low and is being rapidly carried out. It will not be long until many people will be able to get back to their houses.

"The accounts given by the newspapers of the loss of life and of the situation generally is fairly accurate. There is about a foot of snow here and the weather is pretty cold. This, of course, had added to the difficulty of the situation.

"Colonel Marlow is working at the Military Hospital. There are some very severe injuries here, such as brain injuries, loss of eyes and broken limbs. I saw a boy yesterday in the Victoria General Hospital who had lost both legs. The majority of victims, however, suffered chiefly from broken glass which made linear cuts in their faces and other exposed parts of the body. When one sees the interior of some of the wrecked houses and schools, one is amazed that the loss of life is not greater.

"There are over eighteen hundred houses rendered uninhabitable in Halifax and Dartmouth, and at least nine hundred totally destroyed. It seems to me that they need carpenters, plumbers and glaziers here more than anything else.

"I think we will be able to leave in the course of a few days. I am sending you a wire this afternoon."

In addition, these officers were of assistance in establishing an isolation hospital in one of the schools, where within forty-eight hours four cases of diphtheria were placed in quarantine. Under their direction inoculation against tetanus was established. Supplies of antitoxin were sent forward from Toronto, and a report made at the request of the Reconstruction Committee upon the sanitary conditions of the devastated area. Information was secured regarding the plumbing and sanitary conveniences in partially destroyed residences. The engineer service, the Board of Health and the authorities generally appeared to appreciate the services these officers were able to give them.



## INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT UPON BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, FOR THE YEAR 1916

(This Report is about to be delivered from the press.)

The Forty-seventh Annual Report of Vital Statistics for the Province of Ontario is herewith presented.

### POPULATION.

The estimated population of Ontario for the year 1916 is 2,776,885 divided as follows: Cities, 36.72 per cent.; towns, 5.76 per cent., and rural municipalities, 57.62 per cent. This is an estimated increase in the population for the year of 9,535 or .34 of one per cent. The increase in the population during the year 1914 was 2.62 per cent.; this fell to 0.63 per cent. in 1915 and again to .34 per cent. in 1916, and may be ascribed to the disturbed conditions of the country, owing to the great conflict in Europe.

### BIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of birth registrations for 1916 and allows of a comparison between those of 1915 and 1916:—

	1916	Ratio	1915	Ratio
Entire Province .....	65,264	23.5	67,032	24.2
Cities .....	26,938	26.4	27,283	24.8
Towns.....	4,687	29.7	33,862	30.0
Rural municipalities .....	33,639	21.0	35,887	22.1

The natural increase, i.e., births over deaths, was 19,684.

The number of births decreased by 1,768 and the ratio per 1,000 of population by .7.

The relation of male births to female births was as follows:

	Male	Female	M	to	F
Entire Province .....	33,663	31,601	or	106	to 100
Cities .....	13,928	13,010	"	107	" 100
Towns.....	2,458	2,249	"	108	" 100
Rural municipalities.....	17,297	16,642	"	103	" 100

### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 1,365, being 105 less than for 1915. This gives a rate of 20.9 per 1,000 births, which is 1.0 less than that of the previous year.

The rate may be shown as follows:

Entire Province.....	20.9	per 1,000	births
Cities .....	31.8	"	1,000 "
Towns .....	19.4	"	1,000 "
Rural Municipalities.....	7.8	"	1,000 "

There is a widespread idea that illegitimacy is much more prevalent during a war time than under normal conditions. Such does not seem to be the case in Ontario. It is admitted that from the data available in the belligerent countries that there is a *slight* increase, but that is not at all remarkable. I quote from a brochure entitled "Illegitimacy in Europe as affected by the war," by Emma O. Lundberg, Federal Children's Bureau, Washington. This remark occurs: "Such figures as are available indicate that the actual number of both legitimate and illegitimate births have decreased since the war, but the decrease in the number of illegitimate births has been considerably less in proportion than the decrease in the number of legitimate births. Hence there has been a slight rise in the ratio of illegitimate to total births. The evidence obtainable does not bear out the reports that have been circulated of widespread increase of illegitimacy." The rate of illegitimacy to total births for the last five years has been as follows: 1912, 21.3; 1913, 26.6; 1914 (the year of the war) 22.1; 1915, 21.9; 1916, 20.9. Thus it will be seen that the rate in Ontario is actually lowered since war began.

### MULTIPLE BIRTHS.

The number of pairs of twins registered in 1916 was 704, consisting of 726 boys and 682 girls. The cases of triplets were 11, consisting of 16 boys and 17 girls.

### MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in 1916 was 23,401, being at the ratio of 8.4 per 1,000 of the population, or 16.8 persons married per 1,000 of population. There were 105 fewer marriages; the rate, however, fell but 0.1.

There were married in cities 11,799 or 50.4 per cent.; in the towns, 1,827 or 7.8 per cent.; and in the rural municipalities, 9,775 or 41.8 per cent. The rates were as follows: cities, 11.5; towns, 11.5; rural municipalities, 6.1 per 1,000 of population.

### MARRIAGES BY AGES.

Ages.	Total.	Bride-grooms.	Brides.	% who inter-married.	% who contracted mixed marriages.
15-19 .....	5,274	540	4,734	15.39	84.61
20-24 .....	18,178	8,396	9,782	51.82	48.18
25-29 .....	12,500	7,499	5,001	37.92	62.08
30-34 .....	5,189	3,335	1,854	24.78	75.22
35-39 .....	2,490	1,602	888	22.00	78.00
40-44 .....	1,317	812	505	19.89	80.11
45-49 .....	735	445	290	19.86	80.14
50-54 .....	444	297	147	21.62	78.38
55-59 .....	291	198	93	14.43	85.57
60-64 .....	195	129	66	19.48	80.52
65-69 .....	114	86	28	19.30	80.70
70 and over .....	71	58	13	36.62	63.38
Not stated .....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Mean age .....	26.4 years.	27.9 years.	24.7 years.		

## MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	Total.	Bride-grooms.	Brides.	% who inter-married.	% who contracted mixed marriages.
Anglican.....	9,627	4,768	4,859	61.53	38.47
Presbyterian.....	9,878	5,114	4,764	59.93	40.07
Methodist.....	12,128	6,056	6,072	65.74	34.26
Roman Catholic.....	7,937	3,907	4,030	86.75	13.25
Baptist.....	2,773	1,310	1,463	45.07	54.93
Congregationalist.....	354	189	165	38.70	61.30
Lutheran.....	1,179	587	592	70.79	29.21
Evangelical Association.....	198	101	97	60.60	39.40
Hebrew.....	841	422	419	97.26	2.74
Salvation Army.....	212	96	116	73.58	26.42
Others.....	1,626	821	805	73.92	26.08
Not given.....	49	30	19	73.47	26.53

## CONJUGAL RELATIONS

	Number of Marriages between									Total Marriages
	Bachelors and			Widowers and			Divorced Men and			
	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced Women	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced Women	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced Women	
Province .....	21,697	350	13	720	592	5	17	4	3	23,401
Cities .....	10,881	210	12	365	305	5	14	4	3	11,799
Towns .....	1,712	27	.....	48	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,827
Rural .....	9,104	113	1	307	247	.....	3	.....	.....	9,775

Marriages by license, 20,411; by banns, 2,990.

## DEATHS.

The following table shows the number of deaths registered during the year and allows of a comparison with the registrations of the preceding year:—

	1916	Ratio	1915	Ratio
Entire Province.....	35,580	12.8	33,294	12.0
Cities.....	14,287	14.0	13,080	12.8
Towns.....	2,609	16.5	2,053	15.9
Rural municipalities.....	18,684	11.7	18,161	11.2

It will be noted that the number of deaths has increased by 2,286 or 6.8 per cent. The ratio has increased by 0.8 per 1,000 of population.

The ten causes of death from organic diseases giving the highest mortality in the Province are shown together with the death rate per 100,000 of population:



		Ratio
Organic heart diseases .....	3,335	120
Pneumonia.....	2,962	104
Tuberculosis .....	2,559	92
Cancer.....	2,012	72
Apoplexy.....	1,485	53
Infantile diarrhœa.....	1,218	44
Diseases of the arteries.....	1,204	43
Bright's disease .....	1,017	37
Bronchopneumonia.....	887	31
Paralysis without specified cause.....	598	21

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The rate of deaths from this disease in this year (1916) was 92 per 100,000 of population, being an increase of .03. The increase in the number was 93. The same ratio appeared in 1911, from which date there was a decrease till the lowest point was reached in 1913 and 1914 (85); there has been a slight increase in 1915 and 1916.

The following is an analysis of rates in city, town and rural municipalities:—

	Deaths	% of deaths from tuberculosis	Ratio per 100 M of population
Entire Province .....	2,559	100	92
Cities .....	934	35.5	91
Towns.....	174	6.8	110
Rural municipalities .....	1,451	56.7	93

## DEATHS IN ONTARIO FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGES, 1907-1916.

Year.	Total.	Ratio per 100,000	Under 5 years.										15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 & over.	Not stated.	Total deaths from all causes.
			0-1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14													
	23,794		594	368	225	140	136	467	578													
1907	2,530	113	74	41	27	20	15	44	62	206	745	499	311	227	173	64	9	13	31,756			
1908	2,511	110	68	46	20	13	13	43	67	216	764	479	315	217	136	70	14	30	30,947			
1909	2,380	106	47	27	25	9	15	54	54	179	687	487	290	222	163	66	15	40	30,792			
1910	2,291	102	38	35	19	15	6	36	55	184	652	463	293	222	160	71	18	24	31,332			
1911	2,353	92	63	30	15	10	18	48	64	181	618	476	325	218	156	85	12	34	31,878			
1912	2,250	87	51	30	19	9	15	46	42	154	631	500	304	200	134	64	7	42	32,150			
1913	2,294	85	51	36	20	10	18	32	41	188	632	479	313	204	156	56	10	47	34,317			
1914	2,340	85	54	41	20	16	11	56	58	181	688	469	307	214	116	63	12	34	32,440			
1915	2,466	89	79	39	25	19	16	55	74	168	676	516	273	242	176	73	15	20	33,294			
1916	2,559	92	66	43	35	19	9	53	61	224	683	536	327	238	156	68	17	24	35,580			

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN EACH COUNTY IN  
ONTARIO FOR TEN YEARS, 1907-1916.

	Totals	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Totals.....	23,974	2,530	2,511	2,380	2,291	2,353	2,250	2,294	2,340	2,466	2,559
Algoma .....	357	45	43	27	34	33	33	39	28	34	41
Brant .....	360	54	39	32	26	28	38	32	35	36	40
Bruce .....	486	66	68	43	64	47	36	48	34	42	48
Carleton .....	1,552	155	134	161	127	163	143	178	162	168	161
Dufferin .....	98	11	15	15	10	10	9	4	7	8	9
Elgin .....	287	20	33	28	18	26	26	28	41	33	34
Essex .....	589	66	67	63	62	60	61	54	60	52	44
Frontenac .....	589	72	47	43	58	63	56	58	52	68	72
Grey .....	446	61	43	55	58	32	43	52	31	41	30
Haldimand .....	148	10	13	14	13	18	15	13	21	18	13
Haliburton .....	41	7	4	4	4	3	5	2	3	3	6
Halton .....	139	12	14	13	17	17	16	6	15	17	12
Hastings .....	492	55	53	56	56	51	53	30	45	48	45
Huron .....	397	50	62	44	44	44	41	27	31	31	23
Kenora .....	84	.....	.....	13	6	16	7	15	12	7	8
Kent .....	530	59	48	53	52	51	51	52	48	53	63
Lambton .....	456	59	55	55	43	41	30	40	32	45	56
Linark .....	342	39	49	46	37	30	27	30	33	21	30
Leeds and Grenville .....	763	96	66	86	77	82	96	69	59	73	59
Lennox and Addington .....	171	24	28	24	17	18	11	16	13	12	8
Lincoln .....	344	26	35	30	42	29	28	36	36	43	39
Manitoulin .....	60	.....	.....	2	2	3	7	4	4	28	10
Middlesex .....	989	103	118	88	85	99	95	96	102	95	108
Muskoka .....	419	33	39	41	34	44	47	43	32	46	60
Nipissing .....	303	38	39	25	24	35	42	20	15	33	32
Norfolk .....	186	13	23	31	15	17	14	20	12	25	16
Northumberland and Durham .....	499	64	63	48	49	45	44	51	33	51	51
Ontario .....	337	37	44	23	40	42	23	33	24	31	40
Oxford .....	380	55	50	37	38	43	36	32	30	21	38
Parry Sound .....	141	16	14	18	6	14	12	17	14	19	11
Peel .....	156	17	17	21	14	21	14	16	12	16	8
Perth .....	332	32	34	41	28	35	35	25	30	23	49
Peterboro' .....	396	44	41	47	39	37	36	51	36	32	33
Prescott and Russell .....	511	59	48	45	34	42	51	46	60	54	72
Prince Edward .....	149	13	18	17	14	11	13	16	11	20	16
Rainy River .....	88	20	18	4	4	6	7	4	10	8	7
Renfrew .....	365	37	28	35	24	31	33	42	43	46	46
Simcoe .....	749	73	82	82	82	67	65	70	72	78	78
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	759	100	102	81	66	83	58	59	72	61	77
Sudbury .....	180	.....	.....	22	18	10	18	20	29	32	31
Thunder Bay .....	422	38	26	32	44	38	35	47	58	56	48
Timiskaming .....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	21	24	22
Victoria .....	226	51	14	23	23	18	13	16	27	17	24
Waterloo .....	438	48	48	43	41	42	46	40	42	45	43
Welland .....	343	29	34	36	31	31	34	43	35	32	38
Wellington .....	402	42	49	41	40	50	39	32	44	41	24
Wentworth .....	1,184	97	122	128	127	107	112	118	129	112	132
York .....	5,200	484	524	464	504	520	496	492	545	567	604

### INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year old has increased by 162, which makes the death rate 107 per 1,000 births. This is an increase of 5 over that of last year.

The following table gives an analysis of rates:—

	Births.	Deaths under 1.	Rate per 1,000 births.
Entire Province .....	65,264	7,000	107
Cities .....	26,938	3,286	121
Towns.....	4,687	609	129
Rural municipalities.....	33,639	3,105	92

A complete analysis of causes of deaths of infants under one, as well as for all deaths of infants under five years of age, will be found in Table 13.

Still births are in all cases excluded.

### SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

The reports of officers and committees presented at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Civil Service Association of Ontario, held in the Reception Room at the Parliament Buildings, and which was attended by about one hundred members, showed the Association to be in a flourishing condition, with the largest membership in its history, viz., 472, fifty-two of which were complimentary tickets issued to the members of the Inside Service who were on active service.

The report of the Patriotic Committee showed that the civil servants resident in Toronto had since the beginning of the war subscribed over \$60,000 for patriotic and Red Cross purposes.

The report of the Superannuation Committee was encouraging, and showed that considerable progress had been made in the working out of a scheme for the pensioning of civil servants. The Government had employed an actuary to prepare a report for their consideration, and the Committee were securing the necessary data upon which the actuary would base his report.

The financial statement showed the Association to be on a sound basis in this respect, and of the bank balance of \$1,167 the meeting voted to purchase Victory Bonds to the amount of \$1,000.

Minor amendments were made to the Constitution.

The office bearers and executive chosen for the new year, were as follows:—

### OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO FOR 1917-18, AS ELECTED AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1917.

*Past President* ..... Dr. D. J. Goggin, Education Department.

*President* ..... Albert Grigg, Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

*Vice-President* ..... Edmund Harley, Osgoode Hall.

*Treasurer* ..... W. W. McKinlay, Treasury Department.

*Secretary* ..... Norton H. Crow, Treasury Department.

*Executive Committee:* J. A. C. Cameron, Osgoode Hall; C. F. Bailey, Agriculture Department; W. J. Vale, Insurance Department; Harry Lovelock, King's Printer Department; H. F. McNaughten, Public Works Department; James Meagher, Public Works Department; John Houser, Lands, Forests and Mines; Selby Draper, Lands, Forests and Mines; S. J. Manchester, Provincial Secretary's Department; E. A. Croskery, Education Department; Miss T. Doherty, Attorney-General's Department; Miss A. M. Fox, Agriculture Department.

*Auditors:* A. J. Rattray, Audit Office; C. A. Fitch, Attorney-General's Department.



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### - DAIRY TEST

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, NOV. 30TH-DEC. 6TH, 1917.

#### HOLSTEINS.

Cow 48 months and over.

Prize	Name of Animal.	Name and Address of Owner	Lbs. Milk.	%Fat	Total Points
1st.	Rolo Mercena De Kol	H. C. Hammer, Norwich	218.1	3.5	253.814
2nd.	Queen Butter Baroness	M. H. Haley, Springford	217.7	3.4	245.299
3rd.	Dixie Rose 21681	T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg	191.2	3.9	240.774
4th.	Grace Colantha Posch	M. H. Haley, Springford	193.5	3.3	214.395
5th.	Rose Teake Alberta	E. D. Milliker, Burgessville	190.2	2.95	194.414
6th.	Roberta Stamboul Morine				
	24565	Henry Welsh, Weston	154.5	3.7	185.911

Cow 36 months and under 48.

1st.	Duchess of Norfolk	A. E. Hulet, Norwich	195.7	3.55	228.041
2nd.	Royalton Kordyke Jewel				
	30181	Chas. N. Hilliker, Burgessville	175.3	3.25	186.81
3rd.	Marjorie Pasma	Henry Welsh, Weston	143.7	3.45	168.140

Cow 24 months and under 36.

1st.	Pontiac Abbekerk Beets				
	35706	Hiram Dymont, Dundas	172.7	3.6	205.127
2nd.	Lady Tensen Abbekerk	A. E. Hulet, Norwich	163.7	3.7	194.028
3rd.	Pauline Posch Mercena	E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville	175.3	3.2	190.463
4th.	Pauline Posch	Hiram Dymont, Dundas	147.8	4.	189.206
5th.	36933	W. C. Prouse, Tillsonburg	149.5	2.5	172.824
6th.	Ada Medeira Hartog	T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg	146.2	3.5	171.464
7th.	Ladoga Idaline Abbekerk	A. E. Hulet, Norwich	136.3	3.7	165.619
8th.	Belle Hartog Colantha	T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg	124.1	3.1	130.723

#### AYRSHIRES.

Cow 48 months and over.

1st.	Lady Jane	A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners	250.6	3.45	282.725
2nd.	Queen of Springbank	H. C. Hamill, Markham	171.7	4.35	233.58
3rd.	Pearl of Balquido	H. McPherson, Copetown	176.5	4.1	228.79
4th.	Craigielea Nipa	H. C. Hamill, Markham	172.4	4.1	227.18
5th.	Humes Haugh Lassie	Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford	150.3	4.85	222.66
6th.	Scottie's Nancy 2nd	John McKee & Son, Norwich	162.2	3.9	203.705
7th.	Blossom of Hickory Hill	N. Dymont & Sons, Brantford	128.9	5.	197.860

Cow 36 months and under 48.

1st.	Brookside Lady	John McKee & Son, Norwich	147.1	4.55	210.077
2nd.	Lola of Springbank	A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners	146.	3.9	182.754
3rd.	Beauty's First of Hillhouse	F. H. Harris, Mount Elgin	145.2	3.8	179.631
4th.	Brookside Jessie	John McKee & Son, Norwich	134.	4.1	175.535
5th.	Lassie of Hickory Hill	N. Dymont & Sons, Brantford	109.4	4.5	164.154
6th.	Phyllis of Craigielea	H. C. Hamill, Markham	140.3	3.35	159.172

Cow 24 months and under 36.

1st.	Scottish Victoria 2nd	John McKee & Son, Norwich	130.2	4.25	176.122
2nd.	Rose of Montrose	H. C. Hamill, Markham	130.4	3.7	155.539
3rd.	Rose of Craigielea	H. C. Hamill, Markham	104.1	4.2	139.910

## JERSEYS.

Cow 48 months and over.

1st. Mabel of Edgeley .....	James Bagg & Sons, Edgeley ..	158.4	4.8	239.261
2nd. Topsy, May 4281 .....	James Bagg & Sons, Edgeley ..	126.4	5.5	214.82
3rd. Foxy's Queen .....	E. C. Craddock, Hagersville ...	132.1	4.65	194.342

Cow 36 months and under 48.

1st. Queen Greta, 4461 .....	James Bagg & Sons, Edgeley ..	115.9	5.5	197.622
2nd Polo's Rosaline, 4791 .....	E. C. Craddock, Hagersville ...	125.2	4.8	187.622

Cow 24 months and under 36.

1st. Edgeley Queen 2nd .....	Alfred Bagg, Edgeley .....	108.	4.7	162.057
2nd. Sadie's Buttercup .....	H. H. Gee, Hagersville .....	107.	4.75	158.547
3rd Edgeley Daisy Queen .....	James Bagg & Son, Edgeley ...	85.3	5.4	143.695

## SHORTHORN.

Cow 48 months and over.

1st. Royal Mysie's Girl .....	John Brown, Galt .....	177.9	3.5	206.992
2nd. Fancy Rose, 131783 .....	S. W. Jackson, Woodstock ....	122.8	4.35	170.66

Cow 24 months and under 36.

1st. Butterfly Beauty .....	S. W. Jackson, Woodstock ....	87.5	3.8	108.587
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## GRADES.

Cow 48 Months and over.

1st. Lilly .....	Earl Grier, Woodstock .....	219.1	4.3	304.425
2nd. Patsy .....	Chas. N. Hilliker, Burgessville.	222.3	3.8	275.030
3rd. Freckles .....	Earl Grier, Woodstock .....	211.7	3.9	265.782
4th. Blossom .....	Earl Grier, Woodstock .....	172.2	4.6	249.789
5th. Queen .....	J. B. Hanmer, Norwich .....	181.8	3.65	219.952

## ENTRIES, 1917, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR.

Class.	Number.
Horses .....	336
Beef Cattle .....	177
Dairy Cattle .....	105
Sheep .....	555
Sheep Carcasses .....	80
Swine .....	230
Swine Carcasses .....	63
Wool Fleeces .....	21
Seeds .....	252
Poultry .....	6,112
Dressed Poultry .....	166
Eggs .....	26

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

## COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE

The Annual Reports from the County Houses of Refuge for the past year are, in most cases, satisfactory, and in some cases particularly creditable.

Many of the Superintendents carry on the work of the farm with great success, and take as much pride in the result as they possibly could if the farms were their own property.

One of the Superintendents in a County near the centre of Ontario showed his team of horses at six autumn fairs, and won a silver cup for driving, besides a total of ten first prizes and eight second prizes. The record of this County House of Refuge Farm has always been a fine one for horses and cattle, and its record for good, kind care of the inmates of the House is not surpassed in the Province.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of November, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	3	1,100	900	200
Brant .....	12	49,744	44,780	4,964
Bruce .....	8	7,866	2,671	5,195
Carleton .....	4	357	282	75
Ottawa City .....	30	4,603	4,103	500
Dufferin .....	2	207	207	.....
Elgin .....	13	8,014	5,862	2,152
Essex .....	19	16,896	16,216	680
Frontenac .....	12	12,555	12,455	100
Grey .....	17	4,026	3,983	43
Haldimand .....	5	5,810	2,910	2,900
Halton .....	7	3,458	2,008	1,450
Hastings .....	18	18,016	7,171	10,845
Huron .....	6	6,368	4,718	1,650
Kenora .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent .....	10	5,755	3,147	2,608
Lambton .....	5	526	126	400
Lanark .....	7	6,064	4,934	1,130
Leeds and Grenville .....	9	6,477	6,477	.....
Lennox and Addington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	8	7,079	6,724	375
Manitoulin .....	1	10	10	.....
Middlesex .....	6	2,898	1,381	1,517
London City .....	14	2,583	1,783	800
Muskoka .....	4	767	694	73
Nipissing .....	7	5,607	5,257	350
Norfolk .....	4	8,035	5,165	2,870
Northumberland and Durham .....	19	44,619	40,569	4,050
Ontario .....	6	10,603	6,284	4,319
Oxford .....	16	60,936	55,511	5,425
Parry Sound .....	5	13,381	6,181	7,200
Peel .....	4	410	310	100
Perth .....	10	590	420	170
Peterborough .....	24	9,758	7,812	1,946
Prescott and Russell .....	5	2,784	1,996	788
Prince Edward .....	2	24	24	.....
Rainy River .....	1	5,600	5,600	.....
Renfrew .....	5	545	425	120
Simcoe .....	18	10,389	6,079	4,310
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	11	5,101	3,671	1,430
Sudbury .....	8	12,897	12,047	850
Temiskaming .....	12	4,637	3,382	1,255
Thunder Bay .....	10	52,185	52,185	.....
Victoria and Haliburton .....	11	10,861	10,861	.....
Waterloo .....	5	125	125	.....
Welland .....	12	5,031	2,781	2,250
Wellington .....	6	25,291	21,166	4,125
Wentworth .....	6	2,976	2,251	725
Hamilton City .....	17	935	885	50
York .....	12	12,256	6,304	5,952
Toronto City .....	169	230,229	222,917	7,312
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>707,004</b>	<b>613,750</b>	<b>93,254</b>



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of November, 1917.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	24	\$ 15,716	\$ 12,588	\$ 3,128
2	Conflagration .....	1	21,213	18,963	2,250
3	Electricity .....	30	15,290	13,568	1,722
4	Explosions .....	20	25,320	19,860	5,460
5	Exposure .....	51	48,369	39,209	9,160
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	11	22,278	14,964	7,314
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	10	1,061	661	400
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	6	144	144	
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of .....	10	5,485	4,685	800
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....				
12	Incendiarism .....	10	10,930	5,805	5,125
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	24	4,127	432	3,695
15	Matches .....	71	10,637	9,779	858
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	6	95	95	
17	Open Fires .....	6	190	190	
18	Open Lights .....	21	7,821	5,001	2,820
19	Petroleum and its products .....	22	8,578	5,679	2,899
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	1	16	16	
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	22	46,751	44,236	2,515
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	25	15,649	6,869	8,780
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	16	14,842	9,620	5,222
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	13	183,649	177,924	5,725
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	68	14,269	11,487	2,782
27	Unknown .....	54	28,479	17,180	11,349
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	103	206,095	194,845	11,250
Total .....		625	707,004	613,750	93,254

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254
Total .....	8,706	9,234,554	6,996,504	2,238,050

## STATEMENT III.

(Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of November, 1917.)

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	2	258	208	50
52	Barns (farm only).....	41	70,276	40,636	29,640
53	Buildings in course of construction .....				
54	Churches .....	1	25	25	
55	Club Houses .....	1	4,500	3,000	1,500
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles.....	1	26,400	26,400	
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....				
58	Dwellings.....	370	83,226	60,476	22,750
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses.....	2	4,565	2,065	2,500
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				
61	Garages .....	4	12,490	12,375	115
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks.....	7	2,593	2,093	500
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	4	980	980	
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	16	5,417	4,417	1,000
65	“(Summer only).....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	1	200	200	
67	Mercantile Stores.....	83	210,241	195,470	14,771
68	Office and Bank Buildings.....	8	1,523	1,518	5
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards.....	41	217,313	208,354	8,959
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums....				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric.....	13	13,993	10,298	3,695
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals Libraries .....	8	39,412	36,537	2,875
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts..				
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)..	15	7,118	4,809	2,309
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	120	120	
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks.....	5	6,354	3,769	2,585
	Total .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254

## CHIEF LOSSES OF THE MONTH.

County	Risk	Amount
Brant .....	Alabastine Co., Paris .....	\$ 43,800
Northumberland and Durham .....	School, Cobourg .....	33,200
Oxford .....	Stores, Ingersoll .....	55,796
Thunder Bay.....	Coal Dock, Port Arthur .....	26,400
	Store (Chappel's) Port Arthur .....	21,100
Toronto .....	Drug Store (Liggett's) .....	25,000
	Munition Works (Cluff's).....	125,000

## RECORD FOR NOVEMBER.

The month of November, 1917, has an unusually small record for the time of the year, both as to the number of fires and the aggregate loss sustained. The list of chief losses for the month affords information as to the distribution of the amount in respect to the larger fires. Once again, munition works figure in this list, and the special loss is under investigation.

We cannot expect a similar happy experience in the month of December, but unless something very unlooked for happens, we are hopeful of closing the year 1917 with a materially reduced fire waste over the preceding year.

## FORM OF DECLARATION ON PROOFS OF LOSS.

In the October issue of the BULLETIN attention was drawn to the "Barnes" case and to the fact that it is very important to have the Proof of Loss forms furnished by the Companies conform to the requirements of the law. Some of the Insurance Companies have asked us to furnish them with the proper form of declaration; it is contained in the Canada Evidence Act, and is as follows:—

I,  
 of the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Count of \_\_\_\_\_

DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE THAT

(Insert details of Statement here.)

AND I MAKE this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "THE CANADA EVIDENCE ACT."

DECLARED before me at the \_\_\_\_\_  
 of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
 this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
 of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. 191 \_\_\_\_\_

*A Commissioner, etc.*

## ANOTHER CASE OF DOUBLE INSURANCE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Several other cases have been drawn to our attention of late. It seems beyond doubt that adjusters and other persons who take declarations from people generally are very careless in regard to the manner in which questions are put and answered by the declarant as well as being negligent in the language which they use when administering the Declaration. In many cases their whole mode of procedure in a solemn matter such as they are called upon to perform lacks seriousness and dignity and does not reflect any great credit upon the administration of justice in matters of that nature.

To avoid the miscarriage of justice, greater care must be exercised and proper instructions given where losses are placed in the hands of agents or those who are inexperienced and not qualified to properly adjust fire losses.

The case of *Rex vs. Dawson* may be cited as an illustration. The trial was before His Honour, George E. Deroche, at Belleville, on Dec. 11th. We quote the following excerpts from the Judge's charge to the Jury:—

"I will not go over the evidence very much with you because Counsel for the Crown and Counsel for the defence have covered it pretty thoroughly and I don't think I can add very much to it.

"There are four charges against this prisoner, two of them being in connection with the Caledonian Insurance Co., and two in connection with the Northern.

"The two in connection with the Caledonian are, he committed perjury by making a solemn declaration which was not true, that is, that there was no other insurance, no concurrent insurance, and the other charge in connection with the Caledonian is that he attempted to defraud the Caledonian Insurance Co. by falsely representing that there was no other insurance.

"The only difference in the two is the oath part. That is, you might find that under the circumstances you didn't think he had taken this solemn declaration wilfully and corruptly deposing to what was not true, and yet you might be satisfied in your minds that he did sign that document in which he said



he had no other insurance and on that signature hoped to get his insurance, and that would be the Crown's idea of attempting to defraud. . . .

"In connection with the Northern Insurance there are two charges likewise of exactly a similar nature. . . .

"You may find him guilty of perjury in the Caledonian and not guilty of perjury in the Northern, and you may find him guilty of perjury in the Northern and not in the Caledonian, and you may find him not guilty of perjury in either one; or you might find him guilty of attempt to defraud in the Caledonian and not guilty in the Northern, or you might find him guilty of attempt to defraud in the Northern and not guilty in the Caledonian; or you might find him not guilty in either one; there are the four charges all hanging around two different acts, they are in pairs.

" . . . I think I can say to you safely in order to succeed in connection with the Caledonian insurance—that is, the Blair insurance—the one which was adjusted or signed by him or declared to by him, did contain that statement that there was no other insurance. Now the question is, did he know that was there when he signed it, or when he made his declaration, and if he knew it, did he wilfully and with intention to defraud the company, sign it; or did he wilfully and corruptly make his declaration to it; all those things you have to consider. It is not enough that he merely signed it when he made his declaration;

"Whether he knew that statement was there or not, depends on his evidence, the evidence of Mr. O'Rourke and the evidence of Mr. Blair. Mr. Blair says in Mr. O'Rourke's office that whole statement was read over to him and therefore he must have heard that one clause that was in it. The prisoner himself, Dawson, says it was not read over to him, and Mr. O'Rourke in his evidence says it was not read over in his presence; so there you have the evidence. . . .

"In regard to the other, the Northern, that was adjusted by Mr. Hurley, the same question arises there. There is no doubt about the statement being signed; there is no doubt he signed it and Mr. Hurley says he made his declaration to it; that it contained a clause that there was no other insurance. Again you have to ask yourselves the same question, when the man signed it or made his declaration to it, did he know that clause was there, and if so when he signed that false statement, did he do it wilfully and corruptly intending to defraud.

"On that, so far as the evidence is concerned, Mr. Hurley says it was read over to him—I think he said it was done by way of reading the questions to him and then when the insured gave him his answer, Mr. Hurley wrote the answers in. Dawson himself says it was not read over to him, it was bent over a book and he signed his name. He didn't even know what insurance company it was. It is a question of which you believe.

" . . . Whittier says although he was not present when this was adjusted or signed, he does say that Dawson came to him for the insurance; he asked him if he had any other insurance and he said he hadn't. Whether that is true or not and whether Dawson was honest in it—I suppose Dawson's answer would be that he intended to cancel the other and that is why he said there was no other insurance. Then there is another feature too that ought perhaps to be pointed out from the prisoner's standpoint. He evidently wishes the court and jury to infer that he didn't know Mr. Hurley was representing a second insurance company, but thought it was the same insurance company and so if he did know that statement was there that he was still signing the same statement he had signed in O'Rourke's office, and perhaps this ought to be pointed out, too, that the prisoner hadn't any policy at this time in the Northern and whether that might have been in his mind, even though he signed the statement for Blair before O'Rourke that there was no other insurance, whether he might in his mind have considered he hadn't his policy and therefore he hadn't any other insurance, and of course that would still obtain in his favour, if he believed Hurley was still acting in the interest of the same company.

"There are a good many things you will have to take into consideration; there are some little things too; for instance, he paid his premium to each of these men, and although he says he intended to cancel the one insurance

after he took the Whittier insurance—I suppose one has to apply their common sense to it whether it looks to be a reasonable transaction that he should effect an insurance on the 23rd of August with Mr. Blair and have his policy, and then go to Mr. Whittier on the 7th to effect another one intending to cancel this one which had been taken such a few days apart, particularly so when he had been to Mr. Whittier before and hadn't found him in and went to Mr. Blair and got his insurance and got his policy and then went to Mr. Whittier to get the other insurance. . . . It seems clear he has never gone to either of these insurance companies to say—I don't expect my money from the other; he paid his premium to both, it still remains there; he has never gone to either of these companies; perhaps he overlooked it, didn't think it was necessary. . . .

"I don't know that I can add anything further. I will let you take these four charges in so you can bring in your verdict on each of them, guilty or not guilty, so there will be no confusion."

The result of the trial was, that the accused was found not guilty upon all four charges.

A mass of evidence was taken before Deputy Fire Marshal George F. Lewis at the investigation held in Trenton on Oct. 1st, 1917. It appears from the evidence adduced that Dawson insured a house that he had just built in Trenton with W. H. Blair, local agent for the Caledonian, on Aug. 23rd, 1917, for \$800.00. Dawson came to Blair's house and asked to have the insurance placed on the dwelling. On Aug. 10th, Dawson went to Whittier, agent for the Northern, but Mr. Whittier was out of town and didn't insure the property at that time.

Late in the afternoon of Sept. 7th, 1917, Dawson went to H. F. Whittier, insurance agent, and placed \$800.00 insurance on the dwelling house he had recently built, telling Whittier that there was no other insurance on the building. Whittier did not solicit the business. Dawson paid the premium and Whittier gave him a receipt, but not a regular interim receipt. Whittier's stenographer having gone home, he didn't make out the policy till next morning and then didn't deliver the policy.

The following morning (Sept. 8th) Dawson came to Whittier's office and told him that the dwelling that he paid the insurance premium on was burnt up and made a demand for the insurance money in the ordinary way. Whittier said he would look after it and advised the insurance company who would arrange for adjustment of the loss. They had further conversations regarding the loss before the adjuster for the company arrived.

On the morning of the fire Dawson also went to Blair's house to inform him that the dwelling was burnt.

On Sept. 13th, Messrs. G. F. Turney and Blair acting for the Caledonian adjusted the loss on the building for \$700.00, and Dawson swore that he had no other insurance.

On Sept. 14th, Mr. T. J. Hurley, representing the Northern Assurance Co., arrived in Trenton and Dawson gave him a list of material, etc., that went into the building and claimed a total loss of about \$1,100.00. Mr. Hurley never saw the building and had to rely on Dawson's statements. He adjusted the loss for \$800.00 and Dawson swore that he had no other insurance. Dawson made out the statement of claim for loss between the time he adjusted with the Caledonian and the next afternoon when Mr. Hurley called.

In his evidence at the investigation Mr. Hurley stated that Dawson claimed the \$800.00 insurance from the Northern; that Dawson couldn't help but see that he was adjusting for the Northern Insurance Co.; that he was familiar with everything and that there was nothing to lead him to believe that he was adjusting on a basis of \$800.00 a loss that was adjusted the day previous for \$700.00.

As a result of the verdict it would appear that no liability in connection with the loss is attached to the Northern. An interesting question arises as to what is the liability of the Caledonian. Can the company claim that there was other insurance effected without notice and that it is only liable for sixty per cent. of the loss?

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
JANUARY, 1918

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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1918

FREE ON APPLICATION



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## ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

### PRODUCTION—AND MORE PRODUCTION!

Are YOU Willing To Do  
YOUR SHARE to Pre-  
vent a WORLD'S  
FAMINE?



THE HOME PRODUCTION COMMITTEE of the Horticultural Society will make arrangements for the plowing of lots in the village, if owners are unable to get anyone to plow same.

Any persons desiring seed potatoes or garden seeds may procure same at a nominal price by making application to the secretary on or before May 5th, 1917.

Anyone wishing to secure plots for cultivation kindly make application.

C. URGUHART,  
Secretary Home Production Committee

Port Credit  
-1918-1917-

This illustration of an advertisement shows how the village of Port Credit *organized its resources* last year. The letter shows how the village of Rockwood benefited from its organization. There is no village so small that it cannot help in the good cause by making definite plans early as a community. Strive to ensure a "contented spirit" next winter.

Harris & Company, Limited, Woollen Manufacturers,  
Rockwood, Ont., 18th Jan., 1918.

Organization of Resources Committee,  
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,—In the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN for December I see your appeal for production. Last year this village was fairly well organized for the encouragement of vegetable gardens, and the people are finding the benefit this winter. A year ago people talked about the high cost of living, and while this is still

high, the quantity of vegetables grown in the gardens here has had a very salutary effect in helping to keep down the extra cost, and there has been a more contented spirit manifested.

When you have some literature for your 1918 campaign, I shall be pleased to receive and endeavour to make the best use of the same.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM HARRIS.

### BRANTFORD THRIFT LEAGUE.

The following reports on the work carried out in Brantford last season are suggestive:—

The League is composed of representatives of the Brantford City Council, Board of Trade, Trades and Labour Council, Social Service League and Brantford School Board. It is made up of three sections, namely: (1) War Savings Section; (2) Conservation of Waste Section; (3) Garden Section.

In order to get the people interested in our scheme we called meetings in the different wards, elected chairmen, and sub-division chairmen, and a good strong committee.

We then secured from the City Assessor a list of all vacant properties in the city, and sent out a letter with a legal contract attached, specimen of which I enclose herewith.

We then arranged concerts in all the public schools on the same evening, and in addition to numbers given by the children, an address was delivered by a good speaker, outlining our plan of campaign, and impressing on the children and parents their duty in connection with greater food production.

We also offered prizes for the best essay on Gardening as a Means of Thrift. As many as 150 essays were written in one school, and in this way we reached the parents through the children. We also arranged community plots where possible in connection with schools.

Then we advertised for applicants for vacant lots that we by this time had assigned to us, and the ward committees made a canvass of the city.

100  
No. 1  
3  
Saffron Ave.  
100 x 200

**Brantford Thrift League**  
GARDEN PLOT SECTION

I hereby agree to cultivate in a thorough manner, with a view of obtaining the maximum results, the above lot, and agree to report at the end of season the particulars of all crops produced.

May 10, 1917

MR. Green

**PLOWING AND PREPARING LAND.**—Through an arrangement made with the Board of Works and others, we had the plowing done. The committee financed this and collected amounts from those to whom lots were assigned. This was done without any cost to the city.

Later in the season Mr. Frank Cockshutt, President of the League, offered \$50.00 in prizes to be divided as our committee saw fit. This was a good incentive for people to keep their gardens in good shape.

Some three hundred lots were assigned. In addition to this, many people were induced through the canvass to work their back yards.

In connection with the community plots, we divided land available into areas which would permit of two men working together, carrying on necessary operations without too great a tax on their spare time, and in all cases we arranged that one practical man and one inexperienced should be associated.

From communications and personal interviews from a large number of those who participated in this plan, the indications are that most satisfactory results were obtained.

In very few instances failures were experienced, and so far as we can find, failure in practically no case has been due to neglect on the part of the person pledged to the work.

We purpose having a general meeting of all interested in the work early in January, when plans will be outlined for the next year's work. All the land assigned this year has been reassigned for next year, and some new areas secured as well.

Practically all those who took part this year have signified their intention of continuing next year.

D. T. WILLIAMSON,

*Chairman, Garden Section.*

**REPORT OF ONE SECTION OF A BRANTFORD COMMUNITY PLOT, 1917.**

Area, 280 feet frontage, 300 feet depth. Individual assignments, 30 feet frontage and full depth. Two men associated on each section, one with some experience, the other inexperienced.

Plowing arranged for by Thrift League with the city early in spring, cost divided equally among assignments.

*Section (30 ft. by 300 ft.) worked by A. W. Peart and H. T. Watt.*

*Time Expended.*—Seventy hours, divided equally and commencing early in May through to end of October.

*Cash Expenditure* (no allowance for garden tools).—Plowing, \$1.40; Seed potatoes, \$7.85; tomatoes, 50c.; cabbage, 60c.; small, 70c.; celery, \$2.00; bug poison, \$1.25; spray, 75c.; total, \$15.05.

*Produce.*—Potatoes, 12 bags; corn, 5 doz.; carrots, 4 bus.; radishes, 10 bunches; beets, 15 bunches; cucumbers, 10 doz.; cucumbers, small, 6 quarts; beans, string, 6 quarts; beans, shelled, 1 bus.; cabbage, 150 head; tomatoes, 10 baskets; celery, 15 doz. head.

This community plot was leased by the owner to the Brantford Thrift League for two years without charge. The land had been worked for several years with very little fertilizing. We consider this showing about 50 per cent. below a result which can be obtained with advanced preparation of the land, and expert knowledge of farming.



## THE PORT ARTHUR GARDEN CLUB.

**SEED BEANS  
CORN AND  
POTATOES**

The Kent County Production Company of Chatham has been formed to assist farmers in procuring seed.

This is not a money making scheme, or a proposition with a lot of detail.

If you are able to increase your production and want our assistance in supplying you with first-class seed at cost, and on easy terms, telephone any of the undersigned.

Prompt action in May will give us bountiful results in the Fall.

Help to defeat the enemy by providing food for our Allies and boys at the Front

MAJOR J. G. KEE  
A. PARK  
F. W. JAMES  
W. H. WESTMAN  
W. E. LANDON

Chatham, May 1, 1917.

The report of the work done last year in Port Arthur contains many features of interest. The City Council through its Markets Committee and Parks Board directly encouraged production. Through the City Clerk's office all details regarding advertising, securing lots, making allotments and plowing the land were carried out. The following are extracts from the report submitted to the Council by Mr. Craig, the Parks' Superintendent, in November:—

**PARKS' BOARD.**—The Parks' Board have spent much time and money in helping the Garden Club along. Anything that could be done for the good cause was done by them. It was decided to grow at the Nursery such plants as cauliflower, cabbages, celery and tomatoes, for the Garden Club members only. I am sorry to say for want of glass accommodation, these plants were not so early as I would liked to have had them. With the present limited space at our command it is impossible to have it otherwise. To grow tomatoes successfully, they must be started early so that the plants will be strong and healthy, with a few fruit well set before going out of doors.

**ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTS.**—The Garden Club has to be congratulated on its great record for the first year. It goes to show the noble response there has been to the call of the nation to produce all the food stuff possible. The Garden Club of Port Arthur has done its share in this respect, as the following estimated statement of produce grown by the members will show.

Potatoes, 6,600 bags at \$1.50 .....	\$9,900 00
Turnips, 1,100 bags at \$1.00 .....	1,100 00
Carrots, 1,100 bags at \$1.50 .....	1,650 00
Parsnips, 500 bags at \$1.50 .....	750 00
Beets, 1,500 bags at \$1.50 .....	2,250 00
Cabbages, 49,500 lbs. at 3c. per lb. ....	1,485 00
Onions, 5,500 lbs. at 5c. per lb. ....	275 00
Peas, 1,100 bus. at \$1.50 .....	1,650 00
Beans, 550 bus. at \$2.00 .....	1,100 00
Cucumber, 5,500 bus. at 3c. ....	165 00
Cauliflower, 11,000 at 10c. each .....	1,100 00
Celery, 27,500 at 5c. each .....	1,375 00
Parsley, 11,000 bunches at 5c. ....	550 00
Tomatoes, 550 bus. at \$1.25 .....	687 50
Lettuce, 5,000 doz. bunches at 30c. ....	1,500 00
Radishes, 3,000 doz. bunches at 30c. ....	900 00
Marrows, 250 at 20c. ....	50 00
Squash, 200 at 20c. ....	40 00
	<b>\$26,527 50</b>

I think it is a wonderful record for the first year, when we consider the amount of new land that was broken for the first time, and little or no fertilizing to assist the various crops to maturity and one of the poorest summers that we have had in Port Arthur for many years. After considering these conditions is it not really wonderful, after all, when we think that we have had very little more than three months to complete the growth and development of the various crops harvested this year.

## A MODEL GARDEN AT PORT ARTHUR.

The garden at the Nursery was laid out according to a plan 50 feet by 100 feet proposed for the Garden Club. It was not possible to get this the full depth of 100 feet, so the garden was really 50 feet by 82 feet. This was laid out more to show what could be grown on this amount of ground successfully. The following is a statement of the crop:—

Lettuce, 23 doz. bunches at 40c. ....	\$9 20
Radishes, 21 doz. bunches at 30c. ....	6 30
Turnips, early, 24 doz. bunches at 30c. ....	7 20
Turnips, Swedes, 3 bags at \$1.00 ....	3 00
Beets, 96 doz. bunches at 40c. ....	38 40
Carrots, 120 doz. bunches at 30c. ....	36 00
Beans, 3 bus. at \$2.00 ....	6 00
Peas, 4 bus. at \$1.50 ....	6 00
Cauliflower, 152 heads at 15c. ....	22 90
Cabbage, 228 head, avg. weight per head, 5 lbs., at 3c. ....	27 30
Parsley, 60 doz. bunches at 50c. ....	30 00
Potatoes, 7 rows, 46 sets in row, avg. weight per row, 92 lbs., 11 bus. at \$1.00. ....	11 00
	<hr/>
	\$203 36
Estimated labour ....	\$75 00
Fertilizer, 4 loads at \$1.50 ....	6 00
Seed ....	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$90 00
Estimated profit ....	\$113 26

## EXPERIMENTAL POTATO TRIALS AT PORT ARTHUR.

POTATO TRIALS—COMMUNITY EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS.—Some twelve varieties of potatoes were planted for trial. In addition to these six varieties were sent to us by the Dominion Government, but owing to some unforeseen cause, these varieties were a complete failure.

The following is a list of the varieties with quantity of seed, number of sets, cut or whole, and total weight when harvested:—

Name of Varieties.	Weight.	Number of Sets.	Cut or Whole.	Total Weight.
Quick Lunch .....	3 lbs.	30	Cut Seed.	40 lbs.
Dorion Red .....	3 "	46	" "	100 "
Burbanks .....	3½ "	58	" "	170 "
Irish Cobbler .....	3½ "	38	" "	76 "
Carmen No. 1 .....	8 "	100	" "	210 "
Early Six Weeks .....	8½ "	79	" "	118 "
Rose of the North .....	8 "	79	" "	105 "
Eureka .....	7 "	79	" "	118 "
Davis Warrior .....	8 "	79	Small "	98 "
Early Rose .....	8 "	79	" "	118 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	60½ lbs.	667		1,153 lbs.

## VARIETIES THAT WERE PLANTED WITH WHOLE SEED.

Eureka .....	12½ lbs.	79	Whole Seed.	80 lbs.
Davis Warrior .....	17½ "	79	" "	89 "
Rose of the North .....	13 "	79	" "	60 "
Gold Coin .....	12 "	79	" "	158 "
Early Delaware .....	12 "	79	" "	118 "
Kidney Variety .....	12 "	79	" "	125 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	79 lbs.	474		630 lbs.

## PORT ARTHUR GARDEN CLUB SHOW.

It was decided to hold a Garden Club Show in the market on the 14th of September. It is to be regretted that the weather was not more favourable at that time, as a much larger exhibition would have been seen. The vegetables that were shown were of the finest, and no better were seen at the large exhibition in the East. Everyone who had the pleasure of seeing the show seemed to be highly delighted. The Market Committee deserve every credit in helping to make the show a success. On this occasion we were honoured by a very able speech from Mayor Cowan, who outlined the policy of the Dominion Government on the food question. Alderman Blaquier presented the prizes to the children for the School Garden Competition. The City Band gave a splendid programme in the evening which was enjoyed by all.

## EXHIBIT AT THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION FAIR.

It was decided to put up an exhibit from the Port Arthur Garden Club at the Fair. With a little decoration and a good selection of vegetables, preserved fruit, pickles, and preserved vegetables (these were very kindly lent by some of the ladies of the Club), the exhibit proved quite an attraction and was very much admired.

J. M. CRAIG,  
*Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## THE LESSON OF DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS

It has been the custom of late years in the Department of Education for the Associate Examiners of the Departmental Examination to make reports to the Minister of Education on:—

- (1) The question papers;
- (2) The conduct of the examinations; and
- (3) The quality of the teaching as may be judged by the answers given by the pupils.

This custom has proved an illuminating and invaluable guide to the educational authorities of Ontario by indicating the good or bad points of the examination papers, of the teaching, and of the pupils.

## RAISING THE STANDARD OF VALUATION.

One result of this report by the Associate Examiners has been the adoption by the Minister of Education of a policy of gradual but steady raising of the standard in the valuation of the answers given by pupils to questions asked in the examination papers.

This does not mean that more difficult questions will be asked, but that greater care must be taken by the pupils in their spelling, writing, composition and general accuracy. In a word, care and accuracy is to replace slipshod superficiality.

## THOROUGHNESS KEYNOTE OF EDUCATION.

The basis of good education is thoroughness at the beginning and upon that sure foundation is the edifice of learning built.

The Minister of Education in his Report for 1917 published (as in 1916) a summary of the criticisms—both of pupils and teachers—made by the Associate Examiners at the last Departmental Examination, and again he reiterates his determination to raise gradually the standard in estimating the values of the answers to the questions.



## THE LOWER SCHOOL.

In the Lower School the answers showed an improvement over those of last year, but inferior hand-writing was a general defect. Knowledge of Geography was neither accurate nor comprehensive. The response in British and Canadian History was uneven. Where British History was well done, Canadian was not, and *vice versa*. In many cases the answers showed a hazy conception of the Great War and a lack of definiteness. Grammar was on the whole excellent, but Arithmetic evidently requires special attention, and in Geometry there was a lack of accuracy and definiteness.

In Elementary Science teaching there is a marked improvement noted in the Lower Schools. In Art and Manual Training there is an improvement over 1916. Household Science and Agriculture are considered fair.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL.

The weaknesses of poor writing, careless composition and punctuation, and inaccuracy and indefiniteness of statement, which were the characteristic defects of the Lower School, were evident in a lesser degree in the Middle School, demonstrating once more the necessity for greater thoroughness in primary work. Literature, English Composition, British and Canadian History, and Ancient History showed improvement, but Algebra, Geometry and Physics were not up to the mark. In Chemistry there was a marked improvement. In Latin a decided improvement was shown, and there was an evident betterment in Art, some of the pupils showing considerable natural talent.

## UPPER SCHOOL.

The comments of the Associate Examiners on the questions and answers of the Upper School examinations indicate encouraging results on the whole, though the earlier defects of careless writing, spelling, composition and inaccuracy were still observed in a diminishing degree.

## HARD WORK AND THOROUGHNESS ESSENTIAL.

To sum up: the criticisms of the Examiners indicate that there must be impressed upon pupils and teachers alike the fundamental principle that thoroughness and accuracy are essential to good education, and that native ability can never take the place of that hard work and thoroughness which is the foundation of success at school and in every calling in later life.

**DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY**

## CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

Children's Aid work in the Province for the past year has been maintained in public interest and efficiency in child welfare by many special features. While the ordinary routine work has been well kept up by the different societies, it is gratifying to know that city and county councils, as well as churches and philanthropic organizations, are taking a deeper interest in the work, and individuals are now assuming their share of responsibility for neglected and dependent children.

During the year the Peterboro' Society received two bequests, one of \$500 and the other of \$3,868.61, the interest from which will be devoted to advancing child saving work. The branch in Lennox and Addington was fortunate in receiving a bequest of \$10,000, the interest on which will hereafter be a regular income.

The United Societies of Waterloo were able through municipal grants to take over as a Shelter the splendid Hespeler homestead, until recently occupied by the Dublin Ireland Society in connection with child immigration. The Hamilton Society was enriched by a bequest of \$1,000, which greatly encouraged the officials in their work.

Several new county and district agents were appointed and plans are now under consideration for still further advance.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### FACTORY INSPECTION

Nothing of special importance has been reported this month.

During the month of December 35 cities, towns and villages were visited, and inspections totalled 794.

1st inspections .....	656
2nd inspections and re-visits .....	138
Total .....	794

About 300 recommendations dealing with the various requirements of the Act were made in the factories and other establishments inspected. Compliances are satisfactory and for the most have been prompt.

### NO CHILD LABOUR REPORTED.

No child labour has been reported this month. Birth certificates ordered and secured for some 29 children showed that the legal age had been reached.

### FEW COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

Few complaints were received. All, however, were investigated and about 50 per cent. were sustained.

### INCREASE IN PERMITS FOR OVERTIME.

Applications were received for 57 overtime permits, an increase over last month, when 33 were issued. They were issued as follows:

Under Sec. 34 (Regular) .....	12
“ “ 32 (Special. Militia orders) .....	2
“ “ 70 (Bake-shop. Setting sponge) .....	2
“ “ 70 (Bake-shop. Sunday work) .....	2
“ “ 70 (Bake-shop. Holiday—Christmas and New Year's) .....	38
“ “ 70 (Bread sale permit in Hull, Que.) .....	1
Total .....	57

### ONLY THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Four hundred non-fatal and three fatal accidents were reported in December.

### TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH

#### “NATIONAL SERVICE” GIRLS HARVEST FRUIT CROP.

Early in the spring of 1917 the authorities of the University of Toronto issued a card to each girl in the University asking her whether she would be willing to do either munition or farm work during the summer. The vast majority were eager to do some form of win-the-war work.

The problem of the employment for University women was put before the Trades and Labour Branch of the Ontario Government, with the result that they arranged to send out about 1,250 college girls, high school girls, teachers, business and leisured girls on the farms of Ontario for periods varying from five months to two weeks, to do fruit picking and other work connected with the fruit industry and truck farming. During the season there were twelve Y. W. C. A. camps formed, comprising the great majority of the girls sent out. The Fred Victor Mission of Toronto organized, equipped and sent out under canvas one camp of forty girls for the months of July and August.

The Trades and Labour Branch also operated many small camps on the farms of individual growers. Several groups of girls were sent out to live in tents and to board at the farmhouse. Though this last arrangement was satisfactory in one or two cases, the experiment for the most part proved disappointing, so it has been decided to put

all girls in some form of camp next year. A few older girls sent out by the Trades and Labour Branch were supplied with all equipment, house or tent, beds, etc., by the grower, and did their own cooking in addition to picking berries, hoeing and weeding.

Of the 1,250 girls sent out by the Branch about 200 were sent out from the London office and 150 from the Hamilton office. This number by no means includes all the girls in Ontario who picked fruit this year. Hundreds of girls who had never picked fruit before made their own arrangements with growers, or went out under private auspices.

#### FRUIT GROWERS SCEPTICAL AT FIRST.

At the time the University women demanded win-the-war work the fruit-growers of Ontario were looking for pickers to harvest the fruit, yet it was with the greatest difficulty that Miss Harvey of the Trades and Labour Branch secured five orders from five fruit-growers' associations for college girls to do fruit-picking only. She endeavoured to persuade them to try the girls at hoeing, weeding and cultivating, but to no purpose. Great prejudice was shown against city women's labour, but nevertheless the five associations that agreed to employ the girls paved the way for successful summer's work.

Each of the first five associations guaranteed collectively to keep a certain number of girls busy throughout the season. They agreed if a camp were formed to go each day to drive the girls to work and to take them home again at night, and to pay them at rates which were decided upon between fruit-growers' associations and the Trades and Labour Branch. The pay for small fruits was by piece work and was to be not less than certain rates agreed upon. Tree fruits were paid for at the rate of 15c. an hour.

The earnings this year were too low. This was due chiefly to two causes. It was an exceptionally bad season and steady work was not provided in fair weather.

#### GIRLS WERE HOUSED BY Y. W. C. A.

After the five orders were secured it was necessary to arrange for the housing of the girls. This was done to a great extent by the Y. W. C. A., which did most efficient work in each locality where a camp was formed. They rented houses which formed the dining-room, living-room and kitchen of each camp, and part of the dormitory space. In addition, military tents were loaned to the Y. W. C. A. by the Federal Government through the Trades and Labour Branch. The Y. W. C. A. paid rent for the houses, bought or rented beds, dining and kitchen equipment, secured a matron to look after the household and general welfare of the girls, a secretary who was also employing agent for the Trades and Labour Branch, and a kitchen staff. The girls were charged \$4 a week for their board and brought their own bedding. At a few camps the girls were asked to bring their own dishes and cutlery, but the arrangement was discarded as being unsatisfactory.

#### SENSIBLE WORKING UNIFORM ADOPTED.

This year all girls sent out by the Branch were advised to secure a picker's suit. This was not compulsory, as the girls bought their own and some preferred not to go to the expense. The suits were bluish grey bloomers and a smock belted in. Some of the girls, however, wore old middies and bloomers, and some overalls. Others were dressed entirely in khaki. This year's experience has proved that it is advisable for the girls to have similar uniforms, especially if they are going out for a whole summer's work. This year, whether the girls were dressed alike or not, all wore blue serge badge with white letters—"Ontario National Service Workers, 1917"—on the sleeve of their middies. They were allowed to retain their badges provided they stayed the full time for which they had signed up at the beginning. At the end of the season bronze pins of a more durable nature than the serge badges were issued to all girls who were entitled to the National Service badges.

#### GIRLS' EFFICIENCY SURPRISED CANNERS.

The first group to be sent out were college girls who went to the Winona Club House on May 28th, and worked first in a cannery, hulling American strawberries for jam-making, and later did hoeing and weeding in the fields before Canadian strawberries were ripe. The experiment proved successful—the girls worked as no canner or grower had dreamed they could.





Hulling Strawberries.



The Early Morning Start.

## FLOODED WITH REQUESTS FOR GIRLS.

The newspapers published articles about the girls with the result that the Trades and Labour Branch was flooded with orders from fruit growers asking for our pickers. Luckily hundreds of letters poured into the head office from girls all over Ontario. Dozens were from Quebec, several from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and a few from the United States. There were therefore plenty of girls ready to fill the orders that came in. Several growers, however, who called upon the Branch for help when all other sources had failed them, and when the fruit was already dropping off the bushes, were necessarily disappointed, because the task of equipping the camp cannot be completed at an hour's notice. But the girls and women of Ontario have made a name for themselves this summer. Growers now know that our girls are to be relied upon to stick to their work and to do it faithfully and thoroughly. For this reason there should be no difficulty another year about persuading the growers to call upon the Government for girls and to put in their calls in time for an efficient camp to be established.

In many of the camps that were established later in the season rather better business arrangements were made with the growers. In many cases the growers themselves provided the house or borrowed the military tents (supplied by the Federal Government through the Trades and Labour Branch), and provided bed and mattresses, and also kitchen equipment.

## HIGHER WAGES PAID LATER IN SEASON.

The immediate success of the first ventures made it possible to secure higher rates of pay, also, from employers of labour who asked for the girls later in the season. At the first five camps they picked tree fruits at 15c. an hour, while the girls at camps formed later got 20c., and in some cases 20c. an hour and board, showing that Ontario in a few short months was converted to the value of women's labour.

## ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. EFFICIENCY.

It was partly because these girls were not mere fruit-pickers that their work proved unexpectedly efficient. They did almost all the work on a fruit farm, pruning, tying up grape-vines and cutting out raspberry canes, dusting and spraying. For a girl who can run a motor or a gasoline launch a spraying machine has no insuperable difficulties. They picked and packed. They shipped the fruit, kept the accounts, drove to market and sold fruit both in the city and at the wayside markets. One girl drove three times in one day from Grimsby to Hamilton, and herself disposed of her load. They put handles on baskets and dug grubs out of the bark of peach trees. No matter what work was needed they were ready to turn to and help.

## REMARKABLE SUCCESS IN GARDEN AND FARM.

In truck gardening they hoed and weeded, they bunched carrots and onions, they cut asparagus, dug potatoes, picked peas, beans and cucumbers. There were girls who picked and packed tomatoes for weeks—work that it is hard to get even a man to do. Some spent weeks driving a cultivator. Others drove disc, harrow and roller. A few pitched hay.

It is the success in the latter kinds of work that has convinced the country that these women must now be used for more important forms of production.

## PLANNING FOR THE SPRING.

The Branch (despite great conservation on the part of the farmers) put 1,250 girls on Ontario fruit farms this year. Now much of the prejudice has been broken down and plans are under way to train girls this winter to milk cows, handle horses and understand farm machinery. In the spring it is expected that there will be an army of girls trained to do farm work, not alone on fruit, but also on truck and mixed farms. These girls will be called for in February, and will work throughout the summer.

## PROSPECTS FOR 6,000 THIS YEAR.

It is expected that if better financial arrangements can be made for next year, five times this year's number of girls can be placed on farms. The girls enjoyed the work

and the camp life. They came back to college, school and home full of life and with a reserve of strength for the year's work. Anywhere in Ontario one is likely to come across a well-known blue serge badge or a bronze pin, or hear, to the tune of "We'll never let the old flag fall":

"We'll never let the old hoe go,  
For we love it so much, you know.  
We don't have to hoe to show our go,  
But when we hoe, we'll hoe, hoe, hoe.  
In rain or shine we'll never whine,  
But hoe right on to the end of the line.  
At the end of the war our fame will soar,  
We'll never let the old hoe go."



"After Dinner, Rest Awhile."

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### LIVE STOCK BRANCH

#### CO-OPERATIVE SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Below is given the shipments for the years 1908 to 1917 inclusive, and that for 1917 in detail:—

#### NUMBER IN EACH SHIPMENT.

Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Total
1908.....	22	74	14	15	125
1909.....	25	70	84	4	183
1910.....	39	51	36	7	133
1911.....	58	51	51	18	178
1912.....	51	45	24	20	140
1913.....	47	71	107	21	246
1914.....	49	97	34	20	200
1915.....	28	104	76	8	216
1916.....	59	185	100	22	366
1917.....	70	269	196	15	550



## DETAIL OF CO-OPERATIVE SHIPMENTS FOR 1917.

Stock.	January.	February.	March.	April.	June.	July.	September.	November.	Total.
<b>HORSES:</b>									
Clydesdales.....	1	5	11	22	8	.....	4	4	55
Standard-Breds.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Percherons.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Welsh.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shetland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Shires.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
<b>CATTLE:</b>									
Shorthorns.....	21	32	25	27	21	13	8	3	150
Jerseys.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	4	.....	.....	11
Aberdeen-Angus.....	4	11	13	4	2	.....	1	.....	35
Holsteins.....	5	10	2	1	1	1	6	.....	26
Hereford.....	.....	9	.....	17	1	6	.....	2	35
Ayrshire.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	8
Galloway.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
<b>SHEEP:</b>									
Hampshires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Shropshires.....	13	21	.....	63	1	.....	.....	9	117
Lincolns.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Suffolks.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Cheviots.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Leicesters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	10	10	31
Dorsets.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Southdown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	6
Oxfords.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
<b>SWINE:</b>									
Yorkshire.....	3	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	9
Berkshire.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6
	64	94	57	161	61	24	57	32	550
No. of cars.....	2	5	3	6	3	1	2	1	

## POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS.

Fifty local poultry associations received grants for the fiscal year 1916-1917, which shows an increase of ten over the fiscal year of 1915-1916.

In June, 1917, a convention of representatives from the various poultry associations met in the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and arranged a circuit of shows, selected expert poultry judges and discussed ways and means for increased poultry production for the coming year.

## HORSE SHOWS.

The number of horse shows receiving assistance through the Live Stock Branch has been greatly lessened owing to the war.

## PURE BRED SALES.

Thirteen associations are now holding co-operative sales of pure bred stock. The Ontario Department of Agriculture, through the Live Stock Branch, gives financial assistance to these associations.

## STALLION ENROLMENT.

The Ontario Stallion Law has now been in force for five years. The Report of the Board issued October, 1917, gives the total number of stallions enrolled for that year as 2,433, of which 1,793 were pure breds and 640 grades. This is a decrease in the number of stallions enrolled in the previous year of 298; the greater part, however, of the decrease being in the lesser number of grades enrolled in 1917, there being only 26 per cent. grades of the total number of horses enrolled. Of the 1,793 pure breds enrolled 80 per cent. belong to the heavy draught breeds.

The law affecting sound grades comes into effect the 31st of July, 1918, so that after that date none but pure bred horses will be granted Enrolment Certificates.

The regulations have been changed for the certificates to be issued for 1918, dividing the sound pure breds into Approved A. 1 and Passed Form 1 classes. The Department of Agriculture is providing premiums to be given to those horses which from their soundness, correct conformation and outstanding breed character, are considered worthy to receive such premiums. It is hoped that the premium system as instituted this present year will have a tendency to maintain a high quality of horses for service in the Province and will prove some encouragement towards the importation and keeping in the Province of the highest type of stallions.

## WINTER FAIRS.

The Ottawa Winter Fair of January, 1917, was very successful, as there was a record entry of live stock and poultry.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair held at Guelph in December, 1917, was also most successful. The prize list was increased from the former year by at least \$2,000, and as a result there was paid out in prize money considerably over \$21,000. This is a record for the show. The entries were very heavy in certain classes, there being 21 aged imported Clydesdale stallions, 16 aged Percheron stallions, and 15 aged Standard-bred stallions. The Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford breeds were well represented. The entries in sheep were a record, there being 522. The pure-bred entries in swine were very heavy. The poultry department had a record entry of something over 6,200 birds. A feature of the 1917 Winter Fair was the agricultural moving pictures given by the Bureau of Provincial Motion Pictures.

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

In addition to the five flocks distributed in Ontario in 1916, additional flocks to the number of twenty were distributed in the month of December, 1917. These flocks were placed in districts of the Province where sheep are not now numerous and where it is believed sheep raising can become one of the most profitable industries.

## CO-OPERATIVE WOOL SALE AT GUELPH.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, undertook the co-operative marketing of wool for the Province last season. In May and June nearly three hundred thousand pounds of wool was collected and graded by officials of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. The wool was sold by tender the last of June, the following prices per pound being obtained for the various grades:—

Grade.	Price per pound.
Fine Medium Combing .....	67c.
Medium Combing .....	66c.
Medium Clothing .....	67c.
Low Medium Combing .....	63½c.
Coarse Combing .....	57c.
Lustre .....	57c.
Rejects .....	50c.
Grey and Black .....	46c.
Locks and Pieces .....	34c.
Tags .....	26c.
Washed Wool .....	78c.

## LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

In addition to the regular work of the Live Stock Branch, the Director's time has been taken up to some extent with the work of the various Live Stock Associations, he being secretary of the following Associations:—

- Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.
- Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association.
- Canadian Swine Breeders' Association.
- Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.
- Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association.
- Ontario Swine Breeders' Association.
- Western Ontario Poultry Association.
- Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Society.
- Ontario Berkshire Swine Breeders' Society.
- Eastern Canada Live Stock Union.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

### SURVEYS BRANCH

Since the beginning of the war surveys of Crown lands in Northern Ontario have not been undertaken except where such work was necessary to keep ahead of the prospective development therein.

During the past year the following Crown surveys have been made:—

(1) Islands in northerly end of Georgian Bay to make complete the whole system of survey of the islands extending from Sault Ste. Marie to Penetanguishene.

(2) The easterly boundary of the Nepigon Forest Reserve, to locate this boundary and the position of mining claims being developed in the Kowkash Mining Division.

(3) Subdivision of the townships of Foleyet, Muskego and Keith, in the District of Sudbury, on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, to provide for settlement and development in that section.

(4) Survey of the townships of O'Brien, Owens and Idington, on the Transcontinental Railway, near the Kapuskasing River, into 100 acre lots, to provide lands for settlement of returned soldiers.

(5) Surveys of Lakes Mesomikenda and Minisinakawa, on the head waters of the Mattagami River, to provide for storage and increased development of water powers established on such river.

(6) Survey of the town plot on Bear Island, Lake Timagami, to provide parcels of land for leasing to summer tourists and residents on that lake.

(7) Several timber berth lines, to define areas of timber lands burnt and disposed of.

(8) Survey of the outlines of the townships of Wicksteed, Hague and Farquhar, in the District of Algoma, in order to ascertain the nature and capability of the lands in that vicinity on the Canadian Northern Railway with a view to development in that part.

In addition to these Crown surveys, several municipal surveys throughout the older part of the Province have been undertaken at the request of the different municipalities to establish certain original road allowances which had become obliterated. Of these surveys the following have been made and confirmed:—

(1) Concession road allowance in the Township of Harwich near Rondeau.

(2) Road allowance between concessions 3 and 4, Township of Zone, near Longwoods Road.

(3) Road allowance in front of concession 1, North Grimsby, across lots 1 to 6, inclusive.



(4) Survey of side road allowance between lots 24 and 25, concession 1, Township of Harwich.

(5) Survey of the Toronto and Hamilton Highway between the City of Toronto and the Town of Oakville.

#### MAPS.

The map of the Province of Ontario issued in 1915, on a scale of 7.89 miles to an inch, is still available. This map is supplied mounted on rollers for use as a wall map at \$2.50, or unmounted copies, \$1.00.

During the past year revised editions of the maps entitled "Northern Ontario" and "North-western Ontario" have been published. These are on a scale of eight miles to an inch; the first mentioned includes the districts of North Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Timiskaming and Manitoulin; the latter, the districts of Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River. These maps are distributed free of charge.

There has also been issued a revised edition of the map known as the Huron and Ottawa Territory, which comprises the districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing (south of Mattawan River), Haliburton, and the northerly parts of the counties of Simcoe, Peterboro, Hastings, Addington, Frontenac and part of Renfrew, on a scale of five miles to an inch. These are disposed of at 50c. a copy.

Blue print maps of the several townships in the Province are available at a cost of 50c. each.

Maps of the unsubdivided townships in mining districts show all mining claims surveyed therein.

Maps showing the islands in the Georgian Bay and north part of Lake Huron have been issued for the information of intending purchasers.

#### (FORESTRY BRANCH)

### PREPARE NOW FOR NEXT WINTER'S FUEL FAMINE

Indications are that next winter will see a real fuel famine. The United States Fuel Administrator has announced that there is going to be a shortage of 50,000,000 tons in the production of coal.

No landowner with wood available should depend upon obtaining coal next winter. In many villages and towns wood is available in the vicinity if early arrangements are made.

#### HELP WIN THE WAR BY BURNING WOOD!

Next season's wood supply should be cut *now*. Why?

Because green wood contains 25 to 30 per cent. of water and in burning there is a large loss of heat in driving off this water.

Wood should be piled where the sun and air can reach it. It should have at least six months' drying to give good results in burning.

Hardwoods such as Hickory, Oak, Beech, Maple, Birch and Elm make the best fuel for a lasting fire.

Softwoods such as Pine burn quickly, creating a sudden heat, and are therefore not satisfactory where continual heat is desired.

*On the average one cord of wood equals two-thirds of a ton of coal in heat value.*

One cord of wood should contain 128 cubic feet, or a stack 4 feet high, 4 feet wide, and eight feet long.

Coal burning stoves can be converted into wood burning stoves by removing the fire brick and substituting lighter brick.

#### SAVE YOUR WOOD ASHES.

Wood ashes are valuable as a fertilizer. Ashes from a cord of hardwood contain 20 lbs. of lime, over 3 lbs. potash,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of phosphoric acid. At present prices as a fertilizer for crops this is worth \$1.06.

It is important to keep wood ashes under cover, as the important elements leach out if subjected to rain.

*Next season's wood supply should be cut now.*

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1917

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of December, 1917.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	15	65,337	52,087	13,250
Brant .....	11	4,358	3,358	1,000
Bruce .....	5	776	776	.....
Carleton .....	7	7,671	7,121	550
Ottawa City .....	65	261,621	230,893	30,728
Dufferin .....	2	3,005	2,005	1,000
Elgin .....	7	22,231	13,681	8,550
Essex .....	25	73,125	66,378	6,747
Frontenac .....	18	8,824	6,624	2,200
Grey .....	10	673	673	.....
Haldimand .....	2	625	476	149
Halton .....	10	10,001	4,258	5,743
Hastings .....	14	7,134	5,742	1,392
Huron .....	12	273	273	.....
Kenora .....	1	724	400	324
Kent .....	16	104,270	103,445	825
Lambton .....	14	8,216	6,001	2,215
Lanark .....	5	3,761	3,761	.....
Leeds and Grenville .....	18	14,172	10,848	3,324
Lennox and Addington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	19	3,036	2,086	950
Manitoulin .....	2	2,540	2,540	.....
Middlesex .....	3	49	49	.....
London City .....	18	3,311	2,846	465
Muskoka .....	7	8,147	6,260	1,887
Nipissing .....	5	9,048	7,523	1,525
Norfolk .....	13	25,596	16,063	9,533
Northumberland and Durham .....	16	5,760	4,503	1,257
Ontario .....	3	7,335	3,680	3,655
Oxford .....	14	4,422	4,017	405
Parry Sound .....	9	757	357	400
Peel .....	4	30,501	941	29,560
Perth .....	8	8,840	5,140	3,700
Peterborough .....	20	8,686	7,972	714
Prescott and Russell .....	6	658	308	350
Prince Edward .....	9	1,926	1,326	600
Rainy River .....	1	2,075	800	1,275
Renfrew .....	4	6,961	6,961	.....
Simcoe .....	28	23,146	16,106	7,040
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	8	23,878	12,378	11,500
Sudbury .....	7	19,909	15,909	4,000
Temiskaming .....	15	5,118	5,118	.....
Thunder Bay .....	22	42,057	40,829	1,228
Victoria and Haliburton .....	13	4,289	2,071	2,218
Waterloo .....	19	847	847	.....
Welland .....	21	6,877	6,377	500
Wellington .....	19	5,465	5,462	3
Wentworth .....	6	271	61	210
Hamilton City .....	53	107,672	42,782	64,890
York .....	16	6,588	6,588	.....
Toronto City .....	250	158,423	154,243	4,180
Totals .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of December, 1917.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	42	\$ 33,194	\$ 20,264	\$ 12,930
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	24	20,104	15,131	4,973
4	Explosions .....	34	3,787	3,677	110
5	Exposure .....	69	185,008	155,647	29,361
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	2	10,920	8,920	2,000
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	26	36,989	35,579	1,410
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	20	12,735	12,635	100
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	4	260	258	2
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	5	138	138	
12	Incendiarism .....	8	29,945	19,489	10,456
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	13	218	216	2
15	Matches .....	94	30,032	28,320	1,712
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	8	324	324	
17	Open Fires .....	25	9,882	5,867	4,015
18	Open Lights .....	68	12,668	10,675	1,993
19	Petroleum and its products .....	26	5,390	3,383	2,007
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	1	5	5	
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	21	15,097	13,167	1,930
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	15	1,331	781	550
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22).....	12	786	536	250
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	9	36,894	8,034	28,860
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	126	244,238	169,162	75,076
27	Unknown .....	94	100,042	65,148	34,894
28	Unclassified (temporarily).....	149	340,998	323,587	17,411
	Total .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO, 1917.

Month	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
January .....	798	808,419	566,589	241,830
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042
Total .....	9,601	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092

NOTE.—These figures must not be considered as a final report for the year owing to the fact that some losses are still outstanding and in other cases adjustments are not completed by the insurance companies involved.

A complete statement for the year will be published in a future issue of the BULLETIN.



## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of December, 1917.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	13	3,695	3,650	45
52	Barns (farm only) .....	23	34,493	19,165	15,328
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	300	.....	300
54	Churches .....	1	10	10	.....
55	Club Houses .....	2	505	503	2
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles.....	4	43,000	14,160	28,840
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Dwellings.....	572	142,629	116,592	26,037
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses.....	2	11,800	9,400	2,400
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Garages .....	10	18,436	18,436	.....
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks.....	8	2,050	1,800	250
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	8	13,950	13,575	375
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	12	11,080	9,580	1,500
65	“ “ “ (Summer only).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	2	8,481	4,781	3,700
67	Mercantile Stores.....	117	418,888	303,587	115,301
68	Office and Bank Buildings.....	8	1,570	1,445	125
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards.....	44	356,008	331,101	24,907
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric.....	16	17,037	17,007	30
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	9	20,933	12,569	8,364
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts...	3	14,243	14,143	100
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks)..	39	11,847	9,409	2,438
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	1	30	30	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042

## THE MONTH'S BIG FIRES.

Ottawa fire losses for December were larger than those of any city or county in the Province. This unusual state of affairs for the Capital City is accounted for by two big fires which occurred in the Arcade Building and the Borbridge Block. The fire in the Borbridge Block appears to have started in the basement of the store occupied by Serre, Grenier & Co., retail stationers, from a candle carelessly left lighted on a box of paper. The firemen found this a very stubborn fire to fight, owing to the dense smoke, the construction of the building and the severity of the weather, it being 25 degrees below zero when the fire broke out.

Standard Chemical Co., Sault Ste. Marie; loss .....	\$26,312 00
Pearl Laundry Co., Sault Ste. Marie., not yet adjusted; estimated at .....	33,000 00
Stores in Windsor, Dec. 30th, not yet adjusted; estimated at .....	44,250 00
Dominion Sugar Co., Wallaceburg; estimated at .....	100,000 00
Market Building Fire, Hamilton .....	87,600 00

All kinds of reasons and excuses are given as the cause or origin of fires. The following is an example of an unique case: The fire started in the soap, it must have been from a spark falling down inside: we were at our dinner at the time and just got out with our lives saved."

## WHEN IS A WATCHMAN A WATCHMAN?

It is surprising how little attention is paid to the service, qualifications and general efficiency of watchmen in whose care are entrusted enormous interests.

Men at \$5.00 a month (and less) cannot be expected to do very much "watching." Nevertheless there are men classed as captains of industry who would readily say that they employed a night-watchman, but to a further question, couldn't tell the watchman's name or furnish his address, let alone enumerate his duties or say when and how the watchman is supposed to inspect the premises.

As an illustration we cite the case of a large manufacturing concern that employed a watchman whose duties extended on the outside of the building only. There was no check on him. No watchman's clock. A fire broke out inside the building and completely gutted it. If the watchman had been inside the structure and made frequent rounds to designated stations the chances are that the fire would have been prevented and three quarters of a million dollars' worth of property saved.

The lack or insufficiency of proper watchman service is being continually drawn to our attention. It has been apparent in some of the big ammunition plant fires. It was apparent in the recent fires on the Toronto waterfront. It is only too apparent in nearly every town throughout the Province.

The fire which destroyed the 900 ft. pier in Baltimore, Md., recently, is a striking example of insufficient watchman service.

There was a very valuable accumulation of freight on the pier at the time of the fire, consisting of 50,000 bales of wood pulp, 150 carloads of flour, 20 cars of tobacco, 30 cars of bark extract, 40 cars of lubricating oil, 25 cars of spelter, 23 cars of roofing paper, and 15 cars of miscellaneous freight in the portion of the pier that was destroyed. Pier 9 contained 29,000 bales of wood pulp, 7,000 cases of imported liquor in the bonded end, 300 crates of earthenware, 100 bales of oakum, 100 cars of roofing paper, 50 cars of linseed oil cake, 20 cars of tobacco, 23 cars of miscellaneous freight. Think of leaving these stores in the sole charge of a single watchman, especially in a time such as the present, when the country is at war and every dollar's worth of the goods was badly needed by the Allies—but they were left to the mercy of the Hun to destroy them with a match.

Are conditions in this Province any better?

We have large interests to guard. In one of our Western cities alone are many elevators containing millions of bushels of grain and a freight shed 1,000 feet long. We should at all times be prepared for the enemy's final desperate assault when he will sacrifice his fleet, and all else, in an attempt to turn the fortunes of war. It is then that we may expect the slumbering serpent to turn his fangs on us. Some may consider that on account of being so fortunate in the past there is no necessity for such precautionary measures, but with the Hon. Lloyd George's words ringing in our ears—"We must go on or go under"—surely it is a time to protect and preserve our resources and necessities of life, not only for our own existence, but that we may reap the full benefit of a victorious peace.

In these strenuous days the conservation of the created wealth of the Province and its natural resources should be protected at all hazards against fire.

One of the first and most important things is to get rid of the time-honored custom of inefficient watchmen. During the hours when darkness brings the greatest dangers, the safeguarding of our products, munitions and industrial institutions is paramount.

Watchmen are charged with extraordinary responsibility. They should be picked men, not derelicts. They should be intelligent, courageous and physically active. They should be in sufficient number to furnish real protection. They should receive special training for their important duties—a knowledge of the use of valves in sprinkler risks, of fire alarms, of fire prevention and fire protection. There should be an automatic recording check on their work. Character and reliability should be the first consideration and they should be paid salaries that will command such qualifications.

## OVER-INSURANCE THE CAUSE?

A great many fires, especially among foreigners, occur during the absence of the occupants and usually the "cause" is classed among the "unknown." These fires are entirely too prevalent and investigations point that *over-insurance* is primarily the cause. A more careful inspection and survey of the value of contents and buildings on



the part of the insurance companies would do much to reduce this class of fire waste and prevent irresponsible persons burning up their property simply as a matter of gain.

#### SAFE WAY TO THAW FROZEN WATER PIPES.

General carelessness closely allied to criminal insouciance accounts for many of the fires reported this month. With barometric precision a large increase in the number of fires follows closely in the wake of each cold snap. Many of these fires, especially those caused from thawing water pipes, might be termed incendiary; for those who cause them must be callous and indifferent, not only to their own inherent safety but to the welfare and well-being of the neighboring community.

Thawing water pipes has been in vogue for many generations, but there does not seem to have been any great advance made in modernizing the system employed, to provide for the safety and protection of life and property. People are becoming more enlightened and more familiar with the dangerous characteristics of explosives employed in every-day mercantile pursuits, and yet it is difficult to account for some of their acts. A case occurred in Toronto causing a loss of four or five thousand dollars, occasioned by a man thawing frozen water pipes by twisting twine and rags *saturated with coal oil*, around the pipes, and then setting them on fire. Is this wilful waste a result of lack of premonition as to cause and effect, or is it a case of "penny wise" for the sake of saving the plumber's fee?

We are prone to talk of conservation, economy, and self-sacrifice in these trying times, but little is being done in a practical way to prevent the enormous fire waste that is taking place all round us. What is burnt is irretrievably lost.

The safe and proper way to thaw frozen water pipes is to wrap them around with cloths soaked in hot water or pour the hot water on the cloth. If the ice in the pipe does not give way under this treatment it is best to send for a plumber. The use of an open flame or torch is extremely dangerous.

#### CHILDREN AND MATCHES.

Children playing with matches have helped to swell the large number of fires in the Province this month. Out of a total of 652 fires where the cause has been definitely ascertained, no less than 94, or nearly 15 per cent., originated through children playing with matches. It is a dangerous thing for parents to leave children locked up in their homes where there are open fires or matches to play with. In too many cases the result is not only the destruction of the property but the sacrifice of innocent lives. The manager of one of the old established insurance companies writing to us in connection with this matter, states: "The most recent case we have is that of a dwelling owned by the Ottawa Brick Co., located at Hog's Back, outside Ottawa. When we learned that a fire occurred during the temporary absence of the parents, we wondered what happened to the children, and upon pushing our inquiries a little further we learned that 'two were got out but the third perished.'" Another sad case was that of a widow who lost her husband at the front. Left her children in bed; went out to the grocery store, and as the result of the fire which occurred in her absence, the four children were burned to death.

#### SMOTHERED BY DENSE SMOKE.

Four little children are dead as the result of the fire which swept through the east wing of the Water Street Catholic General Hospital, Ottawa, caused, it appears, according to the investigation, by a smouldering cigarette butt in a waste-paper basket, the contents of which were thrown down a wooden chute used for paper and sweepings collected from the wards. The chute extended from the basement to the open attic. Starting in the basement the fire spread with great rapidity to the top floor through this chimney-like chute. Sisters, nurses in training, and one orderly in particular, did heroic work in bringing the patients out of the smoke-filled building to a balcony on the fourth floor. The fire escape leading from this balcony was closed with a trap door to keep the children from falling down. The trap door was jammed and could not be raised by the nurses, but they were quickly rescued from their perilous position by the firemen under Chief Graham. One of the nurses performed the remarkable feat of



reaching the ground from the fourth floor by going hand over hand down the underside of a ladder put up by the firemen.

A number of improvements and precautionary measures will be taken in connection with the reconstruction of the burned portion of the hospital. The entire building will be made safer and of such a character as to be largely fire and smoke retardent.

#### FROZEN HYDRANTS.

No matter how willing and efficient the personnel of the fire department may be, nor how good the apparatus is, if the hydrants are allowed to freeze a sorry spectacle is presented when the department is called to a fire. During the very cold weather this is a common menace.

Proper hydrant construction and careful maintenance will eliminate much of this danger. In some places a regular patrol system is in effect and movable steam boilers are taken by the inspectors on their rounds for the purpose of thawing out frozen fire-hydrants, and these "boilers" also respond to fire alarms.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT ROGERS

Superintendent Joseph E. Rogers, of the Ontario Provincial Police, has made his annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1917, and the matter contained therein makes interesting reading.

While there is a considerably greater number of cases than in the previous year, there is, on the other hand, a marked decrease in serious crime in the Province. The increase in the number of cases recorded is caused, first of all, by the firm enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act, and secondly, by the enforcement of the War Measures Act.

The enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act also contributed largely toward an increase in revenue from fines.

Another feature of Superintendent Rogers' report is the fact that the Ontario Provincial Police force is co-operating vigorously with the Ontario Fire Marshal.

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent Rogers' report is in substance as follows:—

##### INCREASE IN CASES HANDLED.

"During the last fiscal year, which terminated on the 31st of October, 1917, 1,939 cases were handled by the Ontario Provincial Police Force, as against 1,198 in the previous year, an increase of 741. The number of convictions secured were 1,543, compared with 809 last year, an increase of 734, and of this number 1,211 were fined, as compared with 536 last year. Persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment were 165; last year, 151; 167 were released on suspended sentence and 223 were discharged. Also 75 cases are awaiting disposal by the courts and 40 charges were withdrawn.

"During the year the Provincial Police have acted in 14 cases for other police departments, and have handed over that number of prisoners to be dealt with according to law.

##### ENFORCING THE WAR MEASURES ACT.

"Under the War Measures Act 333 cases were handled, for failing to register, failing to report, violating parole and desertions. The action in these cases was undertaken at the request of the Dominion authorities.

##### REVENUE MATERIALLY INCREASED.

"During the year the fines imposed amounted to \$64,753.00, being an increase of \$32,880.87. Fees collected and turned in by members of the force amount to \$4,531.72, an increase of \$2,257.44. the amount of fees repayable by the counties in respect to various investigations made at the request of the County Crown Attorneys was \$1,519.69, an increase of \$238.41.

## ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT ENFORCED.

"Under the Ontario Temperance Act there has been 803 prosecutions as compared with 323, an increase of 470, 437 being for violations of the Act and 366 for being drunk contrary to the Act. The fines imposed for violations of this Act amount to \$52,590.00, \$48,380.00 for infractions and \$4,210.00 under drunks. Liquor seized under the Act as follows:—

"Whiskey, 1,493 bottles, a decrease of 3,135; 74¼ gallons, a decrease of 26; 6 barrels, an increase of 1.

"Gin, 187 bottles, a decrease of 1,495; 2 gallons, a decrease of 3½. Beer, 259 bottles, a decrease of 383; 1 barrel, a decrease of 4. Brandy, 24 bottles, a decrease of 5. Rum, 5 bottles. Wine, 9 bottles, 1 keg, and 11½ gallons. High wines, 22 bottles and 21½ gallons. Alcohol, 6 gallons, being a decrease from last year.

## FEWER OFFENCES UNDER GAME AND FISH.

"Under the Game and Fisheries there were 41 cases, a decrease of 47. The fines imposed amount to \$2,122.00, a decrease of \$2,005.00. There were 37 convictions, a decrease of 41. I attribute the decrease in prosecutions under this Act to the fact that the open season was made allowing beaver and otter to be hunted and killed during 1916 and 1917; also of a higher respect of the game laws by the public generally.

## INTERNAL ORGANIZATION.

"During the year charges were made against three members of the force, and on investigation of the charges it was found they were absolutely without foundation.

"During the year W. S. Ackroyd was appointed to succeed Gordon Milligan, dismissed, and Harold E. Norton in place of Robert Allen, resigned.

"The force at the present time comprises 37 men, 35 being on active duty and two being in the Army. The normal strength of the force at the organization was 38 Constables, 4 Divisional Inspectors, 4 Inspectors of Criminal Investigation, Messenger, Secretary and Superintendent, a total of 49. The force is still 12 men short.

## CO-OPERATION WITH FIRE MARSHAL.

"During the year I conducted five fire inquests and twenty-nine fires were investigated by members of the force at the request of the Fire Marshal and reports sent to him.

## EXTRADITION AND BREAD INSPECTION.

"Evidence was taken before me in three extradition cases.

"The Bread Inspector visited fifty-eight places and secured ten convictions against offenders of the Bread Sales Act.

## RESULTS OF PROHIBITION VERY GRATIFYING.

"I am pleased to report that a further decrease in serious crimes is still marked throughout the portions of the Province where the police are stationed. The members of the force have given every assistance to the Board of License Commissioners and to their Inspectors when requested in different parts of the Province, and from personal observations the working out of the Ontario Temperance Act is improving and the results are very gratifying."

Superintendent Rogers concludes his report by stating that the Provincial Police have given every assistance to the Chief Commissioner of Police of Canada and also to the Secret Service of the United States in many important matters. He also thanks his staff for the extra work they have done so cheerfully and effectively during the past year.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### SOME OUTSTANDING FEATURES FOR 1917

Herewith are summarized some of the outstanding features of the good work accomplished by the Provincial Board of Health for Ontario during the year 1917. The educational work accomplished by the Board is great, and the general interest shown by the public is a gratifying response to the efforts of the authorities.

#### TYPHOID VACCINE.

The Board has supplied free of cost all the typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine used by Canadian troops in Canada since the war began. This aggregates some 1,665,000 doses. At commercial prices (30c. per dose) this would have cost the Federal Government about \$170,000. This, however, is not by any means the most important point. *The vaccine saved the soldiers' lives by preventing disease.* In the South African War, with 348,000 troops engaged, the loss of life from typhoid fever alone was 8,000, while deaths from all other causes were only about 7,000. There has been practically no typhoid in the British and Canadian forces.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF VACCINE SINCE WAR BEGAN.

The following figures show the great increase in the use of vaccines since the war broke out in August, 1914:—

##### MILITIA ORDERS OF CANADA.

1914.....	131,427 doses	This includes 3 doses for each man at 10c. each — full dosage, 30c. In all, worth about \$170,000.
1915.....	350,000 "	
1916.....	827,376 "	
1917.....	354,160 "	
	1,622,963	

##### FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

1914.....	1,000 doses	Worth about \$1,000.
1915.....	900 "	
1916.....	3,000 "	
1917.....	5,250 "	
	10,150 "	

#### THE LABORATORY SERVICE.

At No. 5 Queen's Park, Toronto; at the Institute of Public Health, London, Ont.; and at the Department of Hygiene, Queen's University, Kingston, the Government has established laboratories for the purpose of providing assistance to physicians in the diagnosis of communicable diseases such as diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid and venereal affections. All of these laboratories are fully equipped not only for work of this kind, but also for the Pasteur preventive treatment of rabies and for the making of chemical and bacteriological examinations of public and private water supplies. Outfits for the taking of samples are supplied from all three laboratories.

#### FOODS, DRUGS, ETC., ANALYSED, AND VACCINES PREPARED.

At the Toronto Laboratory, typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine, whooping-cough vaccine, and preventive treatment for babies' sore eyes (the greatest cause of blindness) are prepared and distributed free to the public. The Toronto Laboratory also



makes all the analyses of contraband liquors for the License Department. Analyses are made for the Provincial Secretary's Department of food, drugs, soaps, coal, paints and other articles used in the various public institutions.

#### EDUCATION BY PUBLIC CLINICS.

The Board has established Public Health, Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis Exhibits which include moving pictures. This is in charge of a competent man and a nurse. During the fall and winter months it moves about in the various towns of the Province for the interest of public health education. The nurse accompanying the exhibit endeavors to secure the co-operation of the local physicians in holding the public clinics (children's diseases, care of babies, etc.). This is found to be very profitable and instructive.

#### HEALTH LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED.

A vast amount of literature on all subjects pertaining to public health is distributed, not only at the time the exhibit is shown, but in a systematic manner as follows: The Medical Officers of Health of the various townships, towns and villages are required to send an estimate of the number of families in their respective municipalities. They are then supplied with a copy of each pamphlet—some fifteen or twenty in all—for each family. These are distributed by the Health Officers through the medium of the schools, so that a couple of times a week a pamphlet on some public health subject goes to each family in the municipality until the supply is exhausted. The pamphlets and leaflets include information upon all the various communicable diseases (including tuberculosis and venereal disease), upon the care of the baby, care of water supplies, sewage disposal, mosquitoes, flies, etc.

A weekly health bulletin was conducted last year in seventy-five of the most prominent newspapers of the Province, a column item being contributed by the chief Officer of Health on timely health topics.

The Child Welfare Bureau gives free advice to mothers in the care of their babies.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC SANITATION.

The Province of Ontario is divided into seven health districts. Each of these districts has a full time and thoroughly equipped District Officer of Health. These District Officers spend all their time in looking after the sanitary needs of their respective districts. One of them travels with the Public Health Exhibit while it is in his district. They confer with the Municipal Councils and Local Boards of Health and give assistance to Health Officers in public health matters. These officers pay a good deal of attention to the sanitary needs of the country schools, and, when opportunity offers, give advice in the matter of medical inspection of schools. They make sanitary surveys and carry on vaccination.

#### THE EXPERIMENTAL PLANT AND SANITARY ENGINEERING SERVICE.

At the Experimental Plant problems arising in connection with sewage disposal and purification of public water supplies are studied. Units of appliances, such as mechanical slow sand filters, sewage tanks, sludge plants, etc., are established and their capacities and values tried out. In this way the Board through the Engineer is able to offer expert advice to municipalities proposing to erect a water purification plant or a sewage disposal works. For all of these works plans, specifications and an engineer's report are required by law to be presented for approval of the Board. If the plans are faulty, too expensive, inadequate or unsuitable for the work in hand they are checked up by the Board's Engineer and the municipality is often saved considerable unnecessary expense and trouble.

The volume of work of this character is bound to become very extensive in Ontario. In a recent year upwards of four million dollars' worth of work of this character passed through the hands of the Board.

## DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

Before the use of antitoxin in the prevention of and cure of diphtheria, practically fifty per cent. of the cases died. For some years following the placing of the remedy in the hands of physicians its excessive cost (say from 5.00 to \$10.00 a dose) precluded its extensive use among the poor. Two years ago the Board, with the approval of the Government, decided to supply not only diphtheria antitoxin, but also typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine, antimeningitis serum, tetanus antitoxin, Pasteur preventive treatment for rabies, and smallpox vaccine, free of charge to the public. Before this time Ontario was importing about \$90,000 worth of these products. Last year the total quantity used cost the Province \$32,157.65, and everyone received an adequate supply. The most satisfactory point, however, is the fact that in the month of November, 1917, the diphtheria death rate dropped to 3.7 per cent. In October it was 5.7 per cent. as against 9.6 per cent for October, 1916.

The Ontario Health Department has an appropriation of approximately \$120,000 a year.

Every available man in the two Departments, Board of Health and Registrar-General, has gone to the war or is engaged in military work in Canada. These include the Chief Officer, the Director of the Laboratory (who has received the C.M.G.), several engineers, a chemist, and others to the number of twenty or more.

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WORK AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The Board, through the Chief Medical Inspector and the Epidemiologist, keep watch on the weekly reports of communicable disease. Where there seems to be anything in the way of an outbreak, one of these officers is immediately despatched to the spot, and makes a thorough investigation of the source of the trouble. In this way we are very frequently able to prevent a further spread of typhoid, smallpox, and other infectious diseases.

## SANITATION IN LUMBER CAMPS GREATLY IMPROVED.

In Northern Ontario there are annually about 20,000 men engaged in lumber, railway construction and mining camps. The sanitary needs of these men and the supervision of their medical care is under the control of the Board. Every employer of men is required by the Regulations to provide for monthly inspection of his camps and for the medical care of the men who may be sick or injured therein. If he does not do so, and the matter comes before the Board, any expense to which the sick or injured man has been put must be made good by the employer. The camps themselves require to be kept in a sanitary condition.

Conditions have improved so much in this respect within the last five or six years that one rarely hears a complaint from the workmen in the outlying districts. In this part of Ontario all outbreaks of communicable diseases are taken care of at first hand by the Board, and no one in these localities need suffer for want of medical attention.

## CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following cases and deaths from communicable diseases have been reported by the Local Boards of Health for the month of December, 1917:—

Diseases	1917		1916	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	65	.....	4	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	304	6	149	4
Diphtheria .....	369	29	438	38
Measles.....	667	3	449	2
Whooping Cough .....	357	6	189	5
Typhoid Fever .....	143	11	63	8
Tuberculosis.....	113	76	149	70
Infantile Paralysis .....	2	1	5	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	7	5	9	7
	2,027	137	1,455	135

## MARKED DECREASE IN DIPHTHERIA.

The reports of the Local Boards of Health show a marked reduction in diphtheria compared with last year, when we had 438 cases and 38 deaths, as against 369 cases and 29 deaths, making a death rate of 7.8.

## INCREASE IN SMALLPOX.

Smallpox was more prevalent this month, fifteen municipalities reporting 65 cases as follows: Hamilton, St. Thomas, Thamesville, Bridgeburg, Powassan, Hawkesbury and Camden, 1 case each; Ratter and Dunnett, Sudbury District, 18 cases; Neelon and Garson, 19 cases; Sarnia, 8 cases; Moore Township, 4 cases; Vankleek Hill, Alfred, and Oxford Township, 2 cases each, and Hawkesbury West, 1 case.

## INCREASE IN SCARLET FEVER.

Reports of scarlet fever show a decided increase from 149 cases to 304, with 6 deaths. Measles and whooping cough also appear to prevail to a greater extent than last year, Middlesex County reporting 251 cases of measles, and Wellington County 102 cases, and 2 deaths from whooping cough.

## ONE LOCAL TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

The increase in typhoid fever cases for the month is largely due to the Township of Essa, Simcoe County, reporting 83 cases in their December report, which includes cases occurring some three or four months back.

## INFANT SCOURGE ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Infantile paralysis has almost disappeared from the Province, only two cases being reported, one in Toronto, and one in Lennox County.

## SUMMARY FOR 1917, COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Summary of cases and deaths from communicable diseases for the year 1917, taken from weekly reports of Local Boards of Health:—

Smallpox		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		Whooping Cough		Typhoid		Infantile Paralysis		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	
Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
225	....	2,027	38	3,597	223	7,795	31	1,670	54	825	83	102	11	113	66



# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 1917

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of December, 1917, with that of corresponding month, 1916, results as follows:—

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
December 1st to 7th .....	\$10,851 11	\$11,694 26
December 8th to 14th .....	12,654 55	9,233 73
December 15th to 21st .....	13,029 06	13,999 19
December 22nd to 31st .....	27,872 36	19,447 68
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$64,407 08	\$54,374 86

Decrease for December, 1917, \$10,032.22, or 15.58 per cent.

### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1916.	1917.
December 1st to 7th .....	\$31,181 48	\$29,582 35
December 8th to 14th .....	26,617 43	24,566 84
December 15th to 21st .....	27,307 48	27,215 32
December 22nd to 31st .....	26,387 61	28,777 52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$111,494 00	\$110,142 03

Decrease for December, 1917, \$1,351.97, or 1.2 per cent.

Total decrease for passenger and freight for December, 1917, \$11,384.19, or 6.48 per cent.

### PULPWOOD.

Pulpwood shipments for month of December, 1917, were made to the following points: Thorold, Merritton, Ottawa, Georgetown, and Hawkesbury, Ont., Port Huron, Mich., Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, North Tonawanda, Norfolk and Corinth, N.Y., and Johnsonburg, Pa.

December 1st to 7th .....	1,228 cords
December 8th to 14th .....	1,392 "
December 15th to 21st .....	1,087 "
December 22nd to 31st .....	1,139 "
Total .....	<hr/> 4,846 "

This represents a decrease of 1,912 cords, or 28.3 per cent., as compared with November, due entirely to the shortage of empty cars.

### WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

	Wood Pulp	Paper
December 1st to 7th .....	2,168 tons	1,623 tons
December 8th to 14th .....	1,961 "	891 "
December 15th to 21st .....	2,040 "	915 "
December 22nd to 31st .....	552 "	1,218 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....	6,721 "	4,647 "

This is an increase of 4,678 tons of pulp, or 229 per cent., and a decrease of 1,120 tons of paper, or 19.5 per cent., as compared with November.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic from the west received from the C. G. Ry. for movement via Cochrane and North Bay numbered 362 carloads, an average of 11.68 cars daily and an increase of 10 per cent. over November.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic originating in Eastern Canada, destined to western points via T. N. O. R., Cochrane route, during November amounted to 562 carloads, a daily average of 18.1 cars and an increase of 20 per cent. as compared with November.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of October 31st, 1917, the following amounts have been subscribed by this Association to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Association:—

Red Cross subscription—Employees .....	\$16,754 10
Canadian Patriotic subscription—Employees .....	20,257 13
Red Cross subscription—Commission .....	10,000 00
Canadian Patriotic subscription—Commission .....	10,000 00
Donation enlisted employees .....	13,765 16
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$70,776 39</b>

The above amount is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees, and does not include the monthly subscription to the 50,000 Club undertaken by entire Toronto office staff for period of duration of the war.

In addition a special account has been authorized by Commission through which all employees are enabled to subscribe for Government War Savings Certificates, total application to date being \$5,844.00.

## FOREST FIRES—NORTHERN ONTARIO, JULY 29-30TH, 1916.

Statement following brings Commission's position up to date of October 31st, 1917, and completes the losses of all properties destroyed under above heading—enumerating the loss values and insurance recovered—with percentages under accounts named:—

Buildings and structures .....	\$40,034 35
Building contents .....	2,498 41
Bridges and culverts .....	1,091 85
Freight in transit .....	38,747 85
Freight in transit—steam shovel, derricks .....	9,023 99
Rolling stock—foreign .....	54,462 70
Rolling stock—additional .....	423 26
Rolling stock—Commission's .....	7,671 53
Sundry outstanding claims .....	7,385 48
	<hr/>
	\$161,339 42
Insurance recovered .....	112,552 06
	<hr/>
Commission's loss .....	\$48,787 36
Fencing destroyed—no insurance .....	\$3,001 00
Ties destroyed—no insurance .....	3,310 96
Track damaged—no insurance .....	520 04
Telegraph poles and wires—no insurance .....	3,309 94
Relief to fire sufferers—special trains .....	1,491 53
Relief to fire sufferers—transportation .....	8,077 10
Relief to fire sufferers—telegraph account .....	164 13
Fighting fires—sundries .....	14,987 26
	<hr/>
Commission's uncontrollable loss .....	34,861 96
	<hr/>
Gross loss .....	\$83,649 32
Commission's pro ratio of scrap recovery .....	2,985 59
	<hr/>
Commission's loss—total .....	\$80,663 73

There are several small outstanding claims under consideration which will be paid by insurance companies when presented, lateness of presentation in all cases being due to delay of claimants in making claims on Commission.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Since the inception of the Act in 1915, the Commission voluntarily placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Board, and during period under consideration—January, 1915, to October, 1917, inclusive—thirty-four months, the results are as follows:

One hundred and sixty-seven claims registered on Commission's books and submitted to Workmen's Compensation Board for adjustment—

92 claims passed and paid;  
69 claims disallowed;  
6 claims in abeyance.

The ninety-two claims passed and paid amount to \$7,586.88, an average of \$82.47. Liability insurance based on Commission's payrolls for period would have cost \$45,998.80 in premiums to protect Commission against possible losses under this heading, or an average premium cost of \$499.98 to protect an average determined award of \$82.47.

Insurance premium during period would be .....	\$45,998 80
W. C. Board's awards amount to .....	7,586 88
Cost reduction available .....	\$38,411 92

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

### ANNUAL GATHERING OF ROAD BUILDERS

For the past few years there has been held an annual meeting of county and township road superintendents and engineers for the purpose of discussing the problems relative to highway construction.

These conferences were so successful that it has been decided to hold the Fourth Annual Conference on Road Construction in Toronto, on February 25th to the 28th, inclusive. During the same week the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Good Roads Association will be held in Toronto, which the county superintendents will thus have an opportunity to attend.

Efficiency in road construction and maintenance throughout southern Ontario requires uniformity of methods, and personal co-operation between the engineers of the Department and municipal road officials. A successful means of reaching such uniformity and co-operation has been found in these annual conferences, which are held shortly before the construction season commences.

County officials necessarily come to the Department from time to time for the purpose of consultation or are assisted in their work by the engineers of the Department. It is felt that to bring them together for the purpose of an intimate talk on practical methods will serve a number of useful purposes; that it will give a considerable amount of direct instruction to county road officials; that it will lead to a greater uniformity of work throughout the Province; that it will tend to a clearer understanding of the requirements of the Department; that it will lead to an exchange of experiences among the county engineers; and that a broader understanding of the work will result.

All county and township road superintendents and engineers are urged to attend, and an invitation is extended to all municipal officials directly interested in road and street improvement.

The following subjects will be introduced by short addresses, following which the meetings will be open for formal discussion:



- "Municipal Drainage as Related to Highway Construction."
- "Gravel Road Construction in Middlesex County."
- "County and Township Road Organization."
- "Legal and Engineering Features of the Elimination of Grade Crossings."
- "Better Bridges and Culverts."
- "Bituminous Surfaces in York County."
- "Heavy Grading of Earth Roads in Lincoln County."
- "Preliminary Work on Provincial Highways."
- "Clay Road Maintenance in Essex County."
- "Asphaltic Concrete Construction on Dundas Street, York County."
- "Macadam Road Construction in Frontenac County."
- "Ontario Highway Laws."
- "Concrete Road Construction."

### COUNTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENTS.

Frequent request is received by the Department for the names and addresses of County Road Superintendents throughout the Province. These officers, appointed by their respective county councils, have the important duty of supervising the construction and maintenance of county roads under the Highway Improvement Act, which is in operation in all but three counties of the Province. Work carried on under this Act is substantially subsidized by the Provincial Government, and excellent results are being obtained. The list is as follows:

County.	Superintendent.	Address.
Brant .....	A. R. McVicar .....	Grandview, Brantford.
Bruce .....	D. J. Izzard .....	Port Elgin.
Carleton .....	S. McClure .....	Galetta.
Dufferin.....	Not yet appointed.	
Dundas, Stormont and Gengarry .....	J. G. Cameron .....	Finch.
Elgin .....	F. Pineo .....	Court House, St. Thomas.
Essex .....	E. J. O'Neil .....	Sandwich.
Frontenac .....	R. H. Fair .....	Kingston, R.R. No. 5.
Grey .....	Not yet appointed.	
Haldimand .....	D. W. McBurney .....	Hagersville.
Halton .....	J. G. Wilson .....	Burlington.
Hastings .....	H. G. Bleecker.....	Frankford.
Huron .....	D. Patterson .....	Auburn.
Kent .....	L. A. Pardo .....	County Building, Chatham.
Lanark .....	Wm. Watters .....	Carleton Place, R.R. No. 1.
Leeds and Grenville.....	E. R. Blackwell .....	Brockville.
Lennox and Addington .....	T. V. Anderson .....	Napanee.
Lincoln .....	P. Robertson .....	Beamsville.
Middlesex .....	C. Talbot, C.E. ....	London, Court House.
Norfolk .....	C. R. Marston .....	Simcoe.
Ontario .....	Not yet appointed.	
Oxford .....	Wm. Forbes .....	25 Light Street, Woodstock.
Peel .....	C. R. Wheelock .....	Orangeville.
Perth .....	John Roger, C.E. ....	Mitchell.
Prescott & Russell .....	F. A. Senecal .....	Plantagenet.
Prince Edward .....	H. D. Cleminson .....	Pictou.
Renfrew .....	J. R. McQuigge .....	Arnprior.
Simcoe .....	F. G. Campbell .....	Cookstown.
Victoria .....	George Martindale .....	Oakwood.
Waterloo .....	M. D. Hallman .....	Kitchener, Court House.
Welland .....	W. W. Brookfield .....	Welland.
Wellington .....	John M. Young .....	Harriston.
Wentworth .....	T. R. Allison .....	Court House, Hamilton.
York .....	E. A. James .....	57 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FEBRUARY, 1918

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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# THE ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

## ORGANIZATION OF ONTARIO SCHOOLS FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

### Boys and Girls of Ontario PRODUCE

FOR HOME  
FOR PROVINCE  
FOR CANADA  
FOR EMPIRE  
FOR ALLIES  
FOR HUMANITY

The Essence of Patriotism is in the  
Love of the Soil

### PRODUCE

Total average daily attendance in all	5,002 one-teacher schools	103,961
" " " "	360 two-teacher "	13,744
" " " "	105 three-teacher "	9,940

Allowing that one-half the pupils from the two-teacher schools and one-third of those from the three-teacher schools are from farm homes, it is seen that there are only about 117,147 pupils in average daily attendance from farm homes. This comparison, however, would probably show a large number of country school children if allowance were made for the greater regularity of attendance prevailing in large graded schools.

## ABOUT 115,000 YOUNG FOOD PRODUCERS.

There are, therefore, in Ontario about 225,836 pupils from non-farm homes in attendance at graded schools. Half of these at least may be considered old enough to undertake garden work. About 115,000 youthful Food Producers! Here is a *big job* for School Boards and Public and Separate School Teachers.

In the Secondary Schools there is an average attendance of 28,723 pupils recorded. Probably about two-fifths of this number, or 12,000 pupils, are boys and girls from farm homes who will as a matter of course, without any organization or solicitation, "do their bit" in food production at home. What about the 16,000 High School boys and girls from non-farm homes? Thousands of these will enlist for farm service again through the Trades and Labour Branch as they did last year. Those who can not go to the country should be organized in groups for stay-at-home gardening enterprises. Here is another *big job*! This is for the teachers in the Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes!

The question of organizing the school boy and girl-power of Ontario for food production this year involves a consideration of the comparative number of pupils from farm and non-farm homes. It may not be generally realized that the population of Ontario is preponderatingly non-farm. School children from farm houses (and who naturally are all more or less active in producing food according to their age) are much in the minority. For every pupil from a farm home there are, it is estimated, two children from a non-farm home. The problem of securing increased production through children's gardening efforts is therefore a problem largely of securing the best possible organization of village, town and city schools.

## STATISTICS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The statistics from the last (1916) Report of the Minister of Education bearing on this point are as follows:—

Total average daily attendance in all	
Public and Separate Schools.....	324,983
Public and Separate Schools.....	103,961
360 two-teacher "	13,744
105 three-teacher "	9,940

### SCHOOL GARDENING SCHEMES FOR TOWNS AND CITIES.

1. **Discuss at Public Meeting.**—At the public meeting which likely will be held in every town and village in Ontario to discuss ways and means of increasing food production, the organizing of the school children for this service should be specially considered.

2. **A Special School Food Production Committee.**—To carry out the work a Committee should be appointed composed of a representative from the School Board, the Teaching Staff, the Horticultural Society and the local women's organizations.

3. **Securing Funds.**—To carry out the work, there will be need of a special fund to cover the cost of seed, fertilizers, plowing and the services of a supervisor. Besides an appropriation from the School board, grants might be secured from the local Horticultural or Agricultural Society, the local council and from public spirited citizens interested in children's work.

4. **Preliminary Instruction.**—Arrange for weekly talks in the school by local gardeners and members of the local Horticultural Society. To this more or less regular scheme of instruction the teachers of the schools should use Government gardening bulletins for supplementary reading. In larger towns the teachers should be brought together to be instructed by speakers from the Agricultural Department or Agricultural College, or by local practical gardeners.

5. **A Survey and Estimate.**—Make a survey of last year's efforts and estimate this year's possibilities. Find out, (1) how many children carried through worth-while gardening undertakings last year; (2) how many children there are over ten years of age enrolled in the schools; (3) how many are intending to work on farms; (4) how many plan to have gardens; (5) how many need to be provided with land, etc.

6. **A Garden Supervisor Necessary.**—In order to have the children's work made effective a Garden Supervisor is a necessity, especially for July and August. Lack of supervision has always been a weakness in children's gardening schemes. A teacher holding a special certificate from the Agricultural College would be most suitable, but any teacher with her heart in the work and a fair knowledge of gardening would suit very well. In a large city where many schools are represented in the work there should be a Director of the work co-ordinating the work of the Supervisors. Many American cities have had this scheme of organization for several years.

Up to the end of the school term all teachers might be asked to visit the children's homes and see their gardens. For July and August the Garden Supervisor should look after all the children's gardens. Part time pay should be allowed for this. Supervisors should give their afternoons and some evenings to this work. Groups of children might be taken to well kept gardens of successful gardeners for observation and instruction.

The teacher who is to act as Supervisor should take over the responsibilities of teachers who are going away at term close and follow up their work closely. Besides visiting the pupils' gardens, the Supervisors might also take an interest in the gardens of grown-ups, especially those gardening for the first time.

7. **School or Home Gardens.**—In general, home gardening schemes are most desirable, but where there are pupils who cannot get space at home, arrangements should be made for Community Plots, either on the school property or vacant land as central as possible. Larger vacant areas might be cultivated on the plan described in the letter from Principal Young of Guelph.

8. **Seed Supplies.**—Wholesale purchase of seed in bulk is to be recommended. This can be put into smaller packets with teachers' and pupils' help. Care should be taken to see that harm is not done by indiscriminate free distribution. In most cases better satisfaction will result if pupils pay a small charge for seed distributed.

9. **Marketing.**—With a good Supervisor, assisted by enterprising boys and girls, a School's Market could be organized for say Saturday morning at the school. Surplus garden products could be disposed of in this way. Arrangements might be made also for receiving orders to be filled by pupils.

10. **Canning, Drying and Storing.**—In August special instruction should be given at group meetings held at the schools on Canning and Drying. Later, care should be taken to see that pupils save their garden produce well and store it carefully. Usually there is much neglect in these matters.



**11. Recognition.**—To those who carried out the work successfully the School Boards might present certificates at the School Fair or a special meeting at the school to celebrate the season's campaign. Buttons and badges might be found useful too to encourage the children during the season. A neat placard at the front of the home where there was a child's garden would make for public interest and good work on the part of the child.

**12. Pigs and Poultry.**—Where children are raising chickens or keeping pigs the Supervisor should look after this as well as the garden work. Schools that organize a Poultry Club can secure the eggs of a special Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock from the Poultry Department of the Agricultural College, Guelph, at a charge of \$6.00 for 100 eggs.

### A FOOD PRODUCTION ENTERPRISE AT A GUELPH SCHOOL.

**NOTE.**—The following report by Principal Young of the Guelph Central School will be found helpful by teachers in towns and cities contemplating the organization of pupils' food production schemes for next season. Such work is not usually called by the name of School Gardening, but it is nevertheless School Gardening of the very highest type.

There are 23 cities in Ontario of over 10,000 population, 87 towns with populations ranging between 2,000 and 10,000, 74 places between 1,000 and 2,000, and 978 villages ranging from 100 people up to 1,000. There is not one of these 1,162 centres that could not carry out a similar scheme. There are scores of places where many groups of boys and girls could be organized for such an effort—and there is no better work for the boys and girls. There is no need that requires leadership from teachers so much in these critical times of food scarcity. Wherever undertaken the scheme should be well planned and organized. Any attempt that would break down before a successful completion had better not be started. The teacher's guiding hand and supervision is required throughout.

### PRINCIPAL YOUNG'S REPORT.

**Organization.**—This is a brief account of our experience in raising potatoes and beans last summer. The Board of Education owned a lot of two and one-half acres and asked us to cultivate it. About the first of May, eight pupils, Mr. Coombs, a fellow teacher, and myself organized as the C. S. A. S. (Central School Agricultural Society), with Mr. Coombs President and myself as Secretary-Treasurer. We drew up regulations regarding misconduct, bad work, absence, etc. By a majority vote any member could be put out of the Society. No work was to be done by an individual except under the supervision of an officer. I agreed to pay all expenses of cultivation and seed, etc., these to be paid first out of the crop. It was agreed that the profits, after all expenses were paid, should be divided according to the hours work done by each, a boy's work to count the same as a man's; that a correct time sheet should be kept of each person's work and entered up each day. Each found his own hoe, hand-cultivator, etc.

**Cultivation and Planting.**—We engaged a man to plough the field with a skimmer on his plough, but the sod was tough and the skimmer did not work well. He did it in two days (\$12.00). We had him disc-harrow it twice, but the discs did not cut it (\$3.00). He then harrowed it three hours (\$1.80)—\$16.80 in all. All the rest of the work was done without horses.

We bought 10 bags of seed potatoes, 4 Delawares, 2 Green Mountains, 4 White Stars, \$4.00 a bag, \$40.00. We met in our backyard and cut the potatoes into sets, took away an old shed in the middle of the field, gathered up 40 barrow loads of stone, marked off the ground with a marker in rows 30 inches apart, and on the 17th of May we planted the 4 bags of Delawares on top of the sod, putting them in with hoes in hills 3 or 4 inches deep, 3 sets in each hill. We planted the rest on or before the 24th of May. Then on the 31st of May we planted 20 lbs. of white pea beans, on the other half acre, about two-thirds of them the same way as the potatoes in hills, but with 5 beans in a hill. The other third we planted in rows, but these did not turn out so well.

**Summer Work.**—The hardest part of the work was the hoeing. We commenced on June 15th, and from that time until July 31st it was hard work, especially for those who had to bear the heat and burden of the day in July. There was so much twitch grass in the old sod, and it rained so much and so often, that the rows just hoed were



again green with grass in a few days. Towards the end of June we had a hoeing match at which we offered a prize of a sterling silver pencil for the best hoed and hilled row. Forty boys came along with hoes, and between four and six o'clock 40 rows of the 201 rows of the field were hoed, and the boys sat down to a lunch of ice-cream and coffee while the prizes were awarded. The potatoes and beans were hoed four and some five times. The potato bugs were not bad. We used 4 packages of Paris green at 65c., \$2.60, and \$1.00 worth of fungicide, which we used on the beans also. When the beans and potatoes were in blossom the field looked beautiful.

**Harvesting and Marketing.**—We commenced digging the Delawares on the 8th of September, and from that time until the end of October we were digging and selling at the field, as fast as we could dig and fill baskets and bags, at \$1.25 per bag and 30c. a basket. We had no horses or rigs and did not deliver the goods, but we were selling a little cheaper than market price and the people were willing to come and bring their baskets and bags and take them away. Sometimes we had two or three delivery rigs and two or three automobiles taking away potatoes. Almost every grocer in town took ten or twelve bags from us. The hospital and other institutions patronized us and everyone paid us in full. We had 201 rows across the field, and we sold 200 bags of potatoes, counting five full baskets equal to one bag. Of course, each member of the firm bought a few bags for himself.

We attacked the beans on the 29th day of September. They were very ripe and an excellent crop and good quality. The Guelph Agricultural Society were good enough to let us have the use of the Horticultural Building in the Exhibition grounds near by. We had three wheelbarrows. We managed to get a dozen or more pieces of rough canvas, old tents, etc., each about eight or ten feet square. These we placed at intervals of twenty feet by the outside row of beans, pulled the beans carefully and put them over on these pieces of canvas. We shelled very few. While some were pulling and filling these squares, others pulled together the four corners of each canvas and tied them, put the bundles on the wheelbarrows and wheeled them into the building, where the beans were left spread out as well as we could. We went over the ground afterwards, picking up the beans that had been shelled out. There were very few left on the ground when we were through.

We then made two flails and borrowed two others and threshed out the beans on the floor of the Horticultural Building. It took us some time, working after four and on Saturdays, but the job was thoroughly done. The straw was put in one corner of the building and the chaff and beans shovelled into twelve big sacks. We then got a horse and single rig and drew the sacks up to Mr. H's farm barn, and put them through his fanning mill twice and put the clean beans into twelve flour bags. Ten of these had one bushel and a half, or 90 pounds, in each bag; another bag had one bushel, and another bag half a bushel which were not clean.

**Profits.**—We had 16 bushels of good beans, and these we sold readily at \$9.00 per bushel, most of these going to the hospital and to the Homewood Sanitarium. The expenses were: Ploughing, etc., \$16.80; seed, \$40.00; beans, \$3.60; bags, baskets, \$2.00; lunch, \$3.00; help, \$3.00; Paris green, \$2.60; fungicide, \$1.00, and cleaning beans, \$2.00—\$74.00 in all. We received for the potatoes in all \$252.40, and for the beans \$144.00. We had \$322.40 to divide up and the total amount of work done was 1,288 hours, so that each boy and each man received 25 cents per hour for each hour's work he had put on the job and everyone felt satisfied.

I may say that early in June three of the boys dropped out; one found the work too much or too hard, and the other feared that the crop would not be a success and went into other work. In September they wished to come back, but on a vote being taken they were not allowed to do so, but were paid 25 cents for every hour they had put in the same as the others.

We had the field well ploughed again in the fall and it is in better shape for a crop this year.

If this account of our gardening will stimulate others to try a similar experiment, I shall be very glad.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) D. YOUNG.

Guelph, February 12th, 1918.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of January, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss-	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	11	12,307	6,698	5,609
Brant .....	19	7,364	7,289	75
Bruce .....	6	1,603	1,103	500
Carleton .....	4	976	642	334
Ottawa City .....	28	48,953	48,953	.....
Dufferin .....	3	4,930	1,855	3,075
Elgin .....	11	8,943	7,338	1,605
Essex .....	27	8,514	7,760	754
Frontenac .....	15	3,104	2,104	1,000
Grey .....	12	1,212	1,012	200
Haldimand .....	5	16,845	12,837	4,008
Halton .....	3	3,339	1,339	2,000
Hastings .....	19	41,248	40,948	300
Huron .....	6	2,648	1,098	1,550
Kenora .....	1	31	31	.....
Kent .....	15	30,739	25,789	4,950
Lambton .....	12	6,487	4,472	2,015
Lanark .....	6	3,446	2,171	1,275
Leeds and Grenville .....	16	17,403	16,828	575
Lennox and Addington .....	2	6,593	4,653	1,940
Lincoln .....	6	15,770	15,020	750
Manitoulin .....	2	850	600	250
Middlesex .....	7	1,583	1,183	400
London City .....	32	12,684	9,220	3,464
Muskoka .....	3	219	167	52
Nipissing .....	15	22,463	15,185	7,278
Norfolk .....	5	2,422	1,722	700
Northumberland and Durham .....	17	17,203	13,378	3,825
Ontario .....	9	5,688	2,418	3,270
Oxford .....	8	13,164	13,164	.....
Parry Sound .....	13	46,022	32,522	13,500
Peel .....	6	6,941	5,537	1,404
Perth .....	9	123,382	71,903	51,479
Peterboro' .....	17	272,382	269,382	3,000
Prescott and Russell .....	6	8,083	2,302	5,781
Prince Edward .....	13	5,360	4,460	900
Rainy River .....	2	46,500	23,000	23,500
Renfrew .....	12	10,686	9,208	1,478
Simcoe .....	30	6,875	6,250	625
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	10	2,050	1,963	87
Sudbury .....	14	14,561	12,863	1,698
Temiskaming .....	10	5,682	4,932	750
Thunder Bay .....	21	11,061	8,626	2,435
Victoria and Haliburton .....	3	2,259	1,804	455
Waterloo .....	17	26,936	4,471	22,465
Welland .....	10	42,697	32,962	9,735
Wellington .....	10	121,706	104,358	17,348
Wentworth .....	3	100	100	.....
Hamilton City .....	78	128,741	114,621	14,120
York .....	14	51,001	50,204	797
Toronto City .....	267	134,528	118,184	16,344
Totals .....	890	1,386,284	1,146,629	239,655

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of January, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	36	\$ 52,069	\$ 35,393	\$ 16,676
2	Conflagration .....	4	462,232	385,459	76,773
3	Electricity .....	32	91,413	86,959	4,454
4	Explosions .....	34	6,188	5,488	700
5	Exposure .....	52	56,194	50,155	6,039
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	6	4,940	3,925	1,015
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	14	4,332	3,283	1,049
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	21	2,187	2,182	5
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	5	14,229	12,629	1,600
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	3	2,506	2,506	
12	Incendiarism .....	2	1,015	765	250
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....				
15	Matches .....	94	10,336	9,866	470
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	7	101	101	
17	Open Fires .....	16	2,397	2,347	50
18	Open Lights .....	70	37,768	28,555	9,213
19	Petroleum and its products .....	35	6,750	6,503	247
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	2	2,305	2,305	
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	20	45,683	45,683	
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	18	2,531	2,476	55
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	19	16,561	11,061	5,500
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	6	46,710	46,450	260
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	9	2,820	2,720	100
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	174	218,768	159,360	59,408
27	Unknown .....	65	124,016	80,235	43,781
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	146	172,233	160,223	12,010
Total .....		890	1,386,284	1,146,629	239,655

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of January, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats ..	6	\$ 205	\$ 155	\$ 50
52	Barns (farm only) .....	11	15,895	13,993	1,902
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	2,000	2,000	
54	Churches .....	6	3,599	3,549	50
55	Club Houses .....	1	5,000	3,900	1,100
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....				
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....				
58	Dwellings .....	589	167,059	125,091	41,968
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....				
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				
61	Garages .....	9	12,020	11,970	50
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	5	557	545	12



STATEMENT III.—*Continued.*

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of January, 1918.—  
*Continued.*

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	6	\$ 23,507	\$ 14,392	\$ 9,115
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	14	22,809	21,134	1,675
65	" " (Summer only) ..	1	34,500	25,500	9,000
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....				
67	Mercantile Stores .....	140	681,479	558,995	122,484
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	7	10,753	7,657	3,096
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	44	301,252	258,969	42,283
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	8	2,892	2,792	100
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	13	40,631	39,381	1,250
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	1	250		250
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	19	11,989	7,734	4,255
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	3	9,842	9,842	
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	6	40,045	39,030	1,015
	Total .....	890	1,386,284	1,146,629	239,655

## LARGE FIRES IN JANUARY, 1918.

Community General Hospital, Ottawa .....	Loss as adjusted	\$35,894	.....	Cause 21
C. N. R. Storehouse, Trenton .....	Estimated loss ..	37,000		
Rose Point Hill Hotel, Parry Sound .....	Loss as adjusted	34,500	.....	Cause 1
Listowel fire .....		123,201		
Peterboro Canoe Co .....	Estimated at .....	45,000	.....	Cause 24
Peterboro fire .....	" .....	218,778		
Jalbert Store fire, Rainy River (Ft. Frances) ..	" .....	44,500	.....	Cause 26
Brubacher Factory fire, Baden .....	" .....	22,400		
Ryan Store, Guelph .....	Adjusted at .....	116,940		
Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton .....	" .....	21,818	.....	Cause 3
Dunlop Tire Co. and others, 18-24 Parks street, Hamilton .....	Estimated at .....	61,200		
Moffat Stove Co., Weston .....	" .....	40,000	.....	Cause 3
Toronto Harbor Commissioners, Ferry Str. ....	Adjusted at .....	29,950		
111 Adelaide St., Jan. 14 .....	" .....	29,827	(Thawing pipes)	

## INVESTIGATIONS INTO FIRES.

Investigations have been held in connection with the Ottawa Hospital fire, and commented on in our last issue; the Peterboro fires, the Ryan fire in Guelph, the Toronto Ferry Co.'s fire, and the Adelaide Street fire.

[Investigations of the Parry Sound and Listowel fires are not completed at the time of going to press.]

## FAULTY CONSTRUCTION.

A fire occurred in the premises Nos. 38-40 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, shortly after midnight on January 25th, under rather peculiar circumstances. The firemen entered the building from the stairway at No. 40 and reaching the third floor quickly extinguished the fire.

No. 40 was separated from building No. 38 by a fire wall and two openings on the third floor were protected with standard fire doors. As soon as Capt. Fox of the Bay Street fire hall quenched the fire in No. 40, in the resulting darkness he saw reflection of fire in No. 38 under the fire door, and on entering found that there was quite an extensive fire extending to the floors below.

It appeared that two fires had broken out, and they were apparently separated by a substantial fire wall and fire doors that were closed, the vicinity of which the fire had not even reached. Upon investigation by Deputy Fire Marshal G. F. Lewis, he found that there was a hole in the wall between the floor and the ceiling below. When the fire started in No. 38 it burned through the flooring and ran along the joists and was carried by the suction of the current of air through this opening in the wall and under the floor of No. 40, where it blazed up, doing considerable damage to the stock and fixtures.

Faulty construction is frequently responsible for the spread of fires and the destruction of much valuable property.

#### OTHER INSTANCES SOMEWHAT SIMILAR.

In Port Arthur, some time ago, during the course of an investigation, Mr. Lewis found that a fire had been carried along the joists for more than sixty feet in a block of stores over which were several apartments, simply because the joists were not beam filled.

In a munitions plant fire in Dundas, the steam pipes were run through a hole in a stone wall and the draft through this aperture soon carried the flames to the adjoining building, resulting in an enormous loss that could easily have been prevented by filling the hole with stone and mortar.

The recent serious loss in the Borbridge Block, Ottawa, was caused, to a large extent, by the flames eating their way from one building to another through holes in the walls.

Holes in floors are also a fertile means of spreading fires.

Flames quickly follow a current of air, they rush for the free oxygen. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, neither is a wall *fire retardant* so long as it has a single opening.

#### SPARKS.

##### GREAT FIRES FROM LITTLE SPARKS DO GROW.

During the last two years it would appear from the reports the Fire Marshal has received that the number of Fire Chiefs in the Province increased from 182 to 200. This speaks for betterment among the various municipalities.

Out of 313 letters addressed to municipal clerks we received 253 replies and of that number there are 53 towns without a Fire Chief. There is still much to be done in the way of organizing fire companies throughout the Province.

The lack of a properly trained fire fighting organization with the necessary apparatus and equipment is a serious menace to any community. The clerk of one town writes: ". . . . We have no Chief at present. The engineer of the engine is paid \$50.00 a year to have it in order, and the constable has charge of the rest of the fire apparatus. . . . The fire company has always been voluntary and more or less difficult to keep together. . . . The Council have the matter under consideration."

Mayors, Reeves and Councils frequently do not realize the responsibility that rests on them as representatives of the people. To safeguard and protect from fire the lives and property of the citizens is paramount. To protect large industrial institutions on which the growth and prosperity of a community depends is simply common sense.

New Liskeard had a salutary experience on Feb. 19th, when a fire broke out with the temperature 25 degrees below zero and the wind blowing a gale. A call for help was sent to Haileybury, five miles away, but the snowbound roads made it impossible for the Haileybury fire department to respond. Experience is a hard taskmaster, but it seems that it is only through expensive experience that towns can be brought to learn the lessons of fire prevention and fire protection. When they learn these lessons they will begin to save money.

Marked copies of last month's PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN regarding efficient watchman service were sent to three hundred concerns making, storing and handling foodstuffs in the Province. The question is, what are they going to do about it?

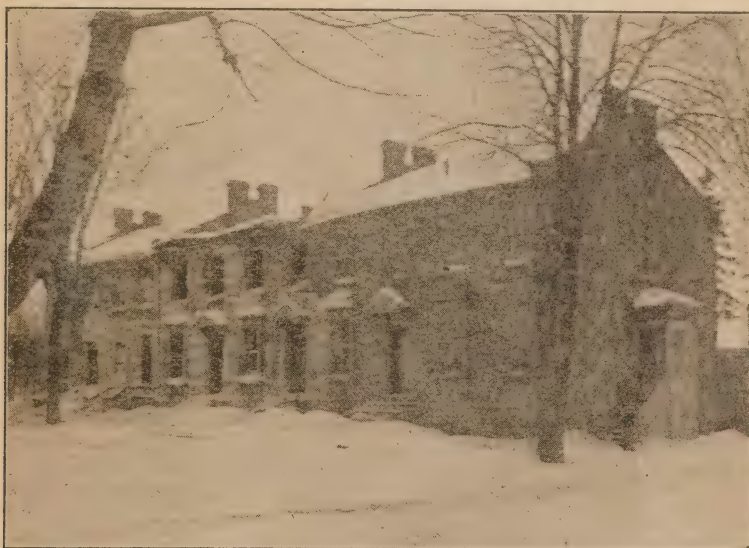
Recently the Fire Marshal received a letter from Mr. J. A. Robertson, Secretary C. F. U. A., stating that they made inquiry respecting the style of protection at

terminal elevators. The answers received from the elevator companies accentuate the fact that watchman service is not at all what it should be—especially at this time. There should be a sufficient number of armed guards constantly patrolling the premises surrounding the elevators. Returned soldiers would be ideally suited for this work.

Two grain elevators have recently been destroyed by fire in Manitoba; one entailing a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars, and the other loss amounted to \$30,000.00. There were only 9,000 bushels of grain in this small elevator, but at that it is a serious loss when it is calculated that a bushel of wheat will furnish bread for one person for about 75 days.

### SENTENCE OF SEVEN YEARS ON ARSON CHARGE

On Wednesday, Feb. 13th, Deputy Fire Marshal George F. Lewis commenced an investigation into the cause, origin and circumstances of a fire which occurred in the premises of William Tordiff, Bowmanville, on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 5th, 1918.



1. The Burned Houses.

Twenty-six witnesses, including Mr. and Mrs. Tordiff, appeared on subpoena and were examined by Mr. Lewis in the Courthouse on Thursday. As a result, information was laid against Tordiff and Chief Constable Jarvis placed him under arrest that evening on the charge of arson.

Tordiff is a man about 55 years of age and owns twelve dwellings in Bowmanville, a ten-roomed home on a half acre lot in Enniskillen, and a farm in Darlington.

In September, 1915, the dwelling, barn, etc., at the farm were burnt. Tordiff collected the insurance at the time, amounting to \$1,725.00. He did not replace the buildings.

On the night of Nov. 28th, 1917, an unoccupied dwelling owned by Tordiff in the "Flats" in the town of Bowmanville was burnt under mysterious circumstances. Numerous footprints were found in the snow and the marks of where a horse and rig had been tied to a fence some distance away were also noticeable, but it was impossible to trace the destination of the horse and rig. Tordiff collected the insurance money amounting to \$950.00.



About seven years ago Tordiff bought the four southerly houses in a block of six known as "Rice's Terrace," on Brown Street, Bowmanville, for \$2,500.00. These four houses have been vacant since last fall. Tordiff had been living with his family at their home in the Village of Enniskillen up to Jan. 16th, when he moved into the southerly house in the Terrace on the corner of Brown and Queen Sts., where he occupied one room although there was no coal stove or furnace heat in the house. He brought with him a small quantity of furniture, including bed and bedding, a coal oil cooking stove, a 5-gal. coal oil can, two chairs, etc.

On Jan. 18th, he wrote the Mayor offering to sell the property to the town. According to the evidence he made a statement that if he could not rent the houses they could burn, etc. On Feb. 4th, Tordiff's letter was presented to the Council, received and filed without action or recommendation. Early the following morning the fire occurred.



2. Detail of Interior of Burned Houses.

Picture No. 4 is reproduced from a photograph of a pile of wood and chips thoroughly saturated with coal oil, which did not catch fire. It was located in the hallway of the second house from the southerly end of the block, or right hand side looking at picture No. 1.

Entering the back room from this hallway, picture No. 3 shows a separate and distinct fire which was set in this room and did not communicate or connect up with the more serious fire which completely destroyed the centre pair of houses in the block, separated from the two end pair by fire walls. It would appear that "plants" had been made and fires started in various parts of the houses destroyed. The smell of coal oil was distinctly noticed by the people in the house north of Tordiff's when the fire was discovered, and also by the firemen. One of the first to see the fire also stated that the flames on the ground floor where the fire was burning fiercest resembled those produced by wood saturated with coal oil.

Photograph No. 2 was taken on the ground floor of one of the centre houses and illustrates how thoroughly those buildings were gutted and, incidentally, how valuable a fire wall is in preventing a fire from spreading.



3. Separate Fire in Adjoining House.



4. Kindling (saturated with coal oil) not ignited, in room next to picture 3.

## STATEMENT BY TORDIFF.

After spending the night in confinement Tordiff sent for the Chief of Police stating that he wanted to confess having set the fires, and after being duly cautioned by Chief Jarvis, he made the following signed statement:

BOWMANVILLE, Feb. 15th, 1918.

"I, William Tordiff of the Village of Enniskillen, County of Durham, hereby confess and admit that I burned the houses owned by me on Brown Street in the Town of Bowmanville. I also admit that I burned the house owned by me in the "Hollow" in the said Town of Bowmanville on the 28th day of November, 1917.

"I did all this because I was pushed for money to pay taxes and other debts. When I burned the house known as the house in the "Hollow" I drove from Enniskillen in the night time by a back road and returned the same way after burning the house.

(Sgd.) WM. TORDIFF.

Witness:

(Sgd.) RICHARD JARVIS,  
*Chief Constable."*

There was \$2,800.00 insurance on the Brown Street buildings and only \$900.00 blanket mortgage on all the property owned by Tordiff in the Town of Bowmanville.

Wm. Tordiff appeared before Magistrate Horsey in Bowmanville on Feb. 15th, and pleaded guilty to the charge of arson and elected to be tried by the Magistrate. He, however, was remanded for sentence until Feb. 23rd, when he again was remanded for sentence until March 2nd.

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SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

On Saturday, March 2nd, Tordiff was sentenced at Bowmanville by Police Magistrate W. M. Horsey to seven years in the Provincial Penitentiary at hard labour. Before being sentenced, Tordiff utterly repudiated his signed statement and flatly denied his guilt.



## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### ORPINGTON HOSPITAL IN AUSTRALIAN EYES

In a special supplement to *The Hospital*, London, England of January 19th, 1918, there is a spontaneous testimony from an Australian soldier-patient in the Ontario Military Orpington Hospital, Kent, England, which will be read with keen interest and gratification by the people of Ontario. The Government of Ontario, it will be remembered, established this hospital on behalf of the people of Ontario about two years ago. It was originally designed to accommodate about 1,200 patients. Its success was so pronounced that a year after its establishment its capacity was doubled. Today it is conspicuous not only for the completeness of its equipment and the efficiency of its treatment of wounded soldiers but as a material evidence of and an aid to the unity of the British Empire.

Incidentally it may be explained that *The Hospital* is a recognized reflection of English hospital affairs, and its articles read with keen interest in the medical world.

The article by the Australian writer is as follows:

#### HOSPITAL BUILT TO ORDER.

Before the war an Australian journalist, now a soldier in the army of that nation, it has been my good fortune, when wounded in the third battle of Ypres (the Menin Road affair), to be sent to the Ontario Military Hospital, at Orpington, Kent.

It is only fair to the other military hospitals to say that this one has the inestimable advantage over many of them in being built to order. It is a very different proposition, having to make the best of whatever conveniences there happen to be, and having all the conveniences that the science of hospital management and equipment provide. In this case, utilitarianism has been raised to a fine art.

#### NINETEEN MILES OF STEAM PIPING.

The lighting and heating are furnished by three high-speed compound engines, and some idea of the extent of the installation will be gathered from the statement that it comprises nineteen miles of steam piping and heating apparatus. Over one hundred tons of coal are used in one week in providing forty thousand gallons of steam daily, which is necessary for the heating of all the buildings, the water for bathing, for the numerous cookers, and the disinfecting chamber.

#### PLENTY OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

The light green walls and white ceilings of the hospital wards give a pleasing if subdued tone, and the inverted bowl shades of the numerous electric lamps dispense a light from which all glare has been removed. The most striking feature of the wards is that whereas one wall has an ordinary amount of window space, the other is windowed down halfway to the floor for the whole length of the ward, i.e., there is as much window as wall. This, with the sensible latitude allowed by the genial nursing sisters for larking amongst the "boys," actually gives the place the air of a school dormitory rather than that of a military hospital.

#### MEALS A MARVEL OF EXCELLENCE.

As with all battlers in all places, the food problem has first place in a soldier's regard. Kingdoms may rise or fall, dynasties topple over in a night, his politicians may rave themselves into delirium, reputations may be made or lost, the enemy may strafe, and his own officers may say what they please, so long as they don't call him late for a decent dinner. His food is a more prolific cause of discontent than anything else, and I, as an old soldier, had come to despair of seeing food cooked properly in bulk, or good tea being brewed by the gallon. Yet here it is done.

Five hundred "up-patients" sit down in the dining hall to porridge and milk, with hot mincemeat, fried bacon or liver, for breakfast; roast meat four days a week, stews twice a week, and fish once a week for dinner, with milk puddings, fruit or custard of

some kind, and some hot meat or minced fish for tea, with unlimited bread and butter at every meal; sometimes jam and cheese as an alternative at tea time. (Supper in the shape of bread and butter and cocoa is on at seven o'clock. The tea that is brewed is made in a steam-heated tank, which together with the fact that the hospital draws some of the best water in England, accounts for the excellence of the beverage so prized by tea-topping Australians.

Bed patients are served with their food by a system as perfect as is humanly possible, and these get extras such as chicken, other vegetables than potatoes, and various puddings.

Excellent bread is baked in the large, modern Collins ovens, 2,500 lb. daily being the average batch. It is impossible for me to go into much detail, but, from the moment the food leaves the hands of the chief cook to the time when one sits before it on a solid, stable, comfortable form, it is handled swiftly and efficiently by a highly-trained staff, and it would be difficult to find a reasonable complaint from any of the 2,200 patients.

If a patient requires anything over the daily menu, he is at liberty to purchase goods from an exceedingly well-stocked canteen, whose prices, governed by the Army and Navy Canteen Board, compare more than favourably with outside ones. An unselfish, untiring manageress, seconded by a loyal staff, dispenses refreshments and other goods to the patients and their friends who come to visit them.

#### AMUSEMENTS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

In the recreation hall adjoining the canteen, cinema shows and concerts are held throughout the week, sufficient generous spirits being found to provide a "show" of some kind on six nights a week.

Twenty-five per cent. leave is given to visit the surrounding pretty country, and though there would seem to be no argument against general leave being granted, I am told that it once proved impracticable, and that as much freedom is allowed as is consistent with the smooth working of the institution. Day leave to London is granted to an average of three per ward, and is much appreciated.

#### TRIBUTE TO ONTARIO TAXPAYERS.

The frank courtesy of all grades of the staff is a reflex of the generous outlook of a sister nation, and an indication that the links that bind us are not of expediency's forging, but were made in the fire of mutual idealism.

The cost of upkeep for this institution must be considerable, and I fancy that a few at least of the taxpayers in Ontario have wondered whether anyone was getting the value of the cash nexus. I think that the soldiers are, and more, in that here and in similar temples they also muster those moral resources that make the possessors practical idealists, and that will show them in the end as more than conquerors in the world's fight.

#### CARE OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for the year ending 31st December, has just been submitted to the Legislature now in session, and embraces many interesting and gratifying features. Some 16,000 children have been cared for since this beneficent work was inaugurated, and nearly 10,000 of these wards have attained to years of discretion and are able to care for themselves. The cost to the Province of this work has not averaged \$25,000 per year—less than the maintenance of one small orphanage.

The number of children made wards for the last year compares favourably with that of previous years.

#### ONLY SMALL INCREASE CAUSED BY WAR.

The general public were pessimistic enough in the early stages of the war to anticipate a large increase of neglected children, and that the different counties all over the Province, especially in military centres, would be taxed to their utmost to meet the increased numbers. Happily these fears have not been realized as the numbers show very little change. For the year 1914 there were 904 children made wards, in 1916 the number was 894, while in 1917 the number was 1,035, or an increase of only 141 for the whole Province; and this in a large measure due to greater efficiency in organization.

## TRIBUTE TO THE MOTHERS.

When it is considered the number of fathers who are away fighting for their King and Country, leaving their little ones without their supervision, it speaks well for the mothers who are left behind to carry on the burden of caring for their children. The same applies to Reform Schools of the Province, the number in residence being almost the same as in former years. Naturally, there is much restlessness among children and perhaps more wayward conduct but this is counteracted by greater zeal on the part of social workers.

## INCREASING PUBLIC INTEREST.

It is gratifying to note the increasing interest that the different counties and municipalities are year by year taking in this important work and showing their sympathy by increased grants and fuller co-operation. Only a small number of counties have failed to provide a Children's Shelter, as required by the Children's Act.

## SUGGESTIONS BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

There is, however, a phase of the work that calls for more decided action, and that is the care of defective and feeble-minded children. There is no proper or recognized institution for them and it is impossible to place them in foster homes, as naturally they are not wanted. This has given the Children's Aid Societies much concern. Not only is valuable room taken up in the shelters, but many are allowed to roam around for only to graduate into criminal ways, and become permanent members of the prison class.

The Superintendent strongly advocates some legislation regulating illegitimate children, now traded about without legal safeguards or supervision, and also refers to the Mother's Aid movement that has engaged so much attention, as a proposed remedy for dependency.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH

## FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Nothing of special importance occurred in connection with the work of inspection this month. The usual routine inspections were made and during the month of January 40 cities, towns and villages were visited and inspections made as follows:

1st inspections .....	646
2nd inspections and re-visits .....	254
Total . . . . .	900

No prosecutions were instituted, and with two or three exceptions, no complaints were received.

## OVERTIME PERMITS.

Seventeen applications were received for overtime permits, which were granted.

Under Sec. 34 (Regular) .....	8
" " 32 (Special) .....	2
" " 70 (Bake-shop) .....	3
" " 70 (Bake-shop) .....	4
Total . . . . .	70

## ACCIDENTS.

Accidents reported during January totalled 382, fatal, 4; non-fatal, 378.



## BOYS' CAMPAIGN FOR FARM LABOUR

The campaign to secure city and town boys for work on the farms promises to be even a greater success in 1918 than it was last year.

It is a cause for considerable satisfaction that the important movement which is now being organized in every Province and State in Canada and the United States had its origin as a movement in the Trades and Labour Branch of Ontario.

### ONTARIO'S QUOTA IS 15,000 BOYS.

Shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war, the movement was organized in the United States as the "Boys' Working Reserve." Practically every State now has its branch of this organization, and through it tens of thousands of boys will be recruited to aid in increasing the food supply of our Allies. The Federal Government has appointed a National Director under the Canada Food Board, who is at present engaged in organizing and preparing plans to recruit 25,000 boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years for service on the farms in Canada. Ontario's quota is 15,000.

### CAMPAIGN OPENS IN MARCH.

The 1918 campaign for boys will be launched early in March and will follow somewhat the same lines as last year, except that it will not be limited to school boys, but will include all boys under twenty whether in school, factory, shop, office or other lines of employment. Every care will be taken to see that satisfactory places are found for the boys. Most of them received much higher than the minimum wage of \$12.00 last year, so that it is suggested the minimum for this year be \$15.00. The average wage last year was over \$18.00. Many received from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month before the season was over.

From the remarkable response made by the boys last year, it is confidently expected that 15,000 boys will gladly respond to the patriotic call for increased food production, and thus defy the challenge of Germany "that the Motherland shall be brought to her knees through starvation."

## NEW RATE OF PAY FOR WOMEN WORKERS ON THE LAND

As stated in last month's Bulletin the wages paid to the women sent out for fruit picking in 1917 were so low that the girls were unwilling to go out this year without a guarantee of a living wage. Last fall a meeting of Toronto fruit pickers was held for the purpose of discussing the terms on which the girls would go out in 1918. Resolutions drafted at this and subsequent meetings of the girls were presented to the Trades and Labour Branch. The girls submitted for the consideration of growers three alternative rates of pay for long season work and asked higher piece rates during rush seasons for short-term girls.

Representatives of the Trades and Labour Branch acceded to the request of the pickers to present the terms of the Niagara Fruit Growers' Association at St. Catharines. At a sub-meeting between the Fruit Pickers' Committee and a Committee representing the Growers, the latter suggested a guarantee of one dollar per day and higher piece rates as the basis of agreement for 1918. No final decision was reached at this meeting.

### MINIMUM RATE OF NINE DOLLARS.

The matter was again brought up during the convention of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, at Toronto, on February 14th and 15th. Representatives of the Trades and Labour Branch again presenting the case on behalf of the girls explained that it would be difficult to recruit labour for the fruit growers unless One Dollar a day was guaranteed with higher piece rates. It was finally moved and seconded that the girls be guaranteed a minimum of Nine Dollars a week after picking begins. The Ontario Association of Fruit Growers carried the motion with enthusiasm. The full terms as finally completed are as follows:

## DETAILS OF WAGE SCHEDULE.

Up to peach and plum season, girls are to receive a guarantee of One Dollar a day with the minimum rates as follows:

Strawberries .....	2c. a qt.
Raspberries .....	3c. "
Black Currants .....	40c. an 11 qt. basket.
Cherries .....	20 " " "
Red Currants .....	20 " " "
Thimbleberries .....	2c. a qt.
Gooseberries .....	2c. a qt.

After a date (probably August 15th), to be settled by the Committee of the Fruit Growers and Fruit Pickers, the rate of pay is to be a guaranteed minimum of Nine Dollars a week. Growers may dismiss girls who do not earn this amount and may pay higher wages to girls who can earn more. Last year several growers in the Queenston district gave the girls 20c. and 25c. an hour when they found they were worth it.

It is a source of satisfaction to all concerned that this rather difficult question of wages has been so well adjusted.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### JANUARY STATEMENT RE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Cases and deaths of communicable diseases reported weekly by the Local Boards of Health for the month of January, 1918.

#### INCREASE IN SMALLPOX.

The reports from the Local Boards of Health show an increase in smallpox in the Province, as may be seen by the comparative table below. The increase is mostly confined to the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton. The City of Windsor reported 4 cases; Walkerville, Sandwich and Leamington, 1 case each; Kent County had 26 cases; Dresden, 7; Thamesville, 3; Camden Tp., 9; Harwich, 2; and Chatham Tp., 3. Lambton County reports the most cases. City of Sarnia, 25 cases; Watford and Wawanosh Tp., 1 each; Sarnia Tp., 3 cases.

There were 11 other cases as follows: Simcoe County, Nottawasaga Tp., 1 case; Glengarry County, Alexandria, Town, 4 cases; Waterloo, Town, 4 cases; Hamilton, 2 cases, and Peel Tp. in Wellington County, 2 cases.

#### INCREASE IN DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria also shows an increase over that of January, 1917, and is largely due to an epidemic in Essex County, the City of Windsor and the Town of Walkerville. Windsor reports 19 cases and 2 deaths with 21 carrier cases, and Walkerville 13 cases and 2 deaths. In addition to the 13 positive cases reported by the acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. W. Hoare of Walkerville, there were 314 carrier cases reported by the Provincial Epidemiologist, Dr. W. C. Allison, who has been assisting the local health authorities for some time in stamping out the outbreak. While the total cases for the Province are 394, as compared with 278 in January, 1917, yet the death rate may be considered low, being 8.1 in 100.

#### DECREASE IN MEASLES.

It will be observed that the number of cases of measles reported are less than in January, 1917, being 1,013 to 1,235 respectively. The City of London where an epidemic exists, reported 525 cases; Toronto, 334; Woodstock, 48, and Galt, 31.

## INCREASE IN WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough prevails to a greater extent than last year, there being 367 cases and 8 deaths, compared with 94 cases and three deaths in 1917. The cities reporting the most cases are Hamilton, 102; Toronto, 72; Windsor, 84, and Fort William, 47.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS ALMOST ELIMINATED.

Infantile paralysis has almost disappeared from the Province, only 4 cases and 2 deaths occurred. One death in Shuniah Township; 1 death in East Hawkesbury; one case each in Rainy River and the Town of Orillia.

## TUBERCULAR COMPLAINTS.

Tuberculosis. The weekly reports of local Boards of Health of this disease includes only cases and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption, and not other tubercular diseases as of infants and children.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	January, 1918		January, 1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	79	.....	6	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	337	7	141	2
Diphtheria .....	394	32	278	19
Measles.....	1,013	3	1,235	2
Whooping Cough .....	367	6	94	3
Tuberculosis.....	187	63	144	70
Typhoid Fever.....	26	7	20	4
Infantile Paralysis .....	4	2	4	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	4	3	16	12
	2,411	125	1,938	112

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

## BUREAU OF COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION

The farm labourers that we secured from the United States last year were generally satisfactory. Our agents had special instructions to be judicious in the selection. Had we not been careful, had we been willing to accept all applicants, we could have got two or three times as many. As it was, the number obtained (713) exceeded the previous year by nearly a hundred.

## INCREASE FOR NORTHERN ONTARIO.

There were 728 people who took up land in Northern Ontario last year, as compared with 641 the year before. This is wonderful, considering the retarding influences of the war, more especially its complete prevention of emigration from the other side of the Atlantic ocean.

## ATTRACTIVE DISPLAYS AT PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

Our exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, was again a great success. One continuous stream of visitors passed through the building while the District Representatives of the Agricultural Department and the representative of the Coloniza-



tion and Immigration Department dispensed information on the soil and the wonderful possibilities of Northern Ontario in general.

We also had an exhibit at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, similar to the one shown in Toronto. The following is an excerpt from *The Ottawa Citizen*:

"One of the new features at the exhibition this year that is attracting much favourable comment is the Northern Ontario Settler's Home. Situated near Howick Hall, on the left of the entrance this piece of enterprise by the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, at Toronto, is part of a campaign to bring the advantages of Northern Ontario before the people in an effective and vigorous manner. The home is tastefully laid out with two large fireplaces to insure comfort in winter, and it is one of the charms of these log buildings that, while exceedingly comfortable in the cold weather, they protect against the intense heat of summer."

#### A NEW IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Arrangements are now being made with the Dominion Immigration Department for space in the new Union Station, Toronto. We expect to be there within a year, and in that location to facilitate greatly the work of the Bureau of Colonization.

We do not prophesy, but we venture to express our belief that the war will be over before our next report is published, when emigration to Ontario will be resumed as usual, and splendid opportunities will be opened up to rich and poor, along the lines of farming, mining and other forms of prosperity.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### JANUARY STATEMENT

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of January, 1918, with that of corresponding month, 1917, results as follows:—

#### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
January 1st to 7th .....	\$11,517 22	\$9,514 35
January 8th to 14th .....	9,628 72	10,008 42
January 15th to 21st .....	8,697 54	10,422 74
January 22nd to 31st .....	15,115 31	14,184 97
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$44,958 79	\$44,130 48

Decrease for January, 1918, \$828.31 or 1.8 per cent.

#### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
January 1st to 7th .....	\$28,481 90	\$25,718 69
January 8th to 14th .....	20,547 11	22,927 30
January 15th to 21st .....	20,236 23	29,351 99
January 22nd to 31st .....	32,452 28	38,513 26
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$101,717 52	\$116,511 24

Increase for January, 1918, \$14,793.72 or 14.5 per cent.

Total increase passenger and freight, \$13,965.41, or 9.5 per cent.

## PULPWOOD.

Pulpwood shipments for month of January, 1918, were made to the following points: Thorold, Merritton, Georgetown, Toronto, Hawkesbury and Ottawa, Ont.; Corinth, Niagara Falls, Norfolk, Watertown, Fulton and Brownville, N.Y.; Harrisburg, Johnsonburg and Erie, Pa., and Port Huron, Mich.

January 1st to 7th .....	1,588 cords.
January 8th to 14th .....	1,489 "
January 15th to 21st .....	2,086 "
January 22nd to 31st .....	3,297 "
Total .....	8,460 "

This represents an increase of 3,614 cords, or 74 per cent. over the previous month's shipments.

## WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
January 1st to 7th .....	543 tons	1,755 tons.
January 8th to 14th .....	1,422 "	1,266 "
January 15th to 21st .....	839 "	1,467 "
January 22nd to 31st .....	441 "	1,331 "
Total . . . . .	3,245 "	5,819 "

This is a decrease of 3,476 tons or 51.8 per cent. in pulp and an increase of 1,172 tons or 25 per cent. in paper shipments, compared with December.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound carload traffic routed via North Bay, T. & N. O., Cochrane and C.G.R., for January was 518 cars, or a daily average of 16.7 cars, being a decrease of 7.9 per cent. compared with December.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic received from the C.G.R. at Cochrane during the month of January amounted to 782 cars, a daily average of 25.2 cars, and an increase of 116 per cent. over December.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of November 30th, 1917, the following amounts had been subscribed by this Association to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Association:

Red Cross subscription—employees .....	\$19,656 75
Canadian Patriotic subscription—employees .....	24,534 61
Red Cross subscription—commission .....	10,000 00
Canadian Patriotic subscription—commission .....	10,000 00
Donation, enlisted employees .....	13,765 16
	<hr/>
	\$77,958 52

The above amount is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees and does not include the monthly subscription to the 50,000 Club undertaken by entire Toronto office staff for a period of duration of the war.

In addition a special account has been authorized by Commission through which all employees are enabled to subscribe for Government War Savings Certificates, total application to date being \$5,844.00.

## THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

### REVIEW OF THE YEAR OF OPERATION

The third year of operation of The Workmen's Compensation Act closed 31st December, 1917.

The number of accidents and the amount of compensation show a considerable increase over the prior year.

### COMPENSATION AND ACCIDENTS.

The total amount of compensation awarded during the year was \$2,913,085.81, as against \$2,011,468.94 during 1916; the total number of accidents of every kind reported during the year was 36,514, as against 26,092 during 1916.

The increase is partly the result of increased industrial activity and partly of increased rate of wages, which automatically increases the workman's compensation. The most marked increases in compensation and accidents were in munition manufacturing in Schedule 1 and in operation of railways in Schedule 2.

The compensation in Schedule 1 industries amounted to \$2,289,529.44, and the accidents reported numbered 30,701; the compensation in Schedule 2 amounted to \$623,556.37, and the accidents reported numbered 5,813.

Of the total 36,514 accidents reported during the year 454 were fatal cases.

The average number of notices of accident received each working day during the year was 126, and the average amount of compensation awarded each day was \$9,071.

The total average number of cheques for compensation and medical aid now being sent out by the Board each day is 318, of which 106 are for medical aid, the latter amounting on an average each day to \$1,036.

### INCREASED PAY ROLLS: INCREASED ASSESSMENTS.

The amount of current year's assessments collected up to the end of the year was \$2,392,340.42. This will be increased to the extent that the actual pay roll statements received from employers at the end of the year exceed the estimates given by them at the commencement of the year.

The rates of assessment for 1917 have proven generally sufficient, and, though some adjustments may be necessary, little if any general increase will be required in the rates for 1918. The rates on the average are still somewhat less than the rates originally fixed when the Act was first being put into operation in 1915.

Under a system of merit rating to be applied pursuant to an amendment made at the last session of the Legislature employers whose accident experience is bad will be required to pay a higher rate than those whose accident experience is good. The adjustment will be made after the final accident experience of each employer for the year has been ascertained.

### ADMINISTRATION COST LIGHT FOR EMPLOYERS.

The total expenditure of the Board for administration expenses, including additional permanent equipment and other additional expenses rendered necessary by the new medical aid provisions of the Act, amounted to \$133,629.50. Toward this amount the Government, in addition to paying the salaries of the Board and furnishing office premises, contributed during the year \$100,000 in cash. This leaves only the sum of \$33,629.50 to be borne by the employers, representing a cost to the employers of less than one and one-sixth per cent. of the amount of compensation awarded during the year. This gives them insurance at a very small fraction above actual cost.



## INCREASED APPRECIATION OF THE ACT.

Intercourse with workmen and employers shows increased appreciation of the benefits of the present Workmen's Compensation law over the law previously existing. The workman obtains his compensation promptly and without expense for, generally speaking, every disability of not less than seven days arising from accident in his employment; the employer is immune from litigation and from what might be ruinous liability for damages; a prolific cause of friction between workman and employer is removed; practically everything that the employer now pays goes directly to the injured workman or his dependents or in payment of the expenses of medical aid; and as a result of the general provision for compensation and the mode of continuous or pension payment provided for by the Act the community is saved from many cases of indigence which might otherwise exist. Since the adoption of the law in Ontario similar laws have been put into operation in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and are being considered in other provinces.

## EMPLOYERS APPLY FOR INCLUSION.

With the better knowledge of the new law and of the existence of the amendment under which employers whose industries are not expressly covered may be brought under its provisions, there has been a large increase in the number of applications by employers for this purpose.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

TORONTO, ONT.

VOL. II.

No. 9.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MARCH, 1918

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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the Government of Ontario.

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1918

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## ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

### FOOD PLEDGE CARDS

The Women's Auxiliary of the Organization of Resources was brought into being at the Women's Conservation Convention in Toronto, July 24th, 1917, its primary duty being the preventing of food wastage and the encouraging of thrift and economy.

#### DISTRIBUTION IN SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The first duty laid upon the Auxiliary was the distribution of the Food Pledge Cards sent to us by the Food Controller. The campaign was undertaken rather hurriedly in the middle of September, without any educational propaganda or preliminary work to inform the housewives of the Province of the stern necessity of conserving and substituting, by conserving the three commodities asked for and substituting more perishable foods, so as to release for export wheat, beef and bacon.

#### OVER 105,000 SIGNED PLEDGES.

However, despite this drawback of a lack of preparation, on the whole the response has been such as to pronounce the campaign a success. In our office we have over 105,000 signed pledge cards, each card representing an average of four and a half persons, so that this would mean that over half a million people would be influenced by the signing of these pledge cards. Estimating the weekly saving by ounces in flour, beef and bacon, the aggregate will readily be seen to be of large proportions. Allowing that many might not be living up to the very spirit of the pledge, still the effect on them and the people at large has been most salutary. There are more packages yet to count, and every day sees small parcels of a dozen to three dozen coming in from the rural districts, and also requests for cards to be signed.

#### SOME REASONS FOR OPPOSITION.

In large centres like Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, etc., strong opposition was made on the score of profiteering and high prices and the wastage of grain in the manufacture of liquor. This latter reason was the predominant one throughout the cities and country districts.

The cards had a most stimulating effect on the housewives in making them consider the nutritive value of food as never before. To many it has come as a revelation that they could depart from the daily menus in which beef, bacon and wheat figured largely, and could substitute fish, fowl and other grains than wheat, thus not only maintaining their health but keeping up their efficiency.

#### GOOD REPORTS AND NO REPORTS.

In many places the women were most enthusiastic in their work and displayed great initiative, while in other places opposition was made, due to a lack of knowledge as to the true food situation in Europe. This can be more amply shown when we say that from Dufferin County we have so far not received a card, while from Bruce County we have received cards from a great number of the small places, and also in Huron County. The response from Simcoe County has been particularly fine. This latter was due to the fact that the District President of the Women's Institute is a member of our Auxiliary and had the work in hand. She took a personal interest and visited all the

small towns and assisted in the campaign. The same may be said of the other counties mentioned. York County also did very well. In Waterloo County, Ayr, Hespeler, Waterloo and Galt responded excellently, while from Kitchener we have had no report. It is sometimes difficult to trace exactly the causes for the lack of interest. In the office we have a record according to counties of all places sending in returns, and most comprehensive reports have been received from many.

#### HEARTY SUPPORT FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

From the rural districts we have had many gratifying letters and instances of the most cordial co-operation and assistance. Several of the District Women's Institute Presidents are on our Auxiliary, and they have told us of the educational value of the campaign, not only to themselves, but to those with whom they were working. In several cases, however, the cards have been ignored. Some have never written to say whether they have received them, nor can we get any answer from them nor the cards returned. But invariably wherever the personal interest has entered into the campaign we have found that it has proved most successful.

Even taking into consideration the women who have refused to sign, we know that they are truly conserving. The very fact that they have been stimulated to make objections has caused them to think as never before of conserving and economizing in the use of white flour, beef and bacon, so that we feel most optimistic as to the results that will accrue from the distribution of the Food Service Pledge Cards.

#### LIQUOR RESTRICTIONS HELPED THE CAUSE.

Considerable help has come from the school teachers in the rural districts, as they entered most heartily into the campaign. Every day we have fresh evidence that the women are awaking to what the Food Pledge Cards mean, and we have requests right along that cards be sent to them. The various Orders-in-Council restricting the use of grain in the manufacture of liquors have also changed the attitude of many people to the question of Conservation, for innumerable women have stated that they thought it most foolish of the Dominion Government to ask them to conserve by the spoonful while they wasted by the bag-full.

#### "FOLLOW-UP" SYSTEM FOR CARDS.

The cards in the office have been gone over most carefully, and wherever it was possible to answer a proviso, letters have been written to the women pointing out just what had been done along the line on which they objected. That these letters came as a great surprise to many was shown by the answers received, for they thought that as soon as the card was signed that would be the end of it as far as this office was concerned.

#### WHAT SOME WOMEN HAVE SACRIFICED.

Some of the notations on the cards showed the sacrifice that many of our homes are making. It was not uncommon to find women signing who stated that husband and sons were overseas fighting, and one Toronto woman signed "most cheerfully, as she had six sons and six sons-in-law fighting for the King." Another mother said the father of her four children was in the trenches and these children were all under four years of age, while a widowed mother who had lost her only son said she would save for the other boys. This showed most clearly that while our men are sacrificing and suffering, as we know they are, there is nothing that the women of the country can do that they are not prepared to do to add to the comfort and peace of mind, not only of the men on the battlefields of Europe, but at home as well. The letters that went out from this office assured and encouraged these families and gave them sympathetic interest.

The work that the Auxiliary has been able to accomplish along the lines above stated shows that by furnishing a direct and speedy channel between the Government and the women of the Province, much good work can be accomplished in a short time. It impressed upon the women the vital importance of these weapons of economic warfare in the winning of the war—Conservation of Food, Thrift and Economy. It also very materially aided in avoiding reduplication of effort, time and work. The Auxiliary was the channel through which all information went out regarding the Food Service Pledge Cards, and it secured the co-operation of existing organizations in a splendid manner. The women stand prepared to-day to go forward in any work that the Organization of Resources or the Government should inaugurate.

#### BRITISH RED CROSS CAMPAIGN.

The Auxiliary did not stop at the work of the Food Pledge Cards, but as soon as the British Red Cross Campaign was inaugurated, letters were sent out to the 125 Auxiliaries that had been formed throughout the Province, as well as the many patriotic bodies that had signified their willingness to carry along such work and the 900 Women's Institute Branches, asking that they would give their heartiest co-operation and assistance in making the Red Cross Drive the great success that it was. We received many letters of assurance that they would not only co-operate, but would do all in their power to help, and we know that many women travelled miles to hold meetings and speak wherever possible.

#### VICTORY LOAN BACKED BY THE WOMEN.

Then when the Victory Loan was launched, the Executive instructed that a letter be prepared and sent out to its members, and 2,200 of these went out along with the literature provided. Fifty thousand special pamphlets and catechisms were distributed.

In Toronto all the Women's organizations that were available were reached and speakers were provided to interest the women so as to educate them to the necessity of lending their money to the Government. It was pointed out in the letter that aside from the material advantage of investment in the Victory Loan, the women must bear in mind that there never had been a better investment offered to anyone where they were paid interest for using their money for their own protection.

That the women's assistance in an educational way was most helpful was shown in many instances. From Perth the President of our Auxiliary wrote that the women sold somewhere in the neighborhood of \$79,000 worth of bonds, and that the town went \$100,000 or more over its objective. In Woodstock, Oxford County, our President wrote that her Auxiliary had been very busy and had taken up the work actively, and that splendid results had accrued. Again, from another Auxiliary member came a letter in which she told that the co-operation of the women was not invited nor solicited in her town, and the results in this place did not measure up to what had been obtained in other towns.

#### "THE WOMEN WILL WIN THE WAR."

Keeping in touch with the women throughout the Province, we find that they are willing to do whatever the Government would ask them. They are becoming educated to the needs of the day and realizing that the solution of our food problem is dependent upon the individual service of every man, woman and child in the country, and that the common expression, "The women will win the war," may after all be literally true. They are realizing to a degree that they are the second line of defence and backing up the boys in the trenches. We are just waiting for any lead to be given to us, so as to work with uniformity, cohesion and effectiveness, always bearing in mind that we must bend every energy to winning the war.



# PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR FEBRUARY

Cases and deaths from communicable diseases as reported by the Local Boards of Health for the month of February, 1918.

### SMALLPOX CASES SCATTERED.

The reports of the Local Boards of Health for the month of February, 1918, show that smallpox prevails to about the same extent as in January last, or 85 more cases than in the corresponding month of 1917. The cases are scattered from Prescott County in the east to Essex County in the west, to Nipissing and Sudbury in the north. The counties of Kent and Lambton reported 33 cases out of the 88 for the Province. The places reporting from Kent are: Chatham City, 4; Chatham Township, 1; Harwich Township, 13; Dresden Town, 4; Camden Township, 2; Orford Township, 1. Lambton County: Sarnia City, 9 cases; Dawn, Brook, and Sarnia Townships, 1 each; Bosanquet Township, 3, and Forest Village, 3. The Township of Capreol, in Nipissing District, reported 14 cases. Sudbury District reported 10 cases from the following places: Town of Sudbury, 2; Copper Cliff, 4; Foleyette, 4. Prescott and Russell reported 10 cases as follows: Vankleek Hill, 4; East and West Hawkesbury Townships, 3 each; Alexandria Town, in Glengarry, 4 cases; Waterloo Town, 2, and Toronto, 1.

### INCREASE IN SCARLET FEVER.

It will be observed that scarlet fever is much more prevalent than in the corresponding month last year, there being 359 cases as against 141, or an increase of 184, but only 4 deaths were reported.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria cases are the same as in February, 1917, as may be seen in the Comparative Table, there being 289 cases with 18 deaths, or a death rate of 6.1 in 100; In January last we had 379 cases with 29 deaths. Windsor reported 16 clinic cases and 128 carrier cases; Walkerville, 4 clinic cases and 128 carrier cases.

The Comparative Table will show the decrease or increase for the other communicable diseases.

It is gratifying to know that the Province is almost entirely free from infantile paralysis; only one case reported.

Diseases	Comparative Table			
	February, 1918		February, 1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	91	.....	6	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	357	4	141	2
Diphtheria .....	289	18	278	19
Measles .....	861	6	1,235	2
Whooping Cough .....	168	6	94	3
Typhoid Fever .....	35	3	20	4
Tuberculosis .....	131	69	144	70
Infantile Paralysis .....	1	.....	4	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	15	10	16	12
	1,948	116	1,938	112

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN BRANCH

The statement is frequently made that there has been great increase in juvenile delinquency owing to war conditions and the absence of a number of fathers on war service. While there is no doubt some increase and need for greater activity on the part of social workers, it is clear from the returns of public institutions that there is no increase in the number of children committed to reform schools.

The Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for Ontario states that in 1915 the amount paid to the Victoria Industrial School by the Government on the per-capita basis was \$33,762. In 1917 the amount was \$33,382, a decrease of \$380. The Alexandra Industrial School in 1915 received \$13,715, while in 1917 the amount was \$13,426, a decrease of \$289. St. John's Industrial School for Catholic Boys received in 1915 \$11,231, and in 1917 \$10,950, a decrease of \$281. The only increase was in the case of St. Mary's Industrial School for Girls, which in 1915 received \$4,405, and in 1917 \$5,464, an increase of \$1,059. By doubling these figures the total amount paid these institutions will be ascertained, as the municipality pays maintenance at the rate of 30 cents per day for each pupil, a similar amount being paid by the Government.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### (TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH)

### FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Inspections made in 42 cities, towns and villages, during the month of February, totalled 850: 1st inspections, 655; 2nd inspections and re-visits, 195.

### PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED.

Three prosecutions were instituted this month: one for child labour, when the employer was fined \$20 and costs; one (under Sec. 32) for the employment of female labour in excess of the prescribed hours, for which a fine of \$10 and costs was imposed; and another, a Chinese laundry, for insanitary condition and for preparing meals in laundry in contravention of Sec. 49. Fine imposed was \$20.

### PERMITS FOR OVERTIME.

Applications were received for 44 overtime permits, which were granted as follows:

Under Sec. 34 (Regular) .....	26
“ Sec. 32 (Special) .....	4
“ Sec. 70 (Sunday work—Bakeshop) .....	11
“ Sec. 70 (Setting sponge—Bakeshop) .....	3

Eight of the 11 applications for permits for Sunday work were, on account of the fuel regulation, heatless days.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR EASTERN ONTARIO

The recently-established Agricultural School at Kemptville, County of Grenville, did its first work in agricultural instruction in Eastern Ontario when the School held a "Farmers' Week," January 22nd to 25th, 1918. Owing to the fact that the Ottawa Winter Fair was cancelled for this year, and as many Eastern Ontario farmers were anxious to secure grain for the 1918 seeding, the management of the School arranged to hold the Eastern Ontario Provincial Seed Fair, formerly held at Ottawa, in conjunction with the Agricultural Short Course. Both were a decided success, as the attendance was excellent at all sessions; the interest was maintained throughout; while the lectures and demonstrations, given by several of the leading agriculturists of Eastern Canada, were of great benefit to the farmers in attendance.

The Eastern Ontario Provincial Seed Fair was composed of three divisions, viz.: Open classes, classes open to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and that with exhibits from the Farm Crop Competitions. While entries were not so numerous in the first two sections as in former years, the quality of the seed exhibited was extra good. The number of exhibits in the Field Crop Competition section exceeded that of any previous exhibits in the Province. One class of oats contained over sixty entries. In order that the exhibits of seed shown at the Fair be of greatest possible amount of good to prospective purchasers of seed in Ontario, Mr. W. J. Bell, Principal of the School, had printed for distribution throughout the Province a list of exhibitors, with the variety of seed each had for sale, as well as the quantity and price per bushel. It is expected that this information will enable a large number of farmers to secure supplies of pure seed of the best varieties and in this way increase the production of cereals so much required at this critical time.

As the buildings in connection with the Agricultural School are not yet completed, it was necessary to hold the live-stock demonstrations, conducted every afternoon of the Short Course, in the Armouries, while lectures on agricultural topics were given at the morning and evening sessions in the Oddfellows' Hall. Agricultural moving pictures were also shown at each evening meeting and were much appreciated. The Inter-County Judging Competition for Eastern Ontario was held on the first day of the Course, most of the stock used in the contest coming from the stables of the farm connected with the Kemptville Agricultural School.

### INAUGURAL PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the Farmers' Week:

#### TUESDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1918.

8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (not open to the public).—Inter-County Judging Competition for Eastern Ontario.

8.00 p.m. (open to the public).—"The Seed Grain Situation in Ontario." Prof. W. J. Squirrel, O. A. C., Guelph.

"Breeding Dairy Cattle." Prof. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Ottawa.

Agricultural Moving Pictures.

#### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD.

9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.—"Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle." Prof. A. Leitch, Farm Supt., O. A. C., Guelph.

10.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.—"Seed Selection." T. G. Raynor, Seed Inspector Eastern Ontario, Ottawa.

1.30 to 5.00 p.m.—"Judging Holsteins." Prof. A. Leitch.

8.00 p.m.—"Farm Accounting and Management." Prof. A. Leitch.

"Agricultural Education." W. J. Black, Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Agricultural Moving Pictures.



## THURSDAY, JANUARY 24TH.

- 9.00 to 10.30 a.m.—“Fruit Growing in Eastern Ontario.” Prof. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa.
- 10.30 to 12.00 a.m.—“Eradication of Weeds.” J. E. Howitt, Professor of Botany, O. A. C., Guelph.
- 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.—“Management and Judging of Swine.” G. B. Rothwell, Assistant Animal Husbandman, C. E. F., Ottawa.
- 8.00 p.m.—“Co-operation and Marketing.” F. C. Hart, Director Co-operation and Markets Branch, Toronto.
- “Co-operative Marketing of Wool.” W. Reed, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Agricultural Moving Pictures.

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 25TH.

- 10.00 a.m.—Auction Sale of Seed on Exhibition.
- 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.—“Judging Heavy Horses.” W. J. Bell, Principal Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville.
- 3.30 to 5.00 p.m.—“Judging Sheep.” J. P. Sackville, Animal Husbandry Department, O. A. C., Guelph.
- 8.00 p.m.—“Crop Rotation on a Dairy Farm.” Prof. G. H. Grisdale, Director Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.
- “The Place of Moving Pictures in Ontario Agriculture.” S. C. Johnston, Ontario Government Moving Picture Expert, Toronto.
- Agricultural Moving Pictures.

Although the farm connected with the Kemptville Agricultural School has only been in operation one year, considerable work has already been done in an endeavour to put it in a productive condition. A rotation of crops has been arranged with a view to eradicating weeds and increasing its fertility. Much-needed fencing has been done and a horse barn, sheep pen and piggery have been built. A new dairy barn and poultry plant only require to be constructed to complete the farm buildings.

## FARM AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

All farm buildings are being erected on the farm lying east of the Ottawa-Prescott highway, while all school buildings are to be constructed on the opposite side of the roadway and adjacent to the town of Kemptville. Building operations were started last summer on the new judging pavilion, which should be ready for occupation about mid-summer. This building, which is 85 by 51 feet, consisting of two storeys and a storage attic, will be one of the finest of its kind in Canada. All other school buildings will be erected as required.

## FRUIT TREES PLANTED.

Under the direction of Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, Director Fruit Branch, Toronto, six acres were planted last year with apple trees of the varieties most suitable to Eastern Ontario. An additional five acres will be planted during the coming spring. Plans are also being made for the suitable ornamental planting of the school site and farm, as it is expected this work will be an incentive and assistance to the farmers of the district when arranging to improve the appearance, and hence the value, of their farms by suitable planting.

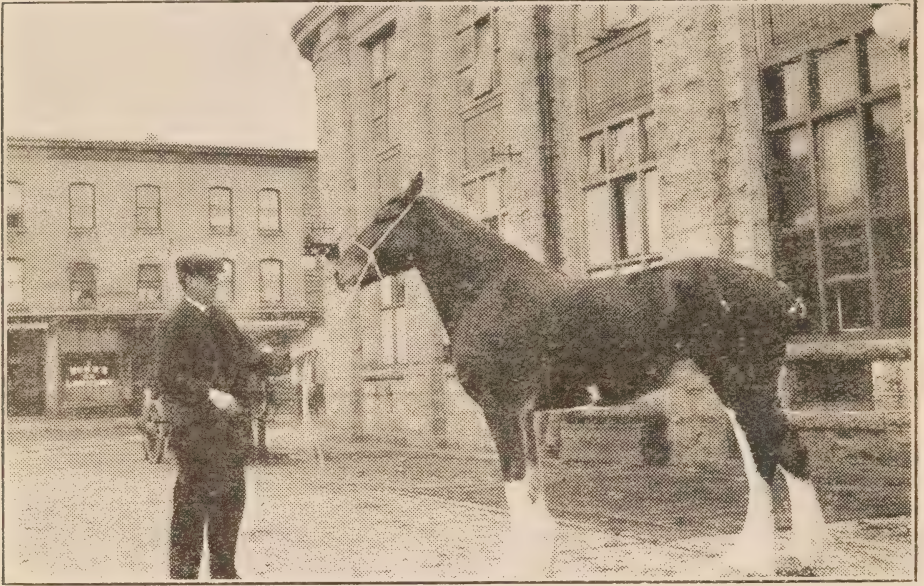
## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Arrangements will be completed for the holding of a series of Short Courses during the winter of 1918-19, and judging by the interest taken in the course recently held, by farmers of this district, a large attendance is expected.

Eventually longer courses in Agriculture will be arranged, a course of the most practical nature, a course fitted to assist the progressive young farmer of Eastern Ontario in his farm operations, and also to develop him so that he will be of the greatest possible benefit to the people of the rural community to which he belongs.

## CATTLE AND HORSE STOCK.

The foundation of a good herd of Holsteins was purchased from the O. A. C., Guelph, in the spring of 1917. Since then a few additional Holsteins, of choice breeding, have been secured in Eastern Ontario. It is intended to add to this herd as opportunity affords, as well as purchase some high-producing typey Ayrshires. Some choice, pure-bred Yorkshire hogs are now housed in the new piggery, while the School has been assisting the Hog Raising Campaign by purchasing, breeding and selling, at cost price to the farmers



Pure bred Clydesdale mare owned by the Kemptville Agricultural School. Won 2nd prize in her class at Guelph Winter Fair, 1917.

of the district, grade brood sows. The work horses on the farm are all of sufficiently good quality, substance and action to be of service for class-room purposes. Recently a pair of two-year-old, registered, Clydesdale fillies have been added to the string and will be used for breeding purposes. The School Farm will also be the headquarters for one of Ontario's high-class Clydesdale stallions, "Baron's Court," secured by the Rideau Valley Horse Breeders' Club, the organization of which was materially assisted by those in charge of the School.

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(AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES BRANCH)

**FIELD CROP, GARDEN, SEED AND LIVE STOCK COMPETITIONS**

This is the season in which the farmers hold their seed fairs in the different parts of the Province. Some have already been held with marked success. The Seed Fair held recently at Bobcaygeon was the best they ever had and a large crowd was in attendance, and at the close of the fair the seed grain was sold. Good prices were realized and unfortunately the officers in charge of the Agricultural Society were unable to meet the demand.

Stallion and Bull Shows are being held in the different parts of the Province under the auspices of the Agricultural Society.



Up to this time larger number of entries of the Standing Field Crop Competition have been received. The farmers are particularly interested in the proposition to increase the spring wheat crop, and are also interested in the largely increased prizes that are offered for this cereal in the crop competition.

The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association have arranged their rules and regulations for the crop competition conducted by them. The crops to be entered in the competition this year are: Onions, Celery, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Early Potatoes and Musk Melons. The Crop Competitions conducted by the O. V. G. A. in 1917 were highly successful, and this year the members are more enthusiastic than ever, and they are taking great interest in the Garden Competition which has been inaugurated, as well as the Crop Competitions. Large prizes are being offered.

In addition to short courses for the departmental judges for field crop and live stock judges, there will also be short courses for the judges in the Vegetable Growers' Competition.

Those interested in the Standing Field Crop and Vegetable Growers' Competitions should make arrangements now for the procuring of their seed so that there will be no delay when spring opens.

A circular giving full details of the rules and regulations governing the standing field crop competitions for 1918 may be obtained by application to the local District Representative of to J. Lockie Wilson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

#### RULES FOR GARDEN COMPETITIONS.

Following are the Rules and Regulations for Garden Competition for 1918 conducted by the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association:—

1. Each garden must contain not less than three acres, but if the plot contains a greater acreage than the above, the whole will be judged.
2. Gardens will be judged twice during the season. The first judging will be done not later than July 10th, and the second judging not later than August 10th.
3. An entry fee of \$1.00 will be charged.
4. The Province will be divided into four districts as follows:—
  - (1) Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville.
  - (2) Toronto, Welland, Clinton and Louth.
  - (3) London, St. Thomas, Stratford, Brantford.
  - (4) Blackwell, Sarnia, Tecumseh, Sarnia Independent.
5. The following prizes will be offered: 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$7; 5th, \$5.
6. Entries to be made to the Secretary of the Branch, who will forward same to the Secretary of the Central Association.
7. Judges will be supplied free of charge by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR FIELD CROP COMPETITION

CONDUCTED BY THE ONTARIO VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

1. Field Crop Competitions will be conducted by the members of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association in the following classes of vegetables: Onions, Celery, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Early Potatoes, Musk Melons. The Onions may be of any colour, but one variety, and may be grown from seed or transplanted. The Cabbage and Potatoes are to be judged not later than July 10th, and the Celery, Melons, Onions and Tomatoes about August 10th.

2. The Province is to be divided into four districts, as follows:—
  - (1) Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville.
  - (2) Toronto, Welland, Clinton and Louth.
  - (3) London, St. Thomas, Stratford, Brantford.
  - (4) Blackwell, Sarnia, Tecumseh, Sarnia Independent.
3. The members of the Branches in each District will compete among themselves for the Field Crop Prizes offered in their District.
4. The plots entered for each of the above named vegetables must be not less than one-quarter of an acre in one block.



5. There must be not less than ten entries in each class of the above named vegetables from each District.
6. Members may compete in any or all of the six crops mentioned.
7. The entrance fee will be \$1.00 for each crop.
8. The Secretaries of the Branches whose members are desirous of entering the Field Crop Competition must notify the Secretary of the Central Association, promptly, and forward the individual entries carefully filled in with name, post office address, township, concession and lot, on or before the 25th of May, 1918, accompanied by entry fee for same. Entry forms will be supplied to Secretaries of all Branches.
9. Judges will be supplied, free of charge, by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.
10. The following are the prizes offered in each District for each of the six crops, namely, Cabbage, Celery, Early Potatoes, Musk Melons, Onions, Tomatoes: 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$12.50; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$7.50; 6th, \$5.
11. Substantial prizes will be offered by the Canadian National, Central Canada, Kingston Industrial and Western Fairs, open to the prize winners in the Districts. Of this further notice will be given. It will be necessary for all prize winners to compete for the prizes offered at the above mentioned fairs.
12. Express charges on these exhibits will be paid by the Ontario Government.
13. Only vegetables from the plot entered in the competition can be exhibited at the Canadian National, Central Canada, Kingston Industrial and Western Fairs, and must be properly named.
14. Members wishing to enter these competitions should notify their Secretary promptly.

### LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Herewith is a list of Officers, Directors and Representatives to Fair Boards of various Live Stock Associations:—

#### ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

- President* ..... Wm. Smith, Columbus.  
*Vice-President* ..... John A. Boag, Queensville.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. Wade, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.
- Executive Committee*—Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus; John A. Boag, Queensville; Wm. Graham, Claremont; John Gardhouse, Weston; Geo. Pepper, 154 Bay St., Toronto.
- Representatives to Fair Boards*—  
 Canadian National, Toronto—Wm. Smith, Columbus.  
 Western Fair, London—Wm. Mossip, St. Mary's; Geo. Charlton, Duncrief.  
 Central Canada Exhibition—Adam Scharf, Cummings Bridge; Wm. Smith, Columbus.  
 Ottawa Winter Fair—Wm. Smith, Columbus; Adam Scharf, Cummings Bridge; Walter Scott, Sutton West; Fred. Richardson, Columbus.  
 Ontario Provincial Winter Fair—John A. Boag, Queensville; Peter Christie, Manchester; T. H. Hassard, Markham; H. M. Robinson, 883 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

#### DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

- President and General Director*.... John Gardhouse, Weston.  
*Representative from O. A. C.*..... Successor to G. E. Day.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. Wade, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.
- Representatives to Fair Boards*—  
 Canadian National, Toronto—John Gardhouse, Weston.  
 Western Fair, London—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; H. Smith, Exeter.  
 Central Canada, Ottawa—John Gardhouse, Weston; J. J. Hodgins, Carp.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; John Gardhouse, Weston; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin.  
 Winter Fair, Ottawa—Wm. Smith, Columbus; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.  
 Eastern Canada Live Stock Union—John Gardhouse, Weston.

## CANADIAN SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*President* .....G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, Alta.  
*Vice-President* .....F. Byrne, Charlesbourg, Que.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* .....R. W. Wade, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

*Executive*—G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, Alta.; F. Byrne, Charlesbourg, Que.; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; J. E. Brethour, Burford.

*Representatives to Fair Boards*—

Record Board—J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; J. E. Brethour, Burford; John I. Flatt, Hamilton; H. German, St. George.

## ONTARIO SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*President* .....John I. Flatt, Hamilton.  
*Vice-President* .....Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* .....R. W. Wade, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

*Executive Committee*—John I. Flatt, Hamilton; Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin; H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham; Geo. Douglas, Mitchell.

*Representatives to Fair Boards*—

Canadian National, Toronto—H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville; Samuel Dolson, Norval Station.

Western Fair, London—John Kelly, Shakespeare; W. F. Wright, Glanworth.

Central Canada, Ottawa—Geo. R. Thomas, Ottawa; John I. Flatt, Hamilton.

Ottawa Winter Fair—J. W. Brant, Ottawa; Geo. R. Thomas, Ottawa; J. C. Stuart, Osgoode; Wm. Hartin, Richmond.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair—Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin; John I. Flatt, Hamilton; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; J. D. Brien, Ridgetown.

## ONTARIO LARGE YORKSHIRE SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*President* .....J. C. Stuart, Osgoode.  
*Vice-President* .....R. Garbutt, Belleville.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* .....R. W. Wade, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

*Directors*—J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; G. Barbour, Crosshill; Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin, No. 4; H. Capes, Wyoming.

*Executive Committee*—J. C. Stuart, Osgoode; R. Garbutt, Belleville; R. W. Wade, Parliament Bldgs.; J. E. Brethour, Burford; Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin, No. 4.

*Representatives to Fair Boards*—J. C. Stuart, Osgoode; G. B. Rothwell, Ottawa.

## ONTARIO BERKSHIRE SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*President* .....Frank Teasdale, Concord.  
*Vice-President* .....H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* .....R. W. Wade, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

*Directors*—Frank Teasdale, Concord; H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; Adam Thompson, Shakespeare; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; Chas. Boynton, Dollar; J. A. Calvert, Queenston.

*Executive Committee*—Frank Teasdale, Concord; H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham; Adam Thompson, Shakespeare; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown.

*Representatives to Fair Boards*—

Central Canada, Ottawa—Frank Teasdale, Concord; W. A. Wallace, Kars.

## CANADIAN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*President* ..... W. A. Dryden, Brooklin.  
*Vice-President* ..... Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. Wade, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

*Executive*—W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Lieut.-Col. Robt. McEwen, London; J. D. Brien, Ridgetown.

*Representatives to Fair Boards—*

Canadian National, Toronto—W. A. Dryden, Brooklin.

Western Fair, London—R. H. Harding, Thorndale; H. M. Lee, Highgate.

Central Canada, Ottawa—W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; J. A. Muir, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

International Live Stock Show—Lieut.-Col. Robt. McEwen, London; Geo. Telfer, Paris.

Record Board—Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Jas. Snell, Clinton; Lieut.-Col. Robt. McEwen, London.

## ONTARIO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*President* ..... James Douglas, Caledonia.  
*Vice-President* ..... Geo. L. Telfer, Paris.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. Wade, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

*Executive*—Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; Geo. L. Telfer, Paris; J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; J. W. Springstead, Abingdon.

*Representatives to Fair Boards—*

Canadian National Exhibition—J. D. Brien, Ridgetown.

Western Fair, London—John Kelly, Shakespeare; Jas. Snell, Clinton.

Central Canada, Ottawa—W. H. Hartin, Twin Elm; Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.

Ottawa Winter Fair—Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Lieut.-Col. Robt. McEwen, London; Geo. B. Rothwell, Ottawa; E. S. Archibald, Ottawa.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph—Geo. L. Telfer, Paris; Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; John Kelly, Shakespeare; W. Whitelaw, Guelph.

Eastern Canada Live Stock Union—Geo. L. Telfer, Paris.

## WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

*President* ..... W. W. Simpson, Guelph,  
*1st Vice-President* ..... G. G. Henderson, Guelph.  
*2nd Vice-President* ..... A. E. Field-Marshall, Beamsville.  
*Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. W. Wade, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.  
*Assistant Secretary-Treasurer* ..... R. E. Mortimer, Parliament Bldgs, Toronto.

*Directors*—Jos. Russell, Jarvis St., Toronto; A. W. Tyson, Guelph; Stuart Bruce, Hamilton; W. W. Cadman, Ostrander; Walter Rose, Teeswater; Richard Oke, London; Wm. McNeil, London; Alex. McKee, Windsor.

*Representatives to Fair Boards—*

Canadian National, Toronto—Wm. McNeil, London.

Western Fair, London—J. H. Saunders, London; H. R. K. Tozer, London.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair—J. H. Saunders, London; W. W. Simpson, Guelph; Wm. McNeil, London; A. W. Tyson, Guelph.



## ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD

### ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1917

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, up to December 31st, 1917, has been presented to the Legislature and will prove most interesting reading.

#### APPLICATIONS TO THE BOARD.

There were 492 formal applications made to the Board in 1917. Some of the formal applications are still standing for trial, but the parties are not yet ready to go to trial, as in the more important matters the parties interested are showing an increasing disposition to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them by the Board's Rules for obtaining discovery and production, thus, to some extent, delaying the final dates for the hearing of the applications, but in reality facilitating the final disposition at the hearings of the matters in question between the parties.

#### LAW STAMPS COLLECTED.

The amount of revenue collected by the Board in law stamps in the year 1906 was \$134.50; in 1907, \$703; in 1908, \$1,640.50; in 1909, \$2,484; in 1910, \$2,177; in 1911, \$2,279.50; in 1912, \$3,487; in 1913, \$6,512; in 1914, \$6,445; in 1915, \$7,079.50; in 1916, \$5,102.50, and \$4,106.50 in 1917.

#### PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

An alphabetical list (under the names of the railway companies affected) of applications to the Board during 1917 affecting Provincial Railways is contained in the Appendix to the Report.

Extensions of, and improvements to, Provincial Railways during 1917, as reported to the Board, will be found in the Appendix, arranged alphabetically under the names of the companies.

Owing to the condition of the labour and material and money markets, there was not as much railway construction under supervision by the Board as in normal years. The more important matters were the supervision of the construction of the Bloor Street Viaduct, consideration of altering the grade and location of the Mimico Division of The Toronto & York Radial Railway to conform with the new Toronto and Hamilton Highway, and the approval of Freight Traffics of Provincial Lines.

#### REPORTS TO THE HOUSE.

The Board has made enquiry into and reported upon four Financial Bills which were introduced last session into the Legislature. A list of the Bills so reported will be found in the Appendix.

#### ANNEXATIONS OF TERRITORY.

There were five applications made in 1917 by cities, towns and villages for annexation of additional territory thereto. An alphabetical list of annexation applications is contained in the Appendix.

#### VALIDATION OF MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

There were 74 applications to the Board under the above legislation (section 295 of "The Municipal Act") in 1917 involving debentures of a total value of \$1,538,689.99. Acting under the powers conferred by the above legislation, the Board was able to

grant relief in all but three of these cases, thus validating debentures under more than thirty-six by-laws affected by irregularities which would otherwise have required special Acts of the Legislature to make the debentures valid and saleable. The three cases above mentioned, in which the Board did not grant relief were applications for validation of by-laws providing for the issue of debentures for patriotic purposes, and were transferred to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for approval under section 5 of Chapter 37, Ontario Statutes, 1915.

Municipalities are showing an increasing disposition to have their by-laws and debentures validated under said section 295, even in cases where no irregularities occur requiring the curative powers of the Board thereunder, as they have found that such validation facilitates the marketing of their debentures.

The amount of debentures validated by the Board during 1908 was over \$840,000; during 1909, over \$1,326,000; in 1910, over \$718,000; in 1911, over \$1,350,000; in 1912, over \$1,330,000; in 1913, over \$2,990,000; in 1914, over \$3,071,000; in 1915, \$4,172,912.01, and \$2,289,744.20 in 1916. An alphabetical list of these applications filed in 1917 is given in the Appendix and will be found indexed under the word "Validation."

Owing to large expenditures by municipalities for patriotic purposes, and to the scarcity of labour and expense of borrowing money, debenture issues by municipalities were, in the Board's experience, considerably less than in normal years, but the Board has reason to expect that when normal conditions again prevail municipalities must necessarily make large issues of debentures to finance needed works wisely postponed for the present.

#### ASSESSMENT APPEALS TO VALUE OF \$5,500,000.

The Board have heard twenty-five assessment appeals during the year 1917. The assessed value of the property affected by these appeals was over five and one-half million dollars. An alphabetical list of these assessment appeals is contained in the Appendix.

#### RAILWAY RETURNS.

Annual reports to June 30th, 1917, by railway companies under the Board's jurisdiction, and a summarized tabulation thereof, showing the details of their capital, assets, liabilities, operations, etc., will be found in the Appendix, alphabetically arranged. The reports are copied and tabulated as received, and the Board has no means of auditing same, and does not therefore represent or guarantee that such reports are correct or accurate.

#### ACCIDENTS INCLUDE 27 KILLED AND 377 INJURED.

A tabulated summary of accident reports received by the Board during the year 1917 appears in the Appendix and shows that 27 persons were killed and 377 injured during the year.

In 1908, 26 persons were killed and 391 injured; in 1909, 16 were killed and 340 injured; in 1910, 34 were killed and 399 injured; in 1911, 33 were killed and 541 injured; in 1912, 25 were killed and 537 injured; in 1913, 13 were killed and 710 injured; in 1914, 12 were killed and 613 injured; in 1915, 30 were killed and 612 injured (this included 15 killed and 144 injured in accident at Queenston, July 7th, 1915); and accident reports received show that 13 were killed and 356 injured in 1916.

#### ONTARIO SAFETY LEAGUE.

Early in 1913 the members of the Board called together representatives of various organizations which were specially interested in the question of street traffic. Representatives were sent from the Board of Trade, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, City Council, Ontario Motor League, Board of Education, Separate School Board, Toronto Railway Company, Toronto District Labour Council, Boy Scouts, Team Owners' Association, and many others. After numerous conferences the Ontario Safety League was organized on the 17th September, 1913. The League has since done much good and vitally useful work towards lessening the dangers of travel, especially on congested highways.

## PLANS OF LAND SUBDIVISIONS.

Under "The City and Suburbs Plans Act" (R.S.O. 1914, Chapter 194) and "The Planning and Development Act" Chapter 44, 1917), which, on 12th April, 1917, repealed and superseded it, the Board considered during the year 41 applications for approval of plans. An alphabetical list of owners of lands subdivided by these plans will be found in the Appendix. There were 154 such applications considered in 1912; 213 in 1913; 137 in 1914; 38 in 1915, and 18 in 1916.

An Act to amend "The Land Titles Act" requires plans of lands in territories without municipal organization to be approved by the Board. Under this legislation, which became effective on the 12th April, 1917, the Board, during the balance of that year, approved four such plans.

Under Section 479 of "The Municipal Act," as re-enacted by Section 20 of "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1914," the Board in 1917 considered eight applications. An alphabetical list of the owners of the lands affected will be found in the Appendix. There were eighteen of such applications to the Board in 1915, and eight in 1916.

## EXTENSIONS OF MUNICIPAL UTILITIES APPROVED.

An alphabetical tabulation (under names of municipalities) of extensions to public utilities made by municipalities, and approved by the Board, will be found in the Appendix under the word "Approval." The total of the debenture by-laws approved in 1917 to pay for these extensions is \$1,705,393.16. This, of course, does not cover extensions made under by-laws approved by the ratepayers, but only under by-laws approved by the Board under the above subsection 3. The amount of debenture issues before the Board for these purposes in 1915 was over \$700,000, and in 1916 was \$5,361,379.24.

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS UNDER THE BOARD'S JURISDICTION.

A classified analysis of miscellaneous matters dealt with under the jurisdiction of the Board (arranged alphabetically under the names of the municipalities, companies or persons affected), will be found in the Appendix. These include annexations, arbitrations, assessment appeals, financial bills reported to the House, etc.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The Board also submits reports for the year ending June 30th, 1917, upon radial electric and electric street railways operating in the Province of Ontario under the jurisdiction of the Board. The abnormal conditions prevailing owing to the war were in 1915 reflected on the reduced earnings of most of the electric railways, the number of passengers carried being substantially less than during the previous year. However, in 1916 and 1917 most of the companies have shown an increase in passengers carried and in gross revenue.

## TELEPHONE SYSTEMS IN ONTARIO.

One hundred and fifty-seven applications under the provisions of "The Ontario Telephone Act" were dealt with by the Board during the year.

The continued policy of the Board in endeavouring to secure an amicable settlement between the applicant and respondent, wherever desirable and practicable, with the assistance of the Board's expert, has in the majority of these cases proved successful.

In addition to the applications and complaints referred to, a vast amount of correspondence relating to telephone matters has been handled by the Board, through the medium of which much information has been given to municipalities, companies and other persons interested, and many difficulties that might otherwise have necessitated a hearing before the Board have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Arrangements have been made with the Meteorological Bureau and the Bell Telephone Company of Canada for the furnishing of daily reports of the weather forecasts to those telephone systems having long-distance connection with the before-mentioned



company, with a view to placing this information at the disposal of the subscribers to the rural telephone systems throughout the Province. In order that these weather forecasts may be made available over as wide an area as possible, it is recommended that legislation be enacted giving this Board authority by order or regulation to require every telephone system within its jurisdiction to receive these weather forecasts, and, upon request, furnish particulars of same without charge to all users of rural telephone systems.

The necessity for Dominion legislation providing for a Joint Board to deal with interchange of service between telephone systems under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and telephone systems under the jurisdiction of this Board as is now provided in the case of railways by 1-2 Geo. V, c. 22, s. 5, Statutes of Canada, and also giving the first-named Board authority to order companies under its control to furnish local interchange of service with local and rural telephone systems, continues to be very pressing. It is, therefore, recommended that this matter be again urged upon the Parliament of Canada whenever the consolidation and revision of the Railway Act is next under consideration.

There are now sixty-seven telephone systems in the Province being operated or in the course of construction by municipalities under the provisions of Part II of "The Ontario Telephone Act."

The number of telephone systems which have reported to the Board is now 610, operating approximately 81,000 telephones, and representing a capital investment of \$6,000,000.

Detailed statistics and other information relative to the telephone systems within the jurisdiction of the Board will be found in the booklet "Telephone Systems, 1918," published concurrently with this (1917) report. This booklet will also contain "The Ontario Telephone Act, 1918," forms of by-laws for use by municipalities establishing or operating telephone systems under the provisions of Part II of "The Ontario Telephone Act," specifications for the construction of telephone systems, and other information.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of February, 1918, with that of corresponding month, 1917, results as below:—

#### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
February 1st to 7th .....	\$8,812 95	\$8,189 55
February 8th to 14th .....	9,272 62	9,076 72
February 15th to 21st .....	10,161 69	11,752 35
February 22nd to 28th .....	9,681 05	9,840 74
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$37,928 31	\$38,859 36

Increase for February, 1918, \$931.05, or 2.5 per cent.

#### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
February 1st to 7th .....	\$22,954 47	\$24,209 88
February 8th to 14th .....	24,021 68	27,305 51
February 15th to 21st .....	25,449 73	20,245 85
February 22nd to 28th .....	27,289 54	37,631 96
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$99,715 42	\$109,393 20

Increase for February, 1918, \$9,677.78, or 9.7 per cent.

Total increase, passenger and freight, \$10,608.83, or 7.7 per cent.

## PULPWOOD.

Pulpwood shipments for the month of February, 1918, were made to Hawkesbury, Thorold, Ottawa, Ontario; Fort Huron, Mich.; Corinth and Browneville, N.Y.

February 1st to 7th .....	2,245 cords.
February 8th to 14th .....	1,802 "
February 15th to 21st .....	1,295 "
February 22nd to 28th .....	1,122 "
Total.....	6,464 "

Above represents decrease of 1,996 cords, or 23.6 per cent., as compared with January, 1918, which is largely attributable to the many embargoes placed by other railways.

## WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
February 1st to 7th .....	625 tons.	1,562 tons.
February 8th to 14th .....	1,489 "	1,611 "
February 15th to 21st .....	587 "	784 "
February 22nd to 28th .....	340 "	1,719 "
Total .....	3,041 "	5,676 "

Foregoing represents decrease of 204 tons, or 6.3 per cent., in wood pulp, and 143 tons, or 2.5 per cent., in paper shipments, compared with month of January, 1918.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic for the West, routed *via* T. & N. O. and Cochrane, totalled 524 cars—a daily average of 18.7 cars, which represents increase over January, 1918, of 1.15 per cent. Traffic comprised automobiles and various vehicles, farm implements and machinery, iron and steel articles, furniture, hardware, groceries, canned goods and various foodstuffs, dry goods and general merchandise.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic eastbound received from C. G. Ry. at Cochrane, amounted to 1,218 cars—daily average 43.5 cars, and an increase of 55.7 per cent. over January, 1918. Traffic comprised shipments of wheat, oats and grain products, fish, meat, copper, shells, lumber, pulpwood and other forest products, and various merchandise.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of December 31st, 1917, the following amounts had been subscribed to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Fund, as follows:—

Red Cross subscription—Employees .....	\$20,133 03
Canadian Patriotic subscription—Employees .....	25,133 39
Red Cross subscription—Commission .....	10,000 00
Canadian Patriotic subscription—Commission .....	10,000 00
Donation enlisted employees—Commission .....	13,765 16
Total .....	79,031 58

The above amount is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees. Entire Toronto office staff are members of 50,000 Club for duration of the war.

A special account has been authorized by Commission through which all employees are enabled to subscribe for Government War Savings Certificates, total application to date being \$5,844.00.

In addition to above, employees took advantage of the Finance Minister's offer—"Victory Bonds paying 5½ per cent."—and purchased Bonds totalling \$76,450.00, representing 375 employees.

# DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

## SUMMARY OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1917

Herewith (subject to revision) is summarized the mineral output of Ontario for 1917, with comparative figures for 1916. The total production of \$71,000,000 shows an increase of \$5,700,000 over 1916, and is the highest record in Ontario mining industry.

Product.	Quantity		Value, \$	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
<b>METALLIC:</b>				
Gold .....	497,833	420,869	10,339,259	8,698,831
Silver .....	20,007,367	19,479,807	12,703,591	16,193,293
Copper .....	157,138	542,878	33,102	119,407
Copper, in matte (a) .....	22,430	21,197	8,332,153	7,842,890
Nickel, in matte (b) .....	41,299	41,887	20,649,279	20,943,500
Iron ore, exported .....	121,495	136,343	342,700	483,690
Pig iron (c) .....	118,165	49,485	1,646,010	1,016,699
Cobalt (metallic) .....	328,563	396,395	288,614	589,290
Cobalt oxide .....	691,681	418,703	473,713	533,489
Nickel oxide .....	100,013	23,748	18,438	6,533
Nickel (metallic) .....	42,411	225,480	17,847	91,923
Other Nickel and Cobalt compounds .....	350,831	393,036	60,956	42,026
Molybdenite, concentrates ..	24,562	80,614	26,393	108,501
Lead .....	796,833	1,772,512	70,863	172,601
<b>Metallic total .....</b>			<b>55,002,918</b>	<b>56,845,788</b>
<b>NON-METALLIC:</b>				
Arsenic, white, grey and other forms .....	4,320,890	5,183,145	200,103	608,483
Asbestos .....	500	20,000	100	2,150
Brick, fancy and pressed ...	31,742	35,203	318,942	462,357
Brick, common .....	60,441	74,129	509,559	769,340
Tile, drain .....	15,931	13,421	275,471	468,886
" hollow blocks .....	4,451	3,931	176,953	301,528
Cement, Portland .....	2,143,949	2,063,231	2,242,433	2,934,271
Corundum .....	67	188	8,763	31,213
Feldspar .....	12,965	6,167	42,159	27,629
Fluorspar .....	1,283	4,213	10,146	64,673
Graphite, refined .....	3,466	3,173	249,586	210,018
Gypsum, crushed, ground and calcined .....	36,668	48,656	116,206	128,828
Iron pyrites .....	175,593	257,369	471,807	1,066,575
Lime .....	1,453,254	1,179,062	265,356	269,461
Mica .....	266	386	55,407	79,516
Natural gas .....	17,953,396	20,025,727	2,404,499	3,182,154
Petroleum, crude .....	6,890,681	7,104,700	387,846	475,000
Pottery .....			87,025	94,501
Quartz .....	133,684	174,155	223,514	382,993
Salt .....	128,935	138,528	700,515	1,095,866
Sand and gravel .....	1,265,973	1,142,481	470,963	427,303
Sewer pipe .....			216,749	205,810
Stone, building, trap, granite, etc...			755,313	749,160
Talc, crude and ground ....	11,810	16,076	111,489	179,554
<b>Total, non-metallic .....</b>			<b>10,300,904</b>	<b>14,218,269</b>
<b>Add metallic .....</b>			<b>55,002,918</b>	<b>56,845,788</b>
<b>Grand Total .....</b>			<b>65,303,822</b>	<b>71,060,942</b>

(a) Copper in the matte valued at 18½ cents per pound.

(b) Nickel in the matte valued at 25 cents per pound.

(c) Production from Ontario iron ore only.



## Gold

The adverse effects of the war fell with greater force upon the mining of gold than upon any other branch of the industry. The result of scarcity and higher cost of labour as well as of all necessary supplies cannot be transferred, as in other departments of mining, to purchasers of the product, because of the fact that gold has a fixed price. The output was consequently less by 76,935 ounces than in 1916. At the Dome mine, one of the leading Porcupine producers, milling was discontinued in November, and the difficulties of the situation doubtless diminished the output at other properties. Nevertheless, the position of the gold mining industry is essentially sound, and the lessening of production can only be regarded as temporary, pending the return of more normal times. Meanwhile, great progress is being made in the development of ore bodies, and the milling capacity at Porcupine was increased during the year by 1,500 tons daily.

The production according to source was as follows:—

Source.	Ore Milled tons.	Gold Recovered.		Gold Extraction per ton \$
		Ounces.	Value \$	
Porcupine .....	1,177,928	398,257	8,229,744	6.99
Kirkland Lake .....	49,955	19,608	405,230	8.11
Rognon, St. Anthony, Croesus, Miller-Independence and Cordova Mines .....	2,656	2,974	62,636	....
Gold in copper ore .....	.....	59	1,221	....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,230,539</b>	<b>420,893</b>	<b>8,698,831</b>	<b>....</b>

In addition to the recovery given above, the gold ores yielded 76,223 ounces of silver worth \$61,274, and 2,032 pounds of copper valued at \$552.

The chief producers are enumerated in the following table:—

Company	Ore milled tons.	Gold recovered	
		ounces.	value \$
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited .....	514,301	204,810	4,233,777
McIntyre-Porcupine Mines Limited .....	175,893	81,827	1,696,126
Dome Mines Company, Limited ...	359,570	71,193	1,471,705
Porcupine-Crown Mines, Limited ..	39,111	18,180	375,766
Tough-Oakes Gold Mines, Limited..	38,695	16,384	338,593
Porcupine V.N.T. Gold Mines, Ltd.	34,971	10,416	208,350
Schumacher Gold Mines, Limited..	37,323	9,551	197,413
Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Limited..	11,257	5,181	65,753

The total yield of gold in Ontario to the end of 1917 amounted to \$42,362,479.

Discoveries of gold continue to be made in various parts of northern Ontario. Last year one of the most promising was in the township of Rickard, some 12 miles west of Lake Abitibi, where a Finn named John Raty staked out a claim on lot 7 in the fourth concession. At 5 feet in depth, the vein shows very coarse gold accompanied by tellurides and other minerals in a milky-white quartz.

Another excellent prospect was located by a prospector named Cochenour near the head waters of the Lightning river, a small stream falling into Lake Abitibi from the south. The gold area in Powell and Cairo townships about 3 miles west of Fox rapids on the Montreal river, has attracted considerable attention. Adjoining the Davidson claims, where the original discovery was made, some stakings made by Sam. Otisse contain, it is reported, very wide bands of schist and porphyry, both highly auriferous. In all these areas there is likely to be much activity next season, although the expansion of the gold fields of the Province is to some extent awaiting the return of the prospectors who in large numbers offered their services to their country, and are now somewhere in France.

### Silver

As the table of production shows, the Cobalt mines fell short of the yield of 1916 by about 500,000 ounces, a much smaller falling-off than in the latter year, when the decrease as compared with 1915 was 4,800,000 ounces. On the other hand, the decided increase in the price of silver made the return to the mine owners greater than in 1916 by nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars. The increase in the value of silver has naturally been of great advantage, not only to the mining companies at Cobalt but also to their employees, whose wages automatically advance with the price.

Mining Corporation of Canada now leads in production by virtue of the rich system of veins situated in part beneath the streets and buildings of the town of Cobalt. Nipissing, which maintains its production well, follows, succeeded by Kerr Lake. The mines shipping over one million ounces were Mining Corporation, Nipissing, Kerr Lake, Crown Reserve, O'Brien, Miller-Lake O'Brien and McKinley-Darragh-Savage. The first mentioned shipped 4,546,065 ounces. A new shipper was Adanac, situated southwest of the Temiskaming. Developments at a near neighbour, the Ophir, lying south of the Adanac, are encouraging.

Since the discovery of silver at Cobalt in 1903 shipments from the camp and outlying silver areas have been as follows:—

	Average price, cents per ounce.	Ounces.	Value \$
1904 .....	57.2	206,875	111,887
1905 .....	60.4	2,451,356	1,360,503
1906 .....	66.8	5,401,766	3,667,551
1907 .....	67.5	10,023,311	6,155,391
1908 .....	52.9	19,437,875	9,133,378
1909 .....	51.5	25,897,825	12,461,576
1910 .....	53.5	30,645,181	15,478,047
1911 .....	53.3	31,507,791	15,953,847
1912 .....	60.8	30,243,859	17,408,935
1913 .....	57.8	29,681,975	16,553,981
1914 .....	54.8	25,162,841	12,765,461
1915 .....	49.69	24,746,534	12,135,816
1916 .....	65.661	19,915,090	12,643,175
1917 .....	81.417	19,401,893	16,131,013
Total .....		274,724,172	151,960,561

It will be noted from the above figures that the decline in silver production since 1911 has been much less rapid than the rise prior to that date.

The production according to source was as follows:—

	Ounces.
Cobalt .....	18,327,258
South Lorrain .....	10,000
Gowganda .....	1,064,635
Silver recovered from gold and copper ores .....	77,914
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>19,479,807</b>

Some properties at which operations had ceased came again into production; these include the Trethewey and Cobalt Provincial. The lower diabase contact reached at depth in the Temiskaming and Beaver mines showed some ore, but on the whole was disappointing. In Gowganda the Miller Lake O'Brien mine produced largely from the high-grade vein opened up in 1916, and this has led to development work being undertaken on nearby locations. A new find of rich silver ore was made by Hugh Miller Kell in the township of Corkill, some 12 miles southeast of the Gowganda deposits. This discovery has not yet been fully developed.

The flotation process for the concentration of dump and low-grade ore is now pretty well established at Cobalt, although there has been some reaction against it. The results so far have been unequal, and the reduction of the concentrates offers difficulties; besides, the position as regards the alleged German ownership of the patents and the excessive royalties with which the mining companies feared they were to be saddled, has not yet been satisfactorily cleared up.

*Refineries.*—Shipments abroad of ore and concentrates are on the decline. In 1917 United States refineries treated 1,912 tons of ore and 4,396 tons of concentrates, producing therefrom 2,914,267 ounces of silver. The proportion of the silver output refined in the Province was therefore about 80 per cent.

The Deloro, Thorold and Welland refining plants treated 7,964 tons of silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides, recovering 6,450,075 ounces of silver worth \$5,288,739. Year by year a larger proportion of cobalt and nickel oxides are being treated for production of the metals, and also for a variety of cobalt and nickel salts. The figures given for cobalt metal include 81,068 pounds used in the manufacture of stellite, a cobalt-chromium-tungsten alloy used for making high-speed cutting tools. Nickel sulphate, and cobalt both as carbonate and sulphate, are produced by Metals Chemical, Limited. Nickel sulphate is coming into important use for the hydrogenization of oils and fats in the manufacture of soap, oleomargarine, etc. Unseparated cobalt and nickel oxides were marketed in small quantities only. The great use of cobalt as colouring in the ceramic trade, bids fair to be rivalled by its new employment in the metallic form.

### Nickel and Copper

The output of nickel-copper matte in 1917 was 78,897 tons as compared with 80,010 tons in 1916. The nickel content, 41,887 tons, was greater, but the copper content, 21,997 tons, less than in that year, which may be explained by the fact that the bulk of the Canadian Copper Company's production was from the Creighton mine, the ore of which is well known to contain much more nickel than copper. During the year, 1,453,661 tons of ore were smelted at the Copper Cliff and Coniston smelters. Besides the Creighton mine, the Canadian Copper



Company operated the Crean Hill and No. 2, while the Mond Company drew ore from Victoria, Garson, Levack and Worthington; also silicious copper ore from Bruce Mines. Alexo shipped its output to the Mond Company.

The Royal Ontario Nickel Commission in its report on the nickel industry, issued early last year, estimated the known reserves of nickel ore as 70 million tons, but it is believed that the results of diamond drilling since the issue of the report have added nearly 100 per cent. to the quantity. Explorations at the Levack, Frood Extension, Murray and Falconbridge deposits has much extended the limits of the ore bodies. The refinery of the International Nickel Company of Canada at Port Colborne is well on the way to completion. It will have a capacity of about 10,000 tons of nickel per annum, and a relative quantity of copper.

Although the nickel-copper mines of Sudbury are the chief source of copper in Ontario, there are other deposits of non-nickeliferous copper ore from which shipments of ore and concentrates were made in 1917 to the extent of 4,173 tons, containing 431,402 pounds of copper, valued at \$89,380. Shippers were H. H. Wood, Mine Centre; Hudson Copper Company, Havilah; Kenyon Copper Mines, Massey; Tip-Top mine, Kashabowie; Jos. Errington, Gogama station, Can. Nor. railway; and Sudbury Copper Company, Iron Bridge. In addition, 110,476 pounds were recovered from silver ore and gold slag treated in United States refineries. On the Hudson Copper Company's property in Galbraith township a handsome showing of copper glance has been uncovered. The average price of copper in 1917 was 27.18 cents (Eng. and Mining Journal) as compared with 27.20 cents in 1916. Since 21st September the price has been, as fixed by the United States government, 23½ cents per pound f.o.b. New York.

### **Iron Ore and Pig Iron**

From three producing mines there were raised and marketed 176,833 tons of iron ore. Of this quantity, 136,343 tons were exported to the United States, the remainder being sent to blast furnaces in the Province. The mines raising ore were Moose Mountain, Magpie and Helen, the first-named belonging to the company of that name, and the last two to Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited. The Helen mine ships to the Magpie, where the ores from the two mines are mixed and treated in the roasting furnaces to produce a Bessemer grade of ore. From Moose Mountain shipments were in the form of concentrates and briquettes.

Blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton, Port Colborne and Deseronto smelted 94,318 tons of Ontario ore and 1,221,881 tons of imported ore, the product being 691,233 tons of pig iron valued at \$14,201,695. It may be stated that only 7.15 per cent. of the value of the pig iron output can be credited to domestic ore.

### **Molybdenum**

Molybdenum ore treated in 1917 at the concentrators of the International Molybdenum Company at Renfrew, Renfrew Molybdenum Mines at Mount St. Patrick, and the Mines Department at Ottawa, totalled 692 tons. From this ore 80,614 pounds of concentrates were produced worth \$108,501. The molybdenum contents of the concentrates varied from 52.9 to 93.5 per cent. of MoS<sub>2</sub>.

From the plants of the International Molybdenum Company at Orillia and Tivani Electric Steel Company at Belleville, there was a production of 149,000 pounds of ferro-molybdenum valued at \$348,775.

Molybdenum is one of the metals to which, because of its use for making high-speed tool steel, the war has lent much importance. During 1917 there was an embargo on shipments of molybdenum from Canada to the United States. At the beginning of 1918, this was lifted, and shipments may now be freely made under license permit. Prices ruling in the United States have been much higher than those paid by the Imperial Munitions Board. It is hoped that the better market will stimulate production.

### Non-Metallic

The value of the output of non-metallic products for 1917 was greater than in any preceding year except 1913, when it amounted to \$15,724,376. Of the 24 items in the non-metallic list only five, compared with 1916, show decreased production in quantity, namely, drain tile, hollow building blocks, graphite, lime, sand and gravel. In valuation, decreases are shown by graphite, sand and gravel, sewer pipe and stone. For practically all products prices have advanced materially; this has notably been the case with arsenic, fluorspar and iron pyrites. The Northpines and Goudreau mines of the Nichols Chemical Company each shipped over 100,000 tons of iron pyrites. Fluorspar is in great demand by the steel plants, the entire production being from Madoc. Building was quiet in 1917, hence the output of construction materials was about the same as in 1916.

The yield of crude petroleum exceeded that for 1916 by 214,019 Imperial gallons, this being the second year since 1907 that has shown an increase over the one previous. The output from the older parts of the oil region in Lambton county and neighborhood continued slowly to decline; but the falling-off was more than offset by the production from the new field in the township of Mosa. Middlesex county. Oil was struck here in the Corniferous limestone by Mr. J. F. Carman of Petrolia about 1st February. Some 40 producing wells have been drilled, and 13 dry holes. Oil is obtained at a depth of 300 to 375 feet, and the production up to the end of the year was 21,000 barrels. The oil has a gravity of 33 degrees, and is piped or hauled in tank wagons to North Glencoe. The pool so far as defined is on lots 5 to 8 in the fifth, sixth and seventh concessions.

The output of the natural gas wells was the highest yet recorded. The large well struck in the Trenton, Dover township, has not maintained its original flow, and is now yielding considerable oil. Owing to widespread distress caused by the partial failure of the gas supply during the present winter, the Legislature has placed the entire natural gas industry under the control of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

### Miscellaneous

Four gold mining companies paid out in dividends \$1,699,542.45, and 13 silver mining companies \$5,886,945.94, a total of \$7,586,488.39, being a decrease of \$4,064,061.70 as compared with 1916. There was an increase in the dividends by silver mining companies, but a decided decrease in those by gold companies. The total dividend distributions by silver and gold companies combined up to the end of 1917 was \$82,663,283.

A deposit of euxenite, a rich radium mineral, was found near Maberley in a feldspar quarry in South Sherbrooke township. It does not, however, appear to be present in commercial quantity.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of February, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	14	7,411	4,361	3,050
Brant .....	13	6,350	6,230	120
Bruce .....	8	5,699	3,399	2,300
Carleton .....	8	6,724	4,581	2,143
Ottawa City .....	34	11,065	8,930	2,135
Dufferin .....	1	398	398	.....
Elgin .....	10	1,999	1,637	362
Essex .....	35	23,465	24,462	9,003
Frontenac .....	12	1,934	1,934	.....
Grey .....	15	2,427	2,427	.....
Haldimand .....	8	4,767	3,867	900
Halton .....	6	38,055	28,055	10,000
Hastings .....	38	19,772	12,734	7,038
Huron .....	17	7,748	6,184	1,564
Kenora .....	2	528	528	.....
Kent .....	9	2,877	2,377	500
Lambton .....	20	7,785	4,446	3,339
Lanark .....	4	1,726	1,276	450
Leeds and Grenville .....	24	26,623	25,364	1,259
Lennox and Addington .....	3	4,424	2,970	1,454
Lincoln .....	11	2,788	2,788	.....
Manitoulin .....				
Middlesex .....	7	2,040	1,444	596
London City .....	31	25,416	12,263	13,153
Muskoka .....	3	3,800	1,000	2,800
Nipissing .....	9	7,491	2,884	4,607
Norfolk .....	9	9,350	7,335	2,015
Northumberland and Durham .....	20	22,448	16,878	5,570
Ontario .....	12	3,678	1,904	1,774
Oxford .....	8	3,606	3,606	.....
Parry Sound .....	6	31,040	19,167	11,873
Peel .....	5	926	738	188
Perth .....	8	2,190	2,190	.....
Peterboro' .....	14	13,520	12,573	947
Prescott and Russell .....	16	32,853	17,313	15,540
Prince Edward .....	4	43	43	.....
Rainy River .....	2	320	320	.....
Renfrew .....	11	27,593	12,169	15,424
Simcoe .....	32	47,372	26,460	20,912
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	9	5,381	3,985	1,396
Sudbury .....	11	67,944	59,608	8,336
Temiskaming .....	16	39,534	36,873	2,661
Thunder Bay .....	8	3,412	3,187	225
Victoria and Haliburton .....	5	3,364	2,395	969
Waterloo .....	11	12,261	12,141	120
Welland .....	18	35,570	25,778	9,792
Wellington .....	13	1,573	1,373	200
Wentworth .....	10	16,493	12,283	4,210
Hamilton City .....	51	21,108	20,275	833
York .....	14	63,570	44,770	18,800
Toronto City .....	232	258,385	240,477	17,908
Totals .....	887	956,846	750,380	206,466



## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917				1918			
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	890	\$ 1,386,284	\$ 1,146,629	\$ 239,665
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247				
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977				
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174				
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194				
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483				
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105				
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355				
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042				
Total for year .....	9,601	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092				
Total for 2 months .....	1,818	2,137,788	1,639,548	498,240	1,777	2,343,130	1,897,009	446,131

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of February, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	37	\$ 22,979	\$ 14,782	\$ 8,197
2	Conflagration .....	1	200	.....	200
3	Electricity .....	31	85,159	65,434	19,725
4	Explosions .....	34	9,025	5,624	3,401
5	Exposure .....	79	36,982	31,621	5,361
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Friction .....	3	5,592	5,592	.....
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	20	12,579	8,855	3,724
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	25	6,417	5,346	1,071
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	1	460	460	.....
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	1	15	15	.....
12	Incendiarism .....	4	44,915	41,300	3,615
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	9	1,555	1,555	.....
15	Matches .....	81	4,421	3,356	1,065
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	7	103,640	96,623	7,017
17	Open Fires .....	12	977	977	.....
18	Open Lights .....	67	14,429	10,386	4,043
19	Petroleum and its products .....	37	47,151	21,532	25,619
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	2	543	443	100
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	30	21,099	19,789	1,310
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	28	26,683	14,487	12,196
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	9	4,007	2,557	1,450
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	10	4,526	4,266	260
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	1	25	25	.....
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	164	235,415	150,345	85,070
27	Unknown .....	65	87,630	66,345	21,285
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	129	180,422	178,665	1,757
Total .....		887	956,846	750,380	206,466

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of February, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	6	\$ 722	\$ 722	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	11	20,171	9,752	10,419
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	2	102	102	.....
54	Churches .....	3	174	174	.....
55	Club Houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	2	125	25	100
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Dwellings .....	591	203,145	145,363	57,782
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Garages .....	10	25,337	6,612	18,725
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	7	1,033	743	290

## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of February, 1918.—  
Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	7	\$ 3,965	\$ 3,100	\$ 865
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	14	90,701	62,251	28,450
65	“ “ “ (Summer only) ..				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....				
67	Mercantile Stores .....	125	160,025	120,784	39,241
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	13	710	578	132
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	43	242,968	215,767	27,201
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums ..				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	18	103,060	92,165	10,895
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries ..	16	29,960	24,340	5,620
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	1	40	40	
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	12	1,773	423	1,350
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	1,664	1,334	330
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	4	71,171	66,105	5,066
	Total .....	887	956,846	750,380	206,466

## FIRE RECORD FOR FEBRUARY.

In spite of the very cold month throughout February, it is gratifying that both the number of fires and the aggregate loss shows a very material reduction from February of 1917. The figures speak for themselves.

Attention is drawn to a change in the form of the statement showing summary of fires in Ontario by months. We are now able to begin to give a comparison, and the changed form, it is hoped, will be of advantage to those who are following the statistical information published monthly.

While the number of fires for the two months of January and February are forty-one less than last year, the aggregate of the fire waste is approximately \$200,000.00 greater, and this is not to be wondered at in view of the excessive cold and the admitted difficulty of all fire departments in coping with a fire during below zero weather.

## LARGE FIRES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

County.	Risk.	Loss.	Cause.
Halton .....	Maj. Wm. F. Eaton's dwelling .....	\$27,800 00	3
Parry Sound .....	Monteith Bros. Hotel .....	27,132 00	26
Prescott and Russell ....	St. Isadore de Prescott stores .....	25,700 00	19
Sudbury .....	British American Nickel Corporation .....	54,449 00	26
Simcoe .....	Palmer's Hotel, Penetang .....	29,000 00	26
Temiskaming .....	Kirt's Hotel, Englehart .....	25,000 00	
York .....	Office Bureau Co. factory, Aurora .....	40,000 00	12
Toronto .....	Metropolitan Ry. car barns .....	44,000 00	3
	Toronto Laundry Machine Co. ....	101,558 00	16
	Hunter Rose Co., printers .....	31,544 00	24



## FIRE RISKS UNDER AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

Attention of all Companies is drawn to the necessity of reporting fires affecting automobiles in transit or on the road. We are quite satisfied we are not getting reports of such fires from Companies embracing all classes of liability in the automobile protection. Special request is hereby made of such Insurance Companies that they promptly report all claims by fire on this class of property.

## BETTER FIRE PROTECTION NEEDED IN HOSPITALS.

In the January BULLETIN\* attention was drawn to the death of four little children as a result of the fire which swept through the east wing of the Water Street Catholic General Hospital in Ottawa, conducted by the Order of the Grey Nuns.

On the night of February 14th a fire in the Grey Nunnery and Hospital, Montreal, resulted in the death of sixty or more children.

Fifty-three small bodies, many burned beyond recognition, were taken from the ruins shortly after the disaster. It is thought many other bodies were entirely consumed by the fearful heat. The origin of the fire is not known, although it is claimed that it may have started from a defective heating system, defective wiring, or from an accumulation of rubbish. If so, extra care on the part of those in charge of the Institution and who are responsible for the protection and safeguarding of the lives of those innocent children might, no doubt, have prevented a fire from such causes.

This terrible holocaust should be heeded as a warning to the entire country. A repetition of the awful sacrifice must be avoided.

Similar fire hazard conditions exist in many of our cities and towns and they must be corrected if we do not expect to face the responsibility of having certain of our schools, hospitals, asylums, homes or other public buildings reduced to charnel houses. We cannot afford to sacrifice safety simply because precautionary measures cost us something.

As a protection to depositors the law has wisely provided that "double liability" attaches to a person who invests in bank stock. Every official who is responsible for the safety of an infant or a patient in a hospital should feel that there is a "double liability" attached to him or her on account of the helplessness of those whose lives are entrusted to their care for protection from fire.

Safety in our hospitals should receive more careful consideration than has been devoted to this important matter in the past.

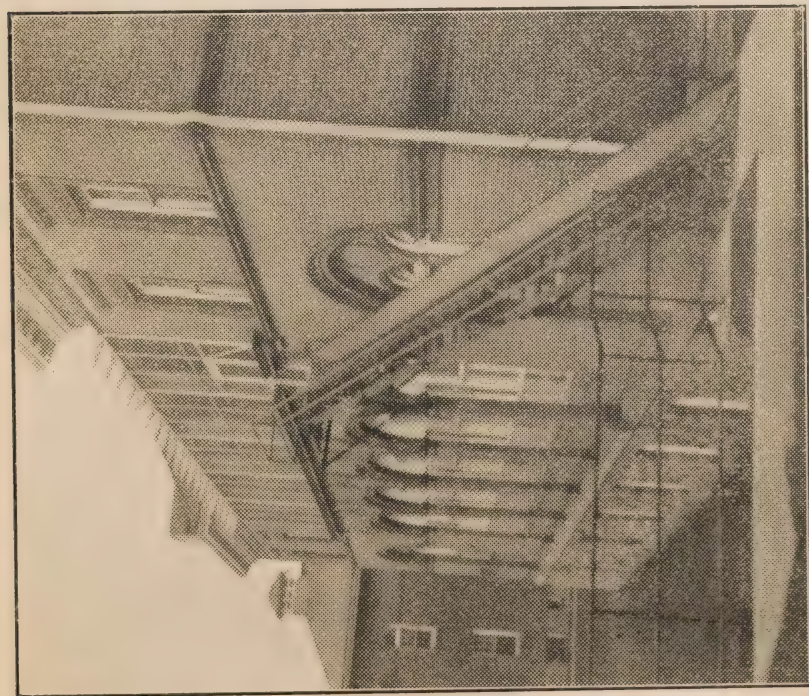
With sick persons the tendency to become panic-stricken under slight provocation is very great, and infants are easily suffocated by smoke. Wings and sections of hospitals may be cut off from other parts of the building by fire doors. Stairs may be enclosed by wired glass partitions with automatically closing transoms, and other precautionary measures may be easily taken in any building that is not even modern in construction, and which will, at least, make them fire-retardant instead of quick-burning. The idea is to prevent smoke and fire quickly spreading throughout the building until the patients can be moved to a safe place.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Fire Marshal of the State of Michigan for the photographs of the fire escapes on hospitals reproduced in the illustrations accompanying this article for the purpose of showing some of the advanced steps taken by progressive institutions for the safety and protection of life.

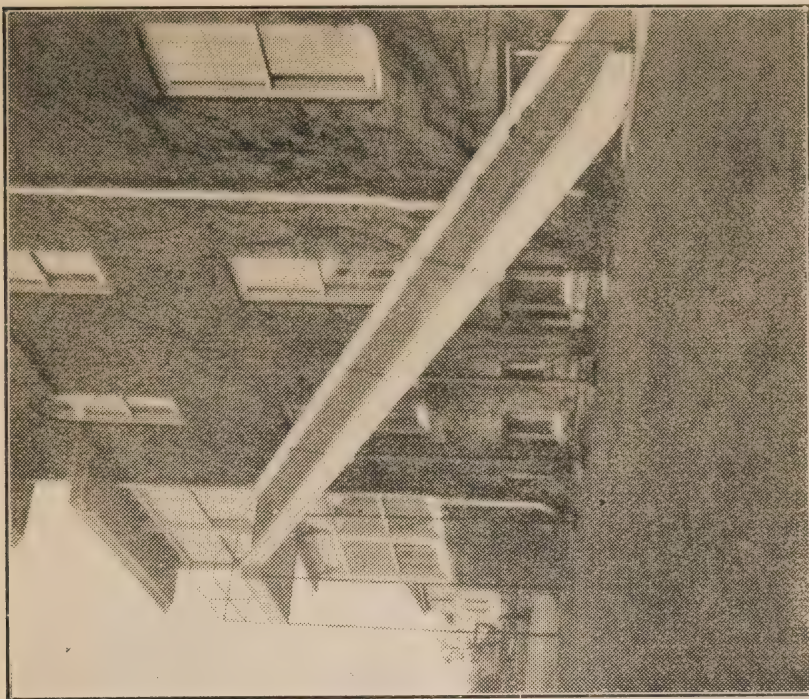
Desiring to get practical information at first hand, we wrote to Mr. Robert G. Greve, Superintendent of the University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, who informs us that they use two kinds of fire escapes on their hospital buildings. One used on their children's ward is constructed of all metal and consists of a narrow iron stairway beside which there is a sheet iron trough. In case of fire they purpose placing the babies and small children, well wrapped in blankets, in this chute and allowing them to slide to the ground.

The other fire escape is simply a wooden incline with a railing on the side. They purpose carrying the adult bed patients out of the ward on the mattresses and sliding the patient on the mattress to the ground on what might be termed a toboggan slide. Mr. Greve has not waited for the holocaust, and states that they have been fortunate in not having had a fire. He evidently believes in "safety first."

There are a number of hospitals in the Province where fire escapes of this design would no doubt prove of great value in saving lives in case of fire. They appear to be practical, simple and efficient.



No. 1. Metal Fire Escape, Children's Ward, University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.



No. 2. "Toboggan Slide" Fire Escape, University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.







UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

TORONTO, ONT.

VOL. II.

No. 10.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

APRIL, 1918

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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1918

FREE ON APPLICATION

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# ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD

## MEMORANDUM OF 1918 LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE BOARD

8 GEORGE V., Chap. No. 68: Act to Incorporate Town of Merritton.

Sec. 8 (1) provides that of the amount payable by Merritton to County of Lincoln in respect of County Highways, there shall be returned or remitted such portion or percentage, if any, as to The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, on application, may seem just, etc.

(2) Said Board given jurisdiction and its decision to be final and binding for the term of ten years from date thereof.

---

Chap. 57: Act to Detach Lands from Police Village of Crystal Beach (Welland County).

Sec. 3 provides that differences between the said Village and the Township of Bertie as to assets and liabilities are to be settled by the Board on the application of either party.

---

Chap. No. 56: Act respecting Township of Crowland.

Sec. 5 provides any by-law (passed under the Act) to establish system of water-mains, etc., shall not require the assent of the electors, but shall, before being finally passed, be approved by the Board.

Sec. 8 provides that City of Welland shall allow such mains to be connected with its waterworks system on terms to be agreed on, or in default of agreement to be fixed by the Board.

---

Chap. No. 63: Act respecting City of Hamilton.

Sec. 1 (2) (d) provides that the Board may, on the application of the McKittrick Properties, Limited, direct that the City Council shall assess lands upon the local improvement plan.

Sec. (1) (3) provides that the Board may, upon the application of the McKittrick Properties, Limited, direct that the Council shall apportion the rates for the McKittrick Properties, Limited, share of the cost of the bridge upon the respective lots and parcels, etc., etc.

This Act also amends and confirms the Order of the Board, dated 26th January, 1914, annexing the McKittrick properties to the City of Hamilton.

---

Chap. No. 78: Act respecting Town of Sandwich.

This Act validates Town's By-law and Agreement *re* Caldwell's, Limited. Paragraph numbered 8 of the Agreement and 6 of the By-law provides that all disputes, etc., etc., between the Company and the Town shall be within the jurisdiction of The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

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Chap. No. 76: Act respecting Port Arthur.

The Act validates Agreement now subsisting between the City and The Port Arthur Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. Paragraphs numbered 12 and 14 of the Agreement provide that in case of disagreement certain matters (therein mentioned) be referred to The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.



Chap. No. 81: Act respecting Townships of Scarborough and Etobicoke.

Act empowers these townships to establish systems of watermains.

Sec. 6 provides that no by-law therefor be finally passed until a certificate obtained from The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board approving thereof, and thereupon such by-laws and the debentures thereunder shall be valid and binding, etc.

---

Chap. No. 18: Act to amend The Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission Act.

This Act, and especially sections 3, 4 and 5 thereof, impose further duties on, and increase the jurisdiction of the Board under The Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission Act (5 Geo. V, c. 18).

---

Chap. No. 12: Act Respecting Natural Gas.

This Act places the whole question of the conservation of the natural gas fields of Western Ontario under the jurisdiction of the Board, subject to regulations which may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to extend and enlarge the powers of the Board. (See section 6.) \*

---

Chap. No. 38: "The Planning and Development Act."

Provides that, subject to the Board's approval, urban municipalities may plan out the suburban areas surrounding such municipalities as to highways, parks, etc., etc. Where landowners' subdivision plans are not satisfactory to municipalities the Board hears all parties and decides differences. No highway less than 66 feet wide can be laid out without the Board's approval.

---

Chap. No. 13: Act for the Better Development and Preservation of Fuel Resources in Ontario.

Sec. 8 provides that in expropriation proceedings the Minister (of Lands, Forests and Mines) may appoint the Board as Arbitrators. (See also sections 22 and 29 of The Public Works Act, c. 35, R.S.O., 1914.)

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Chap. No. 54: Act to amend The Upper Canada College Act.

Sec. 1 provides that on the application of the Township of York the Board may from time to time (where lands have been sold by the College) fix and determine as to the cessation of exemption thereof from payment of taxes, and may determine the amount of the assessment thereof, etc., the Board's Order to be final and not appealable.

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Chap. No. 20: The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918.

Sec. 25 provides that the Board may fix Provincial Railway Time Tables and make such other orders as may be necessary to comply with Lieutenant-Governor in Council's regulations varying the reckoning of Standard time.

---

Chap. No. 41: Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Sec. 10 provides that where the Provincial Board of Health has ordered or authorized a sewage disposal plant etc., in a neighboring township, the urban municipality must apply to The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board (on notice to the township) before proceeding with the work, and gives the Board jurisdiction to hear and dispose of all such applications.

## Chap. No. 30: Act to amend The Ontario Railway Act.

Amongst other amending provisions the following may be specially noticed:—

Sec. 3 provides that no "One Man Cars" shall be operated without the Board's approval, and the Board may make orders, regulations, etc., in the premises.

Sec. 4 provides that the Board may order the payment to a municipality by a railway company of \$1,000.00 per day for non-compliance with the Board's Order to furnish additional cars or equipment.

## Chap. No. 32: The Municipal Amendment Act, 1918.

Sec. 1 provides that where the terms of a proposed annexation of lands to a city or town have been agreed upon but do not meet with the approval of the Board, the petitioners or the municipality may withdraw from the proposed annexation.

Sec. 2 provides that incorporations shall take effect on the next ensuing 31st December or on such other day as may be fixed by the functionary or body effecting such incorporation.

Sec. 8 providing for purchase of weighing machines, etc.; requires coal or coke to be weighed, in accordance with the regulations, etc., prescribed by the Board.

## FUEL AND FOOD SELLING BY MUNICIPALITIES

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1918.

BEFORE:

D. M. McINTYRE, Esq., K.C.,  
Chairman and

A. B. INGRAM, Esq.,  
Vice-Chairman.

In the matter of the buying and storing of fuel and food by Municipal Corporations, and selling the same to dealers and residents of the Municipality, and

In the matter of paragraph 39a of section 399 of "The Municipal Act," as enacted by section 12 (2) of "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1917."

The Board having considered a number of applications by Municipal Corporations under paragraph 39a of section 399 of "The Municipal Act," as enacted by section 12 (2) of "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1917," for approval of Municipal By-laws under the said Paragraph 39a, and the Board having found that the limitations, restrictions and conditions hereinafter mentioned should be prescribed, and it being deemed advisable that such limitations, restrictions and conditions should be incorporated in the Municipal By-law when approval of same is applied for, therefore in connection with each such By-law the Board prescribes the limitations, restrictions and conditions hereinafter mentioned, and

The Board orders:

That every such By-law shall provide for borrowing a specific sum for the purposes of the intended fuel operations and shall contain the following clauses:

1. That the Treasurer of the said Corporation shall keep separate, accurate, detailed and itemized accounts and returns of all fuel purchased, the quantity thereof, the purchase price thereof, the bank discount or exchange in connection with the payment of such purchase price, the freight and other expenses of transportation or importation of such fuel, the expense of unloading, transferring, storing, delivering and distributing the same, all proper charges for maintenance, depreciation, expense of vehicles, horses or other motive power, and all salaries, wages and incidental and overhead expense, and every factor properly to be included in the cost to the said Corporation of operating its fuel business, and that the fuel shall be sold for cash only and upon a strictly cash basis at

a price to cover all such cost charges and expense, and that the said Treasurer shall keep separate, accurate, detailed and itemized accounts of the stock of fuel on hand, and the total cost thereof, and of storage, delivery and distribution of same as aforesaid, and of all sales and the net prices realized, and such further details and particulars as may be ordered by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board from time to time, and that the said Treasurer shall quarterly file the same with the Ontario Municipal Bureau at the City of Toronto.

2. That no liability or obligation shall be incurred in the purchase of fuel and operation of the fuel business under the authority, or in pursuance, of this By-law in excess of the sum of \$. . . . . hereby authorized to be borrowed.

3. That should at any time any deficit arise from the buying, storing or selling of such fuel, from any cause whatsoever, the same shall be met by the said Corporation out of its current revenue derived from its current taxes, and

4. That the said Corporation shall have power, subject to the approval of the said Board, to make rules and regulations governing the purchase, sale and distribution of all such fuel.

(Sgd.) D. M. McINTYRE,  
*Chairman.*

(Seal.)

## ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

(WOMEN'S AUXILIARY)

### A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN, CANADA FOOD BOARD, TO THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

"I understand that you want a message from me to give to the Women's Auxiliaries. I can only say that the work which they have done since the day they first took upon themselves to get the women of the Province interested in the food question and to lead them past the thinking to the acting stage, has been of inestimable value. The fact that they have been instrumental in getting over 100,000 pledge cards signed is a magnificent record in itself. Their other activities also have done much to arouse the women to action.

"The year 1918 will test the mettle of the Canadian people. The women especially are being called upon to exceed the maximum of their achievement in the past. Let the Women's Auxiliaries press this message home until every woman in the Province feels some individual responsibility in the matter. To produce food has become a sacred duty—and a duty common to everyone. It is the age-old order of things—the men at war, the women in the fields. History repeats itself.

"This year must see greatly increased production of staple food-stuffs in Canada. So I would say to every able-bodied woman in Canada—garden, farm, raise chickens, keep pigs, fowls, rabbits or bees. Do something to help. Be careful in the house and enterprising out of doors. There is no use straining after the unattainable. In war time women need to learn the lesson of conservation—conservation of time, of energy, of resources. By being self-contained and making use of the natural supplies around them more can be accomplished than by frittering away valuable energy in the trifles that do not count in the winning of the war.

"The Women's Auxiliaries can do much to encourage this viewpoint and to point out on all occasions that quiet, concentrated labour is the most effective. They can impress upon the women of the Province the importance of reading the newspapers, of studying the Canadian Food Bulletin and any pamphlets relating to conservation and greater production. Knowledge of this kind brings enlightenment and the desire to act.

"On the question of compulsory rationing I have already stated emphatically that the system is not feasible for Canada at the present time and that it would lead to no end of complications. It would be a waste of energy to put drastic rationing regulations into force in Canada now. If conditions get worse, it might come to that. But if



Canada produces to the limit, I trust it won't be necessary. Then there is the ethical view of the matter. Is it not more or less of an insult to the women of Canada to suggest that with an abundance of food all around them they are unable to keep their hands off it unless someone stands threateningly over them?

"As for price-fixing—a question which seems to bother the housewife a good deal—it has failed wherever it has been tried. The price of milk was fixed in New York. What happened? The milch cows were killed for beef and there was a milk famine in a short time.

"Women must be made to understand these things, and the Women's Auxiliaries can do much to clear away misunderstandings which befog the road to success. My message to them—as to all the women of Canada—is simply to work hard along the right lines. And when I say that, I mean conservation and, chiefly, production."

(Signed) HENRY B. THOMSON.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR MARCH

The epidemic of diphtheria in the City of Windsor prevailed to a greater extent in the month of March than in the previous month, there being 58 carrier cases and 16 clinic cases. The outbreak that occurred in the Town of Walkerville adjacent to Windsor shows a marked improvement. Only 33 carrier and 3 clinic cases reported, compared with 128 carrier and 4 clinic cases in February last. The number of cases reported from Ford City in the same county are 25 carrier and 3 clinic. The Provincial Board of Health distributed free of charge to the different parts of the Province where the disease existed 14,852 units of antitoxin at a cost of \$2,227.80. The cases reported for the whole Province are 347, with 23 deaths, or a death rate of 6.6 in 100.

Smallpox cases are 29 more than in March, 1917, but 49 less than in February last. The following places reported this disease: Ottawa, Sarnia, Sudbury, 5 cases each, with 1 death in Sudbury; West Hawkesbury, 8 cases; East Hawkesbury, 3 cases; Camden, 3 cases; Sault Ste. Marie, Forest, Sandwich, Dresden, Nepean, and West Nissouri, 1 case each, and Vankleek Hill, 2 cases.

Scarlet fever, which has been prevalent in the Province for the last few months, shows but little change. January, 340; February, 353, and March, 339 cases, with 9 deaths.

The returns made for measles, like that of scarlet fever, are much the same. January, 1,013; February, 861, and March, 1,256 cases, with 15 deaths for the latter month.

Anthrax: Two deaths occurred in Penetanguishene from this disease.

Diseases	Comparative Table			
	March, 1918		March, 1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	47	1	13	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	339	9	260	6
Diphtheria.....	347	23	356	27
Measles .....	1,256	15	1,700	2
Whooping Cough .....	286	2	112	4
Typhoid Fever.....	27	4	40	8
Tuberculosis.....	101	71	182	109
Infantile Paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	17	10	15	10
	2,420	135	2,678	167

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR APRIL

CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED BY THE LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1918.

The prevalence of scarlet fever in the Province for the last four months continues much the same for April. The disease appears to be of a mild type compared with the epidemic we had in the early part of 1903, when the outbreak was of a very virulent type, causing as many as 104 deaths in one month. During the first four months of that year we had 1,860 cases and 350 deaths, an average of 465 cases and 87 deaths monthly, making the highest death rate in the Province for 30 years, or 18.8 in 100. For the corresponding four months of 1918 there were 1,416 cases and 36 deaths, or a death rate of 2.5 in 100.

Diphtheria has dropped from 394 cases and 32 deaths in January last to 249 cases and 22 deaths in April. The Provincial Board of Health distributed for the month 8,559,000 units of antitoxin free to the localities where the disease existed, at a cost of \$1,280.

Smallpox shows a material reduction for April, compared with the former three months, when we had reported for January 79 cases, February 91, March 47, and April 39. The places reporting the disease are: Toronto, Windsor, Chatham, Wyoming, Raleigh, Romney, Stisted and Waters, 1 case each; Ottawa and Sarnia, 2 cases each; Belleville, Hawkesbury, Dresden, and Worthington, 3 cases each; Sandwich, 5 cases; and St. Thomas and Rochester Township, 7 cases each. For the first four months of this year we had 256 cases and 1 death, as compared with 40 cases for the corresponding month of 1917.

Measles prevailed to a much greater extent, there being 1,461 cases and 11 deaths as against 842 cases and 5 deaths in April last year.

Whooping cough also increased from 76 cases to 240.

The comparative table will show the increase and decrease for the other diseases:

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1918.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	39	.....	12	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	383	16	193	3
Diphtheria .....	249	22	223	20
Measles.....	1,461	11	842	5
Whooping Cough .....	240	4	76	2
Typhoid Fever.....	38	5	36	6
Tuberculosis.....	187	122	165	96
Infantile Paralysis .....	2	1	1	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	17	12	15	9
	2,616	193	1,563	141

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1918.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox.....	256	1	40	.....
Scarlet Fever.....	1,416	36	769	3
Diphtheria .....	1,279	95	1,225	88
Measles .....	4,591	45	4,957	15
Whooping Cough .....	1,061	20	447	13
Typhoid Fever.....	124	19	156	28
Tuberculosis .....	606	305	588	354
Infantile Paralysis .....	7	3	6	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	53	35	58	39
	9,393	579	8,246	540

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### CANADA MUST FEED THE ALLIES

The following letter has been sent to the Superintendents of all the County Houses of Refuge in Ontario, and all the institutions in Ontario receiving a Government grant:

TORONTO, March 22nd, 1918.

My Dear Superintendent:—

One year ago to-day a letter was addressed to you asking your help, and saying "The need for increased production of food is real and urgent." A splendid response was made to that appeal.

If the need of food was great last year, it is ten times greater this year. Last year Germany only was on rations. This year Britain is on rations, France is on rations, Italy is on rations. The British are denying themselves and going hungry. Starvation stares the French, Belgians and Serbians in the face. Famine threatens the Italians.

Our Allies depend on Canada and the United States for food. They are trusting to us. We must not fail them.

If you have a farm, or if you know anybody who has a farm, see that at least five acres more wheat is grown on that farm in 1918 than in 1917; and grow in your garden all the potatoes, peas, beans, beets, onions, carrots, parsnips and other food that you can grow, and do not let one foot of earth lie idle this year anywhere in your township, village, town or city.

Every head of cattle, every sheep, every pig, every chicken we can raise is wanted, and badly wanted.

Under Almighty God our hope of final victory and rightful peace is in the hands of our farmers, as truly as it is in the hands of our munition workers and in the hands of our fighting men.

Everybody can help—men, women, and children.

Do not waste any food—not a crumb.

Be a leader and get everybody to help.

If you need any information or help, see your district representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Please make a record of your increased production in your annual report.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

(TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH)

### FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Inspections during March in about 50 cities, towns and villages totalled 927.

1st inspections .....	730
2nd inspections and re-visits .....	197

### PROSECUTIONS FOR USING CHILD LABOUR.

Legal proceedings were taken against three firms for a breach of the child labour law. Two were convicted and fined. Action in the third case was dismissed. A sub-contractor was also indicted.



## PERMITS FOR OVERTIME.

Forty-four applications were received for overtime permits.

Sec. 34 (Regular) .....	32
Sec. 32 (Special) .....	3
Sec. 70 (Bakeshop) .....	3
Sec. 70 (Bakeshop) .....(duration of the war)	6

## FACTORY ACT AMENDED

A number of amendments and some additions were made at the last session of the Ontario Legislature to the "Factory, Shop and Office Building Act."

This Act applies to every factory in which machinery is used which is operated by steam, electrical or any other power than hand power. Any building, or part of a building, used and occupied by a municipal or school corporation or by any municipal commission for office purposes shall be deemed an office building within the meaning of the Act.

## ITS SCOPE EXTENDED.

Section 14 of the Act respecting the submission for approval of plans of any building, or alterations of a building to be used as a factory, shall hereafter apply to any building over two stories in height which it is proposed to use as a shop or office building.

Provision has been made for the assistance of constables, if the Factory Inspector has reason to believe that he may be "resisted, obstructed or hindered" in the discharge of his duties.

Plans of buildings to be erected or altered, now submitted to the Department for examination and approval, must hereafter be submitted *in duplicate*, for file in the Trades and Labour Branch.

Notices of the Act are to be affixed in factories, shops, bakeshops, or office buildings *by the Inspector*, and shall be kept so affixed by the employer, under penalty provided in subsection (2), section 23, of the Act.

## CHILD LABOUR ELIMINATED.

Section 35, regulating the hours of employment for females in canning factories, was repealed, and sections 25 and 26, which permitted the employment of children in the work of desiccating fruit and vegetables, was also repealed, thus eliminating entirely the legal employment of child labour in any factory whatsoever.

Provision is also made for the proper lighting, by the employer or owner, of all factories, shops or office buildings, passages and conveniences, under his control.

Eating and dressing rooms must be provided in a factory or shop where not less than thirty-five females are employed, and a matron or attendant is to have charge of same.

## REGARDING STEAM BOILERS.

The Boiler Act has been amended and some additions made.

Steam boilers (this does not apply either to boilers used for heating dwelling houses not being part of an apartment house, or boilers used on farms for agricultural purposes only) must either be insured in some registered boiler insurance company, or else inspected once a year by an authorized boiler inspector of the Trades and Labour Branch.

Minimum penalties for contraventions of the Act have been fixed, and provision made for the paying over of same.

Additions, too, were made to Schedule "A," setting forth the class of factory under the Act, as appended:—

# ADDITIONS TO SCHEDULE "A" TO THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT.

Awnings, Blinds, Curtains and Sails.	Explosives and Powder Plants.
Abattoirs.	Fertilizer Plants.
Aluminum Ware.	Fire Prevention Apparatus Appliances.
Artificial Ice Plants.	Grain Elevators.
Artificial Preparation.	Granite and Stone Works.
Artists' Supplies.	Greenhouses.
Asphalt Paving, Cork, Brick and Floor- ing Plants.	Harness Factories.
Automobile Factories and Supplies.	Hook and Eye Factories.
Alabastine and Lime Factories.	Incinerators.
Bottlers' Supplies.	Insulation Preparation.
Box Shook Factories.	Laundry Machinery and Supplies.
Braid and Cord Factories.	Mince Meat and Condiments.
Bakers' and Confectionery Machinery and Supplies.	Metallic Supplies.
Belting.	Motor Cycles and Supplies.
Beds and Bedding.	Musical Instruments and Supplies.
Bottling Works.	Metal Refiners.
Carpet Sweepers.	Needle Factories.
Car Repair Shops.	Oil Storage and Pumping Distributing Stations.
Carriage Tops and Supply Factories.	Optician and Optical Supplies.
Celluloid Factories.	Pattern Works.
Chopping Mills.	Pharmaceutical Works.
Cloth Factories.	Pipe Factories.
Clothes Cleaning Factories.	Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Supplies.
Concrete Works.	Rubber and Metal Stamps.
Cut Glass Factories.	Roofing Factories.
Cash Registers.	Souvenir Factories.
Collection Box Factories.	Shipbuilding.
Creosoting Factories.	Structural Steel and Bridge Works.
Cold Storage Factories.	Scale Works.
Collar and Cuff Factories.	Stoves, Furnaces and Miscellaneous.
Dairy Supplies.	Stone, Marble Crushing and Grinding Works.
Dental Supplies.	Surgical Appliances.
Dry Cleaning.	Tile Works.
Dairy Factories.	Upholstering Factories.
Electrical Supplies and Fixtures.	Wall Board Factories.
Electrical Power and Distributing Sta- tions.	White, and other Lead Factories.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### STATEMENT FOR MARCH

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of March, 1918, with that of corresponding month, 1917, results as below:—

#### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
March 1st to 7th .....	\$10,530 07	\$10,134 72
March 8th to 14th .....	10,804 98	10,445 03
March 15th to 21st .....	10,688 12	12,122 45
March 22nd to 31st .....	15,531 54	18,701 77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$47,554 71	\$51,403 97

Increase for March, 1918, \$3,849.26, or 8 per cent.

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
March 1st to 7th .....	\$29,958 57	\$42,925 57
March 8th to 14th .....	30,056 62	48,573 10
March 15th to 21st .....	25,091 69	53,328 05
March 22nd to 31st .....	42,534 35	70,057 42
	<hr/> \$127,641 23	<hr/> \$214,884 14

Increase for March, 1918, \$87,242.91, or 68 per cent.

Total increase for Passenger and Freight Traffic, \$91,092.17, or 52 per cent.

## PULPWOOD.

Pulpwood shipments during month of March, 1918, were destined Thorold, Ottawa, Iroquois Falls, Hawkesbury, Merriton, Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Johnsonburg, Erie, and Tyrone, Pa., Fulton, Brownsville, Corinth, N.Y., and Port Huron, Mich.

March 1st to 7th .....	1,348 cords.
March 8th to 14th .....	2,553 "
March 15th to 21st .....	2,749 "
March 22nd to 31st .....	4,239 "
	<hr/> 10,889 cords.

Increase over February, 4,425 cords, or 68 per cent.

## WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
March 1st to 7th .....	313 tons.	1,213 tons.
March 8th to 14th .....	338 "	1,482 "
March 15th to 21st .....	494 "	1,090 "
March 22nd to 31st .....	1,057 "	1,637 "
	<hr/> 2,202 tons.	<hr/> 5,422 tons.

Decrease of 839 tons in pulp, or 27.6 per cent., and in paper, decrease of 254 tons, or 4.5 per cent.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic for the West routed *via* T. & N. O. Ry. and Cochrane amounted to 830 cars. This is a daily average of 26.8 cars, and an increase of 58 per cent. over the previous month.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic from the West *via* Cochrane and T. & N. O. Ry. amounted to 2,853 cars. This is a daily average of 92 cars, and is an increase of 134 per cent. over the previous month.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of January 31st, 1918, the following amounts had been subscribed to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Fund:—

Red Cross subscriptions—Employees .....	\$21,709 72
Canadian Patriotic subscription—Employees .....	25,767 23
Red Cross subscription—Commission .....	11,666 65
Canadian Patriotic subscription—Commission .....	13,333 35
Donations enlisted employees—Commission .....	13,765 16
	<hr/> \$86,242 11

The foregoing amount is exclusive of the many personal subscriptions made direct by members of the Commission and employees. Entire Toronto office staff have been members of the 50,000 Club since its inception and are obligated for duration of the war.



## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR MARCH, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of March, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	17	12,253	12,153	100
Brant .....	6	2,127	2,127	.....
Bruce .....	7	1,976	943	1,033
Carleton .....	8	4,900	2,590	2,310
Ottawa City .....	35	6,408	6,221	187
Dufferin .....	2	60	60	.....
Elgin .....	18	10,494	8,194	2,300
Essex .....	36	18,440	16,254	2,186
Frontenac .....	19	49,575	48,128	1,447
Grey .....	14	26,163	7,076	19,078
Haldimand .....	3	613	613	.....
Halton .....	6	19,514	11,468	8,046
Hastings .....	18	8,989	7,609	1,380
Huron .....	7	1,285	585	700
Kenora .....	3	1,230	830	400
Kent .....	12	12,378	6,956	5,422
Lambton .....	16	8,018	3,820	4,198
Lanark .....	7	10,144	8,744	1,400
Leeds and Grenville .....	18	10,454	8,311	2,143
Lennox and Addington .....	7	12,829	6,425	6,404
Lincoln .....	11	3,036	3,036	.....
Manitoulin .....	10	2,114	1,814	500
Middlesex .....	23	6,387	6,037	350
London City .....	6	1,967	1,967	.....
Muskoka .....	17	17,941	13,941	4,000
Nipissing .....	5	6,155	4,320	1,835
Norfolk .....	10	1,134	984	150
Northumberland and Durham .....	4	602	332	270
Ontario .....	7	68,894	67,844	1,050
Oxford .....	7	4,733	2,999	1,734
Parry Sound .....	8	5,213	213	5,000
Peel .....	8	1,208	1,198	10
Perth .....	10	6,971	6,571	400
Peterboro' .....	5	19,283	6,208	13,075
Prescott and Russell .....	3	40	40	.....
Prince Edward .....	4	560	560	.....
Rainy River .....	6	2,030	1,842	188
Renfrew .....	26	14,135	12,348	1,787
Simcoe .....	11	565	565	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	10	9,535	5,245	4,290
Sudbury .....	16	12,158	11,148	1,010
Temiskaming .....	18	6,641	6,322	319
Thunder Bay .....	8	7,757	4,057	3,700
Victoria and Haliburton .....	22	44,667	44,217	450
Waterloo .....	19	17,110	12,810	4,300
Welland .....	7	13,712	9,110	4,602
Wellington .....	7	1,557	1,557	.....
Wentworth .....	35	179,729	179,684	45
Hamilton City .....	24	10,848	8,674	2,174
York .....	206	166,638	162,559	4,079
Toronto City .....				
Totals .....	812	851,170	737,309	113,861

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917					1918		
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	890	\$ 1,386,284	\$ 1,146,629	\$ 239,665
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977				
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174				
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194				
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483				
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105				
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355				
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042				
Total for year .....	9,601	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092				
Total for 3 months .....	2,583	3,282,161	2,525,674	756,487	2,589	3,194,300	2,634,318	559,992

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of March, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, overheated or defective .....	42	\$ 23,926	\$ 19,732	\$ 4,194
2	Conflagration .....	1	10	10	.....
3	Electricity .....	40	33,890	24,719	9,171
4	Explosions .....	11	7,098	4,313	2,785
5	Exposure .....	43	21,657	14,952	6,705
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Friction .....	4	1,940	1,940	.....
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	7	2,768	2,768	.....
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	15	3,231	2,981	250
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	9	2,114	2,114	.....
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	1	72	72	.....
12	Incendiarism .....	9	14,625	9,071	5,554
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	20	7,728	4,660	3,068
15	Matches .....	98	14,091	12,681	1,410
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	9	1,070	1,070	.....
17	Open Fires .....	2	165	165	.....
18	Open Lights .....	23	847	847	.....
19	Petroleum and its products .....	28	8,589	7,677	912
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	5	29,339	10,202	19,137
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) ....	43	73,333	58,997	14,336
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	18	6,511	5,521	990
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	46	13,232	7,793	5,439
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	12	43,396	43,396	.....
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	2	66,905	66,905	.....
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	128	74,176	53,690	20,486
27	Unknown .....	56	56,604	40,105	16,499
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	140	343,853	340,928	2,925
Total .....		812	851,170	737,309	113,861

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of March, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	6	\$ 265	\$ 265	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	24	26,194	16,619	9,575
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	10	10	.....
54	Churches .....	6	645	645	.....
55	Club Houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....	1	1,300	1,300	.....
58	Dwellings .....	539	156,184	117,027	39,157
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	1	2,926	2,926	.....
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Garages .....	9	11,365	11,259	106
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	4	1,431	1,431	.....



STATEMENT III.—*Continued.*

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of March, 1918.—  
*Continued.*

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	4	\$ 1,603	\$ 873	\$ 730
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	16	32,378	13,592	18,786
65	“ “ (Summer only) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Mercantile Stores .....	94	337,242	325,708	11,534
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	11	1,956	1,956	.....
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	42	214,133	187,504	26,629
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....	1	73	73	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	18	16,523	12,323	4,200
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	11	10,566	9,536	1,030
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....	4	30,337	30,337	.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	14	3,231	1,417	1,814
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	6	2,808	2,508	300
	Total .....	812	851,170	737,309	113,861

## CHIEF FIRES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1918.

County.	Risk.	Loss.	Cause.
Frontenac .....	Wholesale Grocers, Kingston .....	\$ c. 42,286 00	21
Halton .....	Woolen Mills, Georgetown .....	19,000 00	3
Oxford .....	Machinery Factory, Tillsonburg .....	66,895 00	25
Waterloo .....	Mercantile Stores, Kitchener .....	40,000 00	24
Wentworth			
Hamilton City .....	Cotton Stocks, Hamilton Cotton Co. ....	175,000 00	.....
York		(Estimate)	
Toronto City .....	Steamers, Hanlan's Point .....	25,000 00 “	.....
	Furniture Warerooms .....	25,000 00 “	.....
	Glass Factory .....	60,000 00 “	.....

## FIRE PREVENTION BETTER THAN PARTIAL CURE

[Extracts from an article by Mr. G. F. Lewis, Deputy Fire Marshal of Ontario, written in aid of the fire prevention campaign waged by the Canadian Credit Man's Trust Association, Winnipeg, Man.]

## LIGHTNING RODS PREVENT FIRE WASTE.

“Lightning is another prolific cause of fire. From reports furnished the Fire Marshal of Ontario of losses by fire through known causes, sustained by mutual insurance companies for the year 1917, it appears that no less than 51 per cent., or more than half of the total amount, was lost through fires caused by lightning. This is an appalling state of affairs owing to the fact that it is preventable.

“Investigations and reports made as to the efficacy of lightning rods showed that out of a total of over 1,600 fires in the Province of Ontario caused by lightning, entailing a loss of \$660,164.00, in no case was the building which was struck equipped with properly installed lightning rods. This enormous wastage could have been prevented by protecting the property with properly installed lightning rods at a very slight expense. . . . .

## INSURANCE CANNOT REPLACE BURNED PROPERTY.

"It is a common fallacy on the part of many to think that because property is covered by insurance there is no loss in case of fire. Fire insurance does not replace lost property. It only helps to pay the loss. Insurance companies collect money in the shape of premiums and pay the losses from the money thus collected. Fire insurance is really an assessment on all to pay one. It is, consequently, the duty of every person—young and old—to assist in the reduction of our fire loss.

## CANADA PAYS \$3.00 PER HEAD FOR FIRE LOSSES.

"Using ordinary precautionary measures and eliminating carelessness will reduce our fire loss over fifty per cent. Millions of dollars can thus be saved annually and our resources conserved. It costs every man, woman and child in Canada approximately \$3.00 each per annum to pay for the fire wastage in the country. In Europe they have fire prevention laws and personal liability which make people more careful, with the result that the per capita fire loss in England is only 64c., France 74c., Italy 53c., Norway 55c., Sweden 44c., and Switzerland 13c., from which it will be seen that we are almost five times as wasteful with regard to fire losses as the people of England and twenty-three times as wasteful as the Swiss.

## THE MATCH AS A DEADLY TOY.

"The use of matches as a plaything is a very dangerous habit. In the Province of Ontario, during the month of December, 1917, one fire in every seven originated through children playing with matches, and they thus wantonly destroyed more than \$30,000.00 worth of valuable property, besides sacrificing several innocent lives. Even in the hands of careless men and women many fires are caused by thoughtlessly throwing a match in a wastepaper basket or pile of rubbish before it is quenched.

## CLEANLINESS MEANS PREVENTION.

"We might paraphrase the old proverb that 'Cleanliness is next to godliness' by saying that 'Cleanliness is next to carefulness' in fire preventive matters. If you have nothing to burn there will be no fire. Fire loves dirt. Accumulations of waste paper, boxes and rubbish are the things that fire likes to feed on, and if your house and basement and attic, as well as the shed and surroundings, are kept clean, the fire menace will be reduced to a minimum."

## INEFFICIENT WATCHMAN SERVICE.

In the January, 1918, BULLETIN an article appeared under the title "When is a Watchman a Watchman?" and marked copies of that issue were sent to most, if not all, the manufacturers in the Province.

In reviewing the fire losses of the month of March we find one instance of inefficient watchman service which most effectively illustrates and enforces the thought expressed in that article, and because it is so pertinent to the subject we now refer to the particular case in question:

A fire occurred on March 16th in the premises of an important manufactory in Oxford County, involving a loss of \$66,895. Investigation clearly showed the cause of the fire to be due to overheated, in fact, surcharged, live steam pipes in close proximity to woodwork.

During the investigation evidence was presented to the effect that the fire was discovered in a small lean-to occupied for emery wheel grinding by the night watchman. He saw flames creeping through into the factory just above the top of the emery room. The night watchman lost his head, and instead of using a thirty gallon extinguisher which was readily available, he waited to call the superintendent over the 'phone, and the delay caused the difference between a very small fire and that which resulted in a loss of \$66,895. *Efficiency* in watchman service should be the watchword in all establishments!!

## SPARKS FROM THE PRESS.

Toronto *Globe*, April 23rd: The serious fires in Toronto establishments engaged in war work have not been due to enemy activity, but to ignorance and carelessness, which appear to be scarcely less dangerous foes than the Hun.

Toronto *Globe*, April 23rd: If the recent big fires were all accidental, the burning up of Canada is still the favourite foolishness of the Canadian people.

## PROMPT ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN ARSON CASE.

On the morning of April 2nd, 1918, we received report from the Township Clerk of South Fredericksburg, Lennox and Addington County, of a fire that destroyed the dwelling and barn of Stewart and John Craven on March 27th, 1918, at 6.00 p.m., involving a loss of about \$12,000.

The circumstances of this fire seemed to be peculiar, and at the request of the Fire Marshal, Superintendent Rogers, of the Ontario Provincial Police, assigned Inspector Reburn to investigate. The Inspector left Toronto on the 3rd, and the same day obtained the confession of a youth sixteen years of age named Blake Sweet that he had lighted a match and thrown it in the hay in the barn, which started the fire.

Sweet was placed under arrest, was tried before Police Magistrate Rankin at Napanee on the 5th; was found guilty, and on the 8th was sentenced to not less than three months nor more than two years less one day in the Ontario Reformatory.

## THE FIRE WASTE OF THE YEAR 1916

We have now succeeded in completing our records for the year 1916, and as a matter of interest to those following our statistical records, we herewith give the year's summary by Counties.

We desire it to be borne in mind that our statistical machinery was only set in motion on October 1st, 1916, and it is quite possible that fires occurred prior to that date upon which no report reached this office, particularly in respect of fires where no insurance was carried. With one or two exceptions all Insurance Companies were good enough to send us complete reports from January 1st, 1916, so that in the main we may take it that the summary now presented is as accurate and complete as in the circumstances was possible.

The summary is given only as a matter of interest, for the year was so disastrous as to make any use of the figures undesirable for purposes of comparison.

The monthly totals for 1916 are as follows:

Month	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not Covered by Insurance
January .....	813	2,189,568	572,547	117,021
February.....	807	1,052,524	886,943	165,581
March.....	937	795,606	680,913	114,693
April.....	708	432,075	307,746	124,329
May.....	860	61,306	556,736	104,570
June.....	724	389,613	309,628	79,985
July.....	1,118	1,434,088	1,048,603	385,485
August.....	1,158	2,873,626	1,632,328	1,241,298
September.....	747	1,092,945	875,810	217,135
October.....	835	1,502,179	1,119,069	383,110
November.....	738	730,410	567,889	162,521
December.....	832	3,366,266	2,419,781	946,485
	10,276	16,520,206	10,977,993	5,542,213



## FIRE LOSS STATISTICS BY COUNTIES FOR 1916.

The following statement shows the number of fires, etc., by Counties for the whole year of 1916:

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	256	397,223	265,312	131,911
Brant .....	137	59,350	43,555	15,795
Bruce .....	117	97,006	79,421	17,585
Carleton .....	201	116,580	97,306	19,274
Ottawa City .....	396	631,901	593,402	38,499
“ Parliament Bldgs. (East) .....	1	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000
Dufferin .....	42	17,883	6,380	11,503
Elgin .....	182	216,806	140,154	76,652
Essex .....	325	204,285	148,230	56,055
Frontenac .....	188	95,648	69,501	26,147
Grey .....	179	482,174	454,532	27,642
Haldimand .....	67	37,271	27,414	9,857
Halton .....	71	278,927	237,019	41,908
Hastings .....	281	223,984	165,831	58,153
Huron .....	112	48,585	34,426	19,159
Kenora .....	31	10,804	8,390	2,414
Kent .....	231	153,970	112,264	41,706
Lambton .....	193	164,595	126,897	37,698
Lanark .....	97	91,533	60,583	30,950
Leeds and Grenville .....	211	173,895	126,498	47,397
Lennox and Addington .....	82	21,671	15,166	6,565
Lincoln .....	143	69,814	53,971	15,843
Manitoulin .....	24	14,634	6,811	7,823
Middlesex .....	157	79,703	53,437	26,266
London City .....	214	130,831	116,782	14,049
Muskoka .....	54	62,502	36,936	25,566
Nipissing .....	166	323,499	259,329	64,170
Norfolk .....	99	127,260	84,978	42,282
Northumberland and Durham .....	188	404,244	201,394	202,850
Ontario .....	108	133,370	114,257	19,113
Oxford .....	103	82,533	63,049	19,484
Parry Sound .....	98	73,555	48,169	25,446
Peel .....	59	202,905	129,437	73,468
Perth .....	98	106,357	88,540	17,817
Peterboro' .....	175	1,938,995	1,178,291	760,704
Prescott and Russell .....	112	159,623	123,389	36,234
Prince Edward .....	87	40,082	30,415	9,667
Rainy River .....	52	45,311	29,131	16,180
Renfrew .....	137	309,840	266,080	43,760
Simcoe .....	332	751,585	499,802	251,783
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	196	82,452	63,326	19,126
Sudbury .....	103	108,060	78,255	29,805
*Temiskaming .....	336	2,328,081	1,196,651	1,131,430
Thunder Bay .....	244	439,184	424,214	14,970
Victoria and Haliburton .....	116	433,243	312,649	120,594
Waterloo .....	148	118,773	86,013	32,760
Welland .....	249	186,501	135,256	51,245
Wellington .....	146	94,358	79,839	14,519
Wentworth .....	77	48,184	35,834	12,350
Hamilton City .....	402	446,197	404,051	42,146
York .....	227	170,768	135,710	35,058
Toronto City .....	2,177	1,983,671	1,830,936	152,735
Totals .....	10,279	16,520,206	10,977,993	5,542,213

\* Northern Ontario conflagrations of July and August included in these totals; for details of these conflagrations see Public Service Bulletin of October, 1916.

**PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE**

The Provincial Police Force recently captured the brothers Fred. and Joseph Whissel, both of whom are charged with offences against the Military Service Act, and the former also with shooting with intent to kill.

When George McLeod, Dominion constable, attempted to apprehend Fred. Whissel as a defaulter, near Espanola, Algoma District, he was shot presumably by Whissel, who then fled to the woods in company with his brother Joseph. Inspector Storie, of the Provincial Police, was immediately assigned to the case, and, in company with another Dominion officer and some Indian guides, started on the track of the fugitives. After a search of four days and nights the police officers on Thursday, April 18th, were able through field glasses to discern the Whissel brothers making their way through the bush. The fugitives were seen to camp for the night on the shore of a small lake and a watch was set. At dawn on Friday morning, as the younger Whissel was crawling out of the tent fifty yards distant, he was greeted by the command from Inspector Storie, "Hands up!" They were well equipped with a tent, blankets, provisions, a rifle and shot gun. Both were arrested, taken to Sudbury, and now await trial.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MAY, 1918

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

## MOTOR VEHICLE STATISTICS, 1917

Motor cars were first licensed in Ontario in 1903, when 220 vehicles were registered. In 1907, the registration included 517 cars owned in Ontario, and 659 registered; but owned outside of the Province. In the subsequent ten-year period, ending December, 1917, the registration has grown to 83,790 vehicles; and a substantial increase for the current year (1918) appears probable.

Highways must be built and maintained in proportion to the traffic over them. The following analysis of motor vehicle statistics is, therefore, of interest in relation to road construction. The increase in motor vehicles owned by farmers is notable; in 1913 there being 966; while in 1917, the registration was 23,409. In the case of motor trucks, nearly 75 per cent. are one ton or less in weight, and over 97 per cent. of 3½ tons or less in weight. Less than 3 per cent. of the motor trucks owned in the Province are 4-ton trucks or over.

At one time, motor cars were owned almost entirely in the cities, and were regarded as "pleasure" vehicles. The proportion of city-owned cars is rapidly declining, and the occupation of owners suggests the extent to which motor vehicles are employed for business purposes.

### I.

#### INCREASE IN REGISTRATION.

Passenger Car registration, 1917 .....	78,861
Motor Truck registration, 1917 .....	4,929
Total registration, 1917 .....	83,790
Passenger Car registration, 1916 .....	51,589
Motor Truck registration, 1916 .....	2,786
Total registration, 1916 .....	54,375
Total increase in registration, 1917 .....	24,486

### II.

#### MUNICIPAL DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Passenger Cars owned in Toronto .....	14,751
Passenger Cars owned in other cities .....	16,347
Total Passenger Cars owned in cities .....	31,098
Passenger Cars owned in towns, villages and townships .....	47,377
Total cars owned in Ontario .....	78,475
Owners resident outside of Ontario .....	386
Total registration .....	78,861

### III.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF CAR TYPES.

Classified as "Touring Cars" .....	70,409
Runabouts .....	6,785
Coupes, Sedans and Limousines .....	1,667
Total registration .....	78,861

## IV.

## OCCUPATION OF OWNERS.

Farmers . . . . .	23,409
Skilled Trades . . . . .	10,937
Merchants, Manufacturers, etc. . . . .	14,825
Physicians . . . . .	2,605
Other professions . . . . .	3,394
Commercial Travellers . . . . .	1,079
Taxicabs . . . . .	1,662
Miscellaneous . . . . .	20,950
Total . . . . .	78,861

## V.

## CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO HORSE POWER.

Electric Cars . . . . .	178
25 h.p. and less . . . . .	62,993
25 to 30 h.p. . . . .	11,656
31 to 35 h.p. . . . .	2,417
36 to 50 h.p. . . . .	1,586
15 h.p. and up . . . . .	31
Total . . . . .	78,861

## VI.

## WEIGHT OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

Ambulances, etc. . . . .	41
½-ton trucks . . . . .	2,072
¾-ton and 1-ton trucks . . . . .	1,563
1½-ton and 2-ton trucks . . . . .	513
2½-ton trucks . . . . .	24
3-ton and 3½-ton trucks . . . . .	575
4-ton and 5-ton trucks . . . . .	118
6-ton and up . . . . .	23
Total registration . . . . .	4,929

## VII.

## MOTORCYCLES.

Motorcycles registered, 1917 . . . . .	5,180
Increase over 1916 . . . . .	1,167

## VIII.

Licensed drivers, registered, 1917 . . . . .	8,214
Increase over 1916 registration . . . . .	3,690



## THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

### WORK DURING THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1918

#### ACCIDENTS.

The total number of accidents reported to the Board for the four months ending April 30th, 1918, was 14,648, of which 155 were fatal cases. Schedule 1 industries contributed 12,063, 94 being fatal cases; Schedule 2 contributed 2,430, 61 being fatal cases.

The figures for the corresponding four months of the year 1917 were: Total accidents reported, 10,536, of which 160 were fatal cases. Of these, 8,697 were in Schedule 1 industries, 113 being fatal cases, and 1,679 were in Schedule 2, 47 being fatal cases.

#### COMPENSATION.

The total amount of compensation awarded during the first four months of 1918 was \$1,097,362.67; \$746,974.45 being in Schedule 1, and \$350,388.22 in Schedule 2, being an average of \$10,974 a day.

#### MEDICAL AID.

The amount paid for medical aid during the four months was \$115,004.17, being an average of \$1,150 a day.

### ILLUSTRATIONS OF AWARDS

#### TEMPORARY DISABILITY.

W. fell into a tank, injuring his leg. He was disabled from work for 6 $\frac{2}{3}$  weeks. He received for this time, in bi-weekly payments, \$12.12 a week (being 55 per cent. of his loss of earnings, which is the basis fixed by the Act for compensation to workmen in all cases). The doctor was paid \$30 for services rendered during the first month's disability.

V., in trying to release a log from the ice, got his thumb badly cut with an axe. He received, in bi-weekly payments, \$8.25 a week for the six weeks during which he was disabled from work. The doctor was paid \$9.50 for surgical attention.

F. had his right hand and arm crushed between rollers so that he was temporarily disabled for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  weeks. He received \$10.40 a week, paid bi-weekly, for this period, and \$54.50 was paid for the doctor and hospital bills during the first month's disability.

L., a machinist, had the palm of his hand cut when a wrench slipped. He was disabled for 2 6-7 weeks, for which he received \$21.15 a week, and the doctor's bill of \$17 was paid.

B. fractured his leg while loading ties in a box car, disabling him from work for 17 $\frac{1}{3}$  weeks. He was paid \$14.77 a week in bi-weekly payments, amounting to \$256.01, and the surgical and hospital bills for the first month's disability, amounting to \$152, were paid by the Board.

G. received an electric shock, causing a fall which disabled him for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  weeks. He received \$11.20 a week, paid bi-weekly, for the period of disability, and one month's medical aid amounting to \$93.50 was paid by the Board.

G., a mill hand, was injured by an explosion in the mill. He was paid \$8.87 a week for the 15 weeks during which he was totally disabled, and \$4.44 a week for the 6 weeks during which he was partially disabled, and \$28 medical aid for the first month's disability was paid by the Board.

#### MEDICAL AID ONLY.

While cutting off a stock on a swing saw, W.'s hand slipped and came in contact with a pulley. The back of his hand was badly cut, necessitating several stitches and a number of dressings. He lost no time, but for doctor's services the Board paid \$6.50.

W. was putting two bars of steel in hack saws when they rolled together and crushed his thumb. He did not stop work but surgical attention was required for some time, for which the Board paid \$12.

H., while attempting to move a large piece of ore that had lodged in the chute, received a scalp wound and bruises on his shoulder. He lost only 2 days. No compensation was paid, but the Board paid \$3.00 to the doctor.

#### PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY ONLY.

S. is a millwright. While repairing a counter shaft his right index finger was caught between the cone and bar and badly crushed and bruised. He was not off work long enough to entitle him to compensation for temporary total disability, but the finger when healed was stiff, and for permanent partial disability the Board awarded him \$150.

D., a foreman, was hauling coke on a trestle, when the cable slipped and struck him on the left hand lacerating and breaking several fingers. He returned to work next day and was, therefore, not entitled to compensation for temporary total disability. Surgical treatment and dressings were necessary for the injured hand for a considerable time, and for these services the Board paid \$20. When the injuries had healed the fingers were found to be stiff and the hand weakened. For this permanent impairment the Board awarded \$250.

#### TEMPORARY TOTAL AND PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY.

S. got his left index finger caught in a press and it had to be amputated at the second joint. He was paid \$8.33 a week for  $5\frac{1}{3}$  weeks, while his finger was healing, and was awarded \$175 for the permanent injury sustained. The Board paid \$17 for services rendered by the doctors.

G. was trimming forgings in press. While taking one out the punch came down and crushed the end of his right middle finger so that it had to be amputated at the distal joint. He received \$6.68 a week for  $5\frac{2}{3}$  weeks and \$50 for the permanent injury to his finger. \$24.50 was paid to the doctor and hospital for medical aid.

W. got his right thumb caught under a punch, necessitating amputation at the distal joint. He was paid \$10.70 a week for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  weeks while the wound was healing, and was awarded \$375 for the permanent injury.

C., in attempting to adjust a guard on a buzz planer without stopping the machine, got his hand in the knives losing his third and fourth fingers and half of the second finger. He was paid \$7.52 a week for the eight weeks he was totally disabled, and was awarded a lump sum of \$550 for permanent partial disability. The doctor was paid \$46.50.

R. had his wrist injured by a shell falling upon it, resulting in paralysis and loss of the use of his hand. He received \$15.36 a week for 16 weeks' temporary total disability, and was awarded \$130 cash and a pension of \$18 a month for life. (Taking the present value of the pension the total amount of compensation is \$3,464.06.) One month's medical aid, amounting to \$100, was paid.

P., an iron worker, by reason of a plank of the scaffold tipping, fell 40 feet, suffering very serious injuries, including fracture of the arm and dislocation of the shoulder. He was laid up  $42\frac{1}{2}$  weeks, for which he received, in bi-weekly payments, \$21.15 a week, amounting in all to \$894.24. His permanent impairment consisted of the crippling of the arm, estimated as a loss of  $\frac{4}{5}$  of its usefulness, and preventing him from following his trade. For this he was paid a lump sum of \$500 to assist him to settle with his wife and three children upon a small farm, and was awarded a pension of \$23 a month for life.

B., a boy of 16, lost his right thumb and had the palm of his hand injured by getting his hand caught in a chain. He was paid bi-weekly \$7.43 a week for 13 weeks while his wounds were healing and was awarded a lump sum of \$50 and a pension of \$10 a month for 120 months, if he so long lives; and one month's medical aid amounting to \$101.50 was paid.

H., a boy of 19, while working in an abattoir had his arm crushed and broken. When healed it was found to be stiff. He was paid in bi-weekly payments, \$240 while entirely laid up and was awarded \$800 for the permanent impairment of his arm, \$100 of which was paid him in cash, the balance being held at interest until he reaches the age of 21, subject to further advances for school expenses or otherwise as may be shown to be in his best interest.

## PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY.

B., a miner, while drilling, struck an unexploded charge causing an explosion, which resulted in blindness of both eyes. He was paid \$12.63 a week for 17 weeks, and for the permanent total disability was awarded a lump sum of \$90 and a monthly pension of \$50 for life, and one month's medical aid amounting to \$78.65 was paid by the Board.

W., a railway brakeman, while coupling up the air hose between engine and cars was knocked down and run over by cars switching in on the track. Both legs were mangled and had to be amputated. He was paid in bi-weekly payments \$15.20 a week for 61 weeks, and receives a pension of \$65.85 a month for life.

V., a shell maker, was caught and wound around the shafting, losing his right arm and right leg. He was paid \$424 in bi-weekly payments and has been awarded a monthly pension of \$46.50 for life.

M., a painter, fell from the ladder on which he was working receiving injuries to his back which permanently disabled him from work. He received in bi-weekly payments \$193 and was awarded a monthly pension of \$46.50 for life.

P., a boy of 16, got his left hand caught in the rolls while putting leather through a wringer and in trying to release it caught his other hand also, both hands being crushed so that they had to be amputated. He was paid \$141.35 in bi-weekly payments while his wounds were healing; one month's doctor's and nursing bills amounting to \$157.75 were paid, and he was awarded a pension of \$31 a month for life.

## DEATH CASES.

E., who was working in an upper storey of a mill when fire broke out followed by an explosion, was so badly burned that death resulted some days later. Medical, nursing and hospital bills amounting to \$112.85 were paid; \$75 was paid for burial expenses; \$12.46 compensation accrued between the date of accident and death was paid to the widow, and she receives a monthly pension of \$20 for life (subject in the event of her re-marriage to termination of the pension and payment to her of a lump sum of \$480).

S., a plumber, was run into by a team of runaway horses and fatally hurt. He left a widow and one child under 16. The widow receives \$20 a month for herself, and \$5 a month for the child while under 16. Seventy-five dollars was paid for burial expenses.

P., a lumberman, who was driving logs down a river, fell in and was drowned. His widow receives \$20 a month for herself and \$5 for each of the 2 children while under 16.

B., a stable foreman, was crushed and trampled upon by a horse, receiving injuries from which he died. He left a widow and four young children. \$75 was paid toward burial expenses, and the widow receives \$40 a month, being \$20 for herself and \$5 for each child under 16.

B., a workman, burned his wrist and finger, from which blood poisoning developed, causing his death. He left a widow and five children under 16. The \$17 compensation which accrued between the date he lay off work and the date of death was paid to the widow, \$75 was paid toward burial expenses, and the widow is receiving \$20 a month for herself and \$20 a month for the five children under 16. When two of the children have reached 16 reduction will be made to \$5 a month for each child.

S., a carpenter, fell, receiving injuries which resulted in his death. He left five children, three of whom were under 16 years of age. The Board pays the children's aunt with whom they live, \$30 a month for their maintenance and benefit. \$75 was paid for burial expenses, and \$66 for medical aid.

L. was working under a bank in a gravel pit when the frozen earth suddenly fell and crushed him. He left five children under 16. The Board pays the children's guardian \$28.60 a month for their maintenance and benefit. This represents the maximum allowance of 55 per cent. of the workman's average earnings which applies to all cases.

R. was knocked down and run over by an engine and killed. His widow received \$20 a month for herself and \$10 a month for the two children under 16, but has since died. The Board now pays to an orphanage society for the children's maintenance, \$10 a month for each child, to be continued until they respectively reach the age of 16.

G., aged 19, engaged as electrical switchboard operator, accidentally took hold of a live switch, receiving a shock and burns that totally disabled him for over 16 weeks,



finally resulting in his death. Between the accident and death the Board paid him \$12.34 a week, amounting to \$201.50. The Board also paid \$127.57 for hospital maintenance, \$118 for doctors' services and \$114 for special nurses, and \$75 for burial expenses. His mother, who was dependant upon his earnings, was awarded \$700 in cash and a monthly pension of \$15 for life.

J. was accidentally struck by an automobile and killed. An invalid daughter over 16 who survived him and was partially dependant upon his earnings for support was awarded \$10 a month for ten years.

M., an unmarried man, was engaged in taking logs off a skidway when one of the logs fell and crushed him to death. He left no dependants. The Board paid \$75 for burial expenses.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### (TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH)

#### FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

During the month of April about 70 towns were visited and 1,000 inspections made. Of these, 726 were first inspections, 274 being second inspections or re-visits.

#### OVERTIME PERMITS.

Thirty-six overtime permits were issued during April.

Under Sec. 32 (Special) . . . . .	2
" " 34 (Regular) . . . . .	8
" " 70 (Bakeshop, Holidays) . . . . .	2
" " 70 (War Measures, Sunday Work) . . . . .	22

#### PROSECUTIONS.

Two prosecutions were instituted during the month. One for employment of child labor, and one for failure on the part of the owner to provide proper conveniences in the store of a tenant. The fine imposed was \$50. The former case, child labor, was dismissed as efforts had been made to ascertain the age of the child, which was not registered, the child being an Indian, although it was on file in the Indian Office.

#### GOVERNMENT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX, APRIL, 1918

According to the records of the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux the month of April shows an increase in the number of persons called for by employers, this year's total being over twice that of 1917.

#### GREAT INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL HELP.

In all offices the greatest amount of effort is being put forth in recruiting and placing men, women and boys on the farms, with the result that over four times as many men have registered for agricultural service this month as in 1917. Many of the men registered are not needed till harvest, while others are so inexperienced that it is impossible to place them quickly.

#### INCREASED DEMAND IN BUILDING TRADE.

In the building trades the demand is nine times and the supply little over twice as great as in 1917. This month we are able to supply little over 33% of the number required.

The demand for general labour, in all offices, is slightly higher than in March while the placings have dropped proportionately lower. The supreme demand seems to be for labourers, in all trades.

#### EXCELLENT RECORD OF DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

The Domestic Department of the Toronto Bureau is worthy of very special mention. While there was a total of 1,093 registrations yet 1,120 women were placed. Such an excellent record of workers is kept that the Bureaux are able to fill the demand in this line of work which is, at the present time, one of our greatest problems.

#### MANY WOMEN FOR THE FARMS.

In the Women's Farm Department, 1,395 women have been recruited for service on the land, while 1,006 farmers have already signified their desire for this help. The majority of these orders, however, are not to be filled till after June 15th. So far 54 women have gone out to aid in production, 18 of whom will work in the farm house.

#### WOMEN AEROPLANE AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS.

The Industrial Department in Toronto shows an increasing demand for women to work on aeroplane engines and automobile parts. This demand is met by drawing on applicants for munition work.

#### SCARCITY OF BUILDING LABOURERS.

In Hamilton the call for building labourers is six times the supply, while in London less than 50% of the factory workers and general labourers needed are available. In Ottawa, the majority of men placed were builders and general labourers.

#### ZONE BUREAUX.

Bureau	Numbers of Persons Applied for		Registrations		Referred	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Toronto.....	1,035	1,486	1,218	519	1,014	1,477
Ottawa.....	.....	.....	923	71	820	38
Hamilton.....	193	164	116	155	112	88
London.....	337	174	209	99	164	279
Kingston.....	13	.....	16	.....	13	.....
Port Arthur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	3
Fort William.....	330	13	143	4	171	4
Totals.....	1,908	1,837	2,625	848	2,544	1,889

#### SUB-ZONE BUREAUX.

—	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brantford.....	173	76	173	91	153	65
Kitchener.....	49	.....	35	.....	34	.....
St. Thomas.....	88	22	29	3	26	12
Walkerville.....	42	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Totals.....	352	98	237	94	254	77

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### VISITING WARDS OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

At this season of the year the agents of the Children's Aid Societies in the different counties make their annual visits to the homes of the children all over the Province, who are wards of the several societies, and when visits are completed full and complete accounts are sent to the Provincial Superintendent as to existing conditions, for future reference, and present action if homes are found in any case unsuited for the children.

Last year the total of children visited was 5,166, this year the total to be visited is 6,361, or an increase of 1,195 over last year.

While the rule is to visit officially at least once each year, some have to be visited several times. It should also be noted that while a large number of children are not officially visited, as their adoption is not generally known, special arrangements are made with foster parents so that there may be full information on hand as to their welfare and progress.

Ontario was the first Government on the Continent to provide the machinery and pay the expenses of a regular and systematic supervision of children in foster homes. Other Governments have followed this example, and social workers in the United States are constantly advocating this provision.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### ONTARIO FLAX FOR BRITISH AEROPLANES

One result of the phenomenal development of the British Air Service, and the constantly increasing use by the Allies of aeroplanes in warfare, has been an equally enlarged and urgent demand for the flax fibre from which the fabric for the planes is manufactured. Early in the present year special commissioners from the War Office were sent to Canada to further encourage the growth of flax in the Dominion, and a greatly increased supply this year is now assured. The Prime Minister of Ontario, Sir William Hearst, has taken effective steps to encourage farmers to devote additional acreage to flax, and reports received show that there is now every likelihood of Ontario's flax production being increased from 4,000 acres, prior to the war, to 10,000 acres this year. Through the agency of its officials in the Department of Agriculture, the Ontario Government has, for experimental purposes, secured a considerable area of suitable land near Toronto, on which it will grow flax this year. A careful record of results will be kept with the object of greatly extending flax growing operations in Ontario next year. There are forty flax mills in Ontario, and while a large proportion of the Canadian flax crop is grown for seed, Ontario will produce considerable fibre for British aeroplanes as well as seed.

### "FARMERETTE COURSE" AT THE O. A. C.

During the farming seasons of 1916 and 1917, many young women from the cities and towns of Ontario went out to work during the rush parts of the season on farms; usually on farms where some special branch of agriculture was followed, such as fruit growing, vegetable growing, poultry raising, etc.

They have already done a great deal to solve the labour problems of these farmers. The Department of Agriculture of Ontario is confident that young women can be of great assistance upon our mixed farms also. With a little training they will be able to relieve the farmer of a good deal of the lighter work, such as gardening, milking, cleaning stables, grooming horses, hoeing roots, making butter, feeding poultry, and even light cultivating and other jobs requiring the use of one horse. With this object in view, it





Farmerettes Receiving Practical Instructions at O.A.C.

was decided by the Department to offer a Short Course in Practical Agriculture for Young Women at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from May 1st to 22nd, to give town and city girls an opportunity to learn something of the practical side of agriculture before offering their services upon the general farms of the Province.

#### INITIAL CLASS OF THIRTY.

The applications accepted were necessarily limited in number as a course of this nature requires a great deal of supervision. Each applicant was at least eighteen years of age, furnished a doctor's certificate of sound health and bound herself to four months' actual work on a general farm. On May 1st, thirty-one students registered, over half coming from Toronto and Montreal, the remainder from the smaller towns and cities. They were all required to wear the National Service Uniform, khaki breeches and smock, and presented a neat, business-like appearance.

#### PRACTICAL HARD WORK.

On May 2nd, the work of the course commenced in real earnest. Every morning at 5.30 the students reported for milking and work at the farm barns. Breakfast was served at 7.30. Lectures and practical work commenced at 9.00 a.m., the first hour being a lecture period and the remaining portion of the morning being devoted to practical work in the orchard, garden, experimental plots, poultry department, etc. The whole afternoon from 1.30 to 5.00 o'clock was spent at actual labour on the farm and in the vegetable garden, or in making butter at the dairy. The work was planned with the object of hardening the students sufficiently for a decent day's work by the time the course was completed.

#### WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Following is a brief outline of the work accomplished:

*Fruit Growing.*—Pruning trees, bush fruits and raspberries; planting and hoeing strawberries; spraying and dusting; tree planting.

*Vegetable Gardening.*—Garden planning and planting; preparation of land; use of seed drills; seed sowing by hand; transplanting early plants; hoeing, scuffling, weeding, thinning, etc. Special attention given to "The Farmer's Garden." Each student given a small piece of land to prepare, plant and care for during the course.

*Dairying.*—Buttermaking at the farm dairy; use and care of cream separators; milking cows at the dairy stable; handling and care of milk; lessons in milk testing.

*Animal Husbandry.*—Feeding calves, horses and swine; grooming, harnessing and hitching horses; cultivating with single horse; care of little pigs; cleaning stables.

*Field Husbandry.*—Cutting potatoes; planting potatoes and other root crops; demonstrations as opportunity occurred in thinning roots, weeding, etc.; identification of the most noxious weeds; instruction in rogueing grain fields for weeds.

*Poultry.*—Care of chicks; feeding laying stock; fattening; plucking; care of poultry houses; treating for parasites; candling eggs.

*Early Morning Work.*—Such morning work as cleaning stables, milking, feeding calves, horses and poultry commenced about 5.30, being completed at seven o'clock.

*Personal Hygiene.*—Lectures and instruction in the proper care of the body with special application to the work in prospect.

#### COLLEGE STAFF DELIGHTED.

The college staff has been delighted with the enthusiasm and determination exhibited by all members of the class. They are extremely earnest in all their work, keen to learn everything possible, and determined to carry out their contract for four months' farm work. They have not confined themselves to the work actually called for on the programme but are around at the various departments picking up information here and there after work hours. Not one student has dropped the course after commencing it, which speaks well for the spirit in which they are entering upon farm work.



## DEMAND FOR "FARMERETTES" HEAVY.

The matter of employment for these young women has been placed in the hands of the Government Employment Bureau at Toronto. There are more applications for help than can be filled from the course. Naturally, it will be some time before this class of farm help will be well and favorably known over the Province, but judging from the record made by these students during their course, we feel assured that they will give a good account of themselves wherever they may be employed. Considering the course from all standpoints the experiment has been a huge success and will probably be repeated next year on a larger scale.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

## ONTARIO'S METALLIFEROUS PRODUCTION, FIRST QUARTER, 1918

Returns received by the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the three months ending March 31st, 1918, are tabulated below. For purposes of comparison the quantities and values are given for the corresponding period in 1917.

## SUMMARY OF METALLIFEROUS PRODUCTION—FIRST QUARTER OF 1918.

Product.	Quantity.		Value, \$	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
Gold .....	127,692	113,387	2,601,760	2,265,521
Silver.....	3,945,957	4,114,856	2,831,873	3,740,843
Cobalt (metallic)..... lbs.	84,710	37,545	78,668	75,625
Cobalt oxide.....	83,014	81,760	66,798	130,486
Nickel oxide.....	5,495	.....	550	.....
Nickel (metallic).....	.....	44,154	.....	17,662
Other Cobalt and Nickel Compounds	118,292	143,381	13,695	18,386
*Nickel in matte..... tons	10,141	9,677	5,070,410	5,806,200
*Copper in matte .....	5,063	4,727	2,025,227	1,748,990
Copper Ore .....	1,507	.....	44,097	.....
Iron Ore .....	23,035	32,530	58,205	127,916
Pig Iron .....	163,020	148,752	2,743,441	3,948,209
Molybdenite, concentrates..... lbs.	25,073	17,410	32,202	24,548
Lead, pig.....	263,046	60,283	27,290	5,066

\* Copper in matte was valued at 20 cents and nickel at 25 cents per pound in 1917. For 1918 the values have been placed at 18½ and 30 cents per pound respectively.

## GOLD.

Production for the quarter shows only a small decrease, which is a creditable showing considering the various handicaps under which gold miners are labouring. The Hollinger Consolidated had an increase in production, which was offset, however, by the closing down of the Dome mill. The Croesus mine in Munro township has closed down temporarily. At Kirkland Lake a new producer, the Lake Shore, has been added to the list. During the quarter 262,577 tons of ore were milled, with a recovery of 113,387 ounces of gold and 20,221 ounces of silver, as compared with 350,916 tons milled during the corresponding period in 1917. Hollinger produced 68,804 ounces of gold and McIntyre 21,461 ounces, the next largest producer being the Porcupine V.N.T. The Patricia Syndicate at Boston Creek expect to have their new mill in operation about June 1st.



## SILVER.

Shipments of silver for the first quarter of 1918 show a small increase in quantity and a considerable increase in value. The average New York price for the period was 87.5 cents per fine ounce, or nearly 12 cents increase as compared with the corresponding period in 1917. The passing of the Pittman bill in the United States recently has established virtually a price of \$1.00 per ounce. Companies shipping one-quarter million ounces or over are named in order: Nipissing, Kerr Lake, Mining Corporation of Canada, Buffalo, O'Brien and Coniagas. The Mining Corporation of Canada has been remodelling its mill in order to retreat a large tonnage of tailings from the Cobalt Reduction mill. At the McKinley-Darragh a new 200-ton oil flotation plant has been put in operation. Of a total of 4,114,856 ounces shipped, 20,221 ounces are credited to silver recovered from gold ores.

*Refineries:*—There were treated at Southern Ontario refineries during the quarter 1,242 tons of ore and concentrates and 1,483 tons of residues from Cobalt and outlying silver camps. Silver bullion recovered was 1,610,989 ounces, worth \$1,394,599. In addition, arsenic, cobalt and nickel oxides and sulphates, nickel carbonate, metallic nickel and metallic cobalt were produced. Of the latter, 22,752 pounds were used in the manufacture of "stellite," which is a cobalt alloy used as a high speed cutting tool. One feature of note is the great increase, 100 per cent., in value of cobalt metal and oxide due to the increasing uses and demand for these products.

## NICKEL-COPPER.

Production from Copper Cliff and Coniston smelters for the quarter shows a small decrease as compared with the same period in 1917. Ore was raised from the Creighton and Crean Hill mines of the Canadian Copper Co., the Alexo, and the following mines of the Mond Nickel Co.: Garson, Victoria No. 1, Worthington, Levack and Bruce. Of a total of 354,689 tons raised, about 70 per cent. came from the large and rich Creighton ore body. There were 325,386 tons of ore smelted in the period, with a resulting product of 17,992 tons of nickel-copper matte.

The British America Nickel Corporation has acquired a site to erect its \$1,000,000 refinery on the Quebec side of the Ottawa river between Aylmer and Hull. The new refinery of the International Nickel Company of Canada at Port Colborne is nearing completion.

## IRON ORE AND PIG IRON.

Shipments of iron ore were made from the Helen and Magpie mines of the Algoma Steel Corporation. Hematite ore from the Helen is shipped to the Magpie, where it is mixed with siderite ore and roasted. The entire shipments from the Magpie went to the two blast furnaces. From Moore Mountain Limited, Seliwood, shipments were made of magnetic concentrates, briquetted and converted to hematite in a kiln. Only 447 long tons were exported to the United States during the quarter.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Port Colborne, Hamilton and Deseronto eight blast furnaces were in operation. The tonnage smelted was 34,552 tons of Ontario ore and 260,476 tons from the United States. As shown by the table, the output of pig iron was considerably less than for the corresponding period last year.

## MOLYBDENITE.

Molybdenite ore, to the extent of 1,295 tons, was treated by the Mines Branch, Ottawa, and by the Renfrew Molybdenum Mines, Ltd., at Mount St. Patrick. The output of the last mentioned company is shipped direct to France. There are works at both Orillia and Belleville for the production of ferro-molybdenum.

## LEAD.

The entire output of pig lead resulted from the operations of the Galetta lead mine and smelter owned by the Jas. Robertson Estate, Montreal. During the quarter 3,347 tons of ore were mined. The smelter operated during the last few days of March only. Operations by the Kingston Smelting Company ceased in December of last year.

## ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

### ONTARIO TOWNSHIPS' ORGANIZATION FOR PRODUCTION

# Grow Wheat

## The World is Short of Bread

In 1917 ONTARIO on 153,000 acres produced 3,700,000 bushels of Spring Wheat

In 1918 ONTARIO should produce on 500,000 acres 10,000,000 bushels to meet the need. 5 acres of Spring Wheat more on every Ontario Farm will more than accomplish this.

### ESSENTIALS

1. GOOD SEED
2. THOROUGH SOIL PREPARATION
3. EARLY SOWING

Arrange for a supply of seed through your District Representative or through the

**Markets Branch, Dept of Agriculture**  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

War necessities and world food shortage have made necessary another Dominion-wide campaign to increase production on the farms of Canada in 1918. In Ontario this campaign has been carried out by the Organization of Resources Committee in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Canada Food Board. At the present time it is not possible to say what the results of the campaign have been. Complete records cannot be procured by local organizations or canvasses. Much less is it possible to estimate the returns of harvest time. The weather is a very uncertain factor and the disturbed state of labour adds to the uncertainty.

A brief review of the campaign with special references to some of the schemes worked out in different townships may be helpful for guidance in the future. Should the war continue for a year or so longer, it will likely be found necessary to perfect our organizations in order to secure the best possible production of food. Even if the war should end soon, thorough organization of our food-producing forces will be beneficial.

On February 19th, the Provincial Legislature, by unanimous resolution of its members, pledged "all the resources of this rich and fertile Province of Ontario to the successful prosecution of the war." The resolution further called on the people of Ontario "by every means in their power to maintain our fighting forces and increase our agricultural and industrial production." To carry this resolution into effect, letters were sent to all Reeves and Clerks at the beginning of March, requesting that Township Councils take the lead in local campaigns. In Circular No. 12, accompanying the request, suggestions were made for the appointment of special Production Committees to hold meetings, make canvasses and secure co-operation amongst all the forces engaged.

In addition to the direct appeal to Township Councils, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province issued a Proclamation on March 16th, urging all County Councils to convene in a special session on the 23rd of March to consider ways and means to stimulate or assist in the production of essential foodstuffs.

### ONE THIRD OF THE TOWNSHIPS RESPOND.

Of the 571 organized Townships in the Province, replies have been received from 185. It is impossible to state what has been done in the townships that have not been heard from. No doubt action resulted in many cases just as in townships that reported. Due acknowledgment must be made to the many Township Clerks for their co-operation. The rural municipalities of

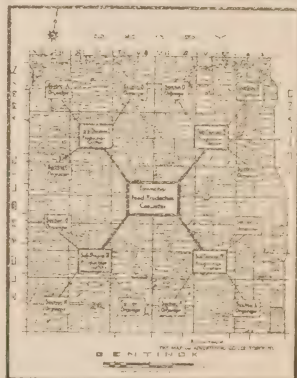
The Organization of Resources Committee, Province of Ontario

Parliament Buildings, Toronto  
CIRCULAR NO. 12—MARCH, 1918

## Organize Your Township

FOR

Increased Food Production



If your MOTHER, your BROTHERS and SISTERS and your FRIENDS live across the road were on SHORT RATIONS and in their fear of STARVATION called to you for help

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

THE PEOPLE IN BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY ARE CALLING TO US FOR

WHEAT AND FLOUR

CAN YOUR TOWNSHIP HELP THEM?

Ontario have undoubtedly in these men as a class, a splendid body of public servants. Several of them at their own expense and at considerable personal effort, distributed the literature put into their hands. The carrying out of the Council's plans generally meant extra work, which was cheerfully given.

The following brief statements taken from reports received from different parts of the Province will suggest the kind of work being undertaken as a result of the appeal:

#### RESULTS OF COUNTY COUNCIL CONFERENCES.

### FOOD PRODUCTION

County of Victoria

#### AN URGENT APPEAL

Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Council to deal with the situation of food production.

(Adopted March 27th, 1918.)

To the Municipal Council of the County of Victoria

Gentlemen—

Your Committee submit that the conditions as to the needs of Great Britain and her Allies in relation to food are of the most extreme character, bordering upon a dire exigency of famine, unless the people of Canada, and the United States, exert themselves to the utmost limit in the production of food grains.

Your Committee sincerely recommend that the farmers of the County of Victoria devote the acreage which was under the crop in the year 1917 and all other available land to the production of Spring wheat.

While the need for wheat is of the first importance, your Committee recommend that attention be given also to the production of peas and beans which are valuable for human food and have the advantage of being exportable.

Your Committee recommend that although the greatest acreage possible should be devoted to the production of wheat and peas and beans, the area of land available for the production of the various grains should be provided by breaking up land heretofore kept to grass.

Your Committee recommend that all the citizens of the County should be deeply impressed with the duty of giving such considerations of time and trouble, and unselfishly individually to give themselves to assisting in every way the increased production so imperatively needed.

In order to facilitate and make effective the assistance needed a similar help bureau has already been established in the office of the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture in London, in which the hoped that both farmers needing help and citizens who are willing to serve, will find their names and addresses and such other particulars as will enable the bureau to distribute the help needed and offered.

Your Committee recommend that the Rovers of each of the Incorporated Villages in the County establish a similar bureau. If information is needed by the local authority it will be supplied on application to the District Representative.

Your Committee venture to suggest to the Clergymen of the County that at their services during the period up to the end of the month of April the recommendations of this report be brought to the attention of their congregations.

Your Committee recommend that the Rovers of each Township be requested to consider himself the Convener of the local Food Production Committee in his Municipality, and to assist by every possible means in giving effect to the purpose of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. ROBERTSON,

Committee Room,  
Lansdowne, March 27th, 1918. Chairman.

*Victoria County:* The County Council invited representative citizens to its special session on March 26th, for conference, and issued a report which was published as an advertisement in all the papers of the County. The report was mailed also to every Reeve, Councillor, and Municipal Officer; to the Secretaries of all Farmers' Clubs, School Board, Women's Institutes and Boards of Agriculture; to all Clergymen. Through the Schools, copies were distributed to the homes in every School Section.

*Peel County:* A County Production Conference was held on March 23rd. Arrangements were made to address a special appeal to every farmer in the County through the mails. This took the place of a house to house canvass.

*Lennox and Addington County:* At the special meeting held, a by-law was passed authorizing the County Organization of Resources Committee to purchase with county funds carload lots of seed wheat, corn and oats for distribution at Napanee to farmers of the County. The price of the Marquis wheat was fixed at \$2.00 a bushel. The corn and oats were to be sold at cost price.

*Huron County:* The County Clerk reports that some of the townships are offering liberal prizes as an inducement to the production of more wheat.

#### TOWNSHIP ACTIVITIES.

*Euphrasia Township, Grey County:*—A representative general meeting was held and committees of two appointed to hold a meeting in each school. These meetings were very successful. Requests made for increased wheat acreage in nearly every case were responded to by promises of from three to five acres.

*Sullivan Township, Grey County:*—The Council arranged for the Secretary of each School Section to secure an assistant and canvass each farmer. One Section reported 50 acres of wheat increase promised. At this rate 1,000 acres for the Township would be secured.

*Hay Township, Huron County:*—The members of the Council undertook to canvass personally every farmer and urge him to grow more Marquis spring wheat. The Council planned to buy and deliver the seed, the farmers to pay for it at the rate of \$2.74 a bushel in the fall after harvest. 440 bushels were ordered as the result of this canvass, but after every effort had been made to secure seed at Toronto, London, St. Mary's and Exeter, the order had to be cancelled.

*Brooke Township, Lambton County:*—A production Committee was appointed, composed of the members of the Council, the Clerk and the Presidents of all the Farmers' Clubs in the Township.

*Moore Township, Lambton County:*—The Production Committee in co-operation with the Council arranged for a grant of \$90.00 for prizes to be divided as follows:

- (1) To the farmer who produces the largest number of bushels of spring wheat, *pro rata* to the number of acres in farm. First prize, \$15.00; second prize, \$10.00; third prize, \$5.00; all grain to be marked and cheques produced.
- (2) To the farmer breeding and feeding the largest number of pounds of pork



and selling the same, cheques to be produced, between June 1st, 1918, and June 1st, 1919. First prize, \$15.00; second prize, \$10.00; third prize, \$5.00.

- (3) To the farmer producing the largest number of bushels of fall wheat to be harvested in 1919, *pro rata* to the number of acres in farm. First prize, \$15.00; second prize, \$10.00; third prize, \$5.00; all grain to be marketed and cheques produced.

*Denbigh Township, Lennox and Addington Counties:*—No organization formed, but personal and active interest of Councillors promised. Increase of spring wheat acreage estimated at 25 per cent.

*East Whitby Township, Ontario County:*—Co-operating with the Resources Committee of the Town of Oshawa, the Township held a meeting in every School Section. Printed cards indicating increased acreages were distributed and signed.

*East Zorra Township, Oxford County:*—Formed a Greater Food Production Committee with a central organization and five subdivisions.

*McDougall Township, Parry Sound District:*—The Township Council, through the Clerk, addressed a personal letter to every farmer in the Township. This plan was considered more practicable than special organization in view of the scattered population and the bad conditions of the roads.

*Tossoronto Township, Simcoe County:*—The Reeve requested each of the Councillors to look after his immediate vicinity or division and urge the necessity of increasing production.

*Mount Forest, Wellington County:*—Through the local branch of the Organization of Resources Committee, over 100 farmers in the district were supplied with spring wheat for seeding. The first supply of 200 bushels bought locally was soon exhausted, but 170 additional bushels were obtained from the Government supply. The Town Council financed the business.

#### NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, SIMCOE COUNTY.

The organization in Nottawasaga Township is particularly deserving of consideration. On February 12th, a month before the general appeal was made in the Province, plans were made through the Council for a complete organization of the Township for greater production. Co-operating with the Agricultural Representative, it was decided to have a survey made of the agricultural resources and conditions of every farm. The form reproduced below shows the nature of the inquiry and the information received, comparing the results of operations of 1917, and details of the programme proposed for 1918. Labour and seed requirements were learned also through this survey.

Greater Production Pledges were used in connection with the survey. By means of these the reasons for production and principles governing conservation were impressed upon people. The work of the Committee was very successful.

#### Greater Production Association of Nottawasaga

##### GREATER PRODUCTION PLEDGE

I hereby pledge myself and household, during the period of the war, as follows:

- 1 To assist every patriotic effort made to carry on this war to a victorious conclusion.
- 2 To maintain, and endeavor to increase by every possible means, the production of foodstuffs.
- 3 To co-operate with the Greater Production Association of my Township in order to encourage and direct the production of foodstuffs. To attend all meetings of the Association or any other body called for a similar object. To provide information to the Association as to production, increases of acreage, and possible requirements of feed, tools and labor.
- 4 To co-operate with my neighbors and friends by exchanging work, implements, tools and seeds, in order that our acreage will be increased and the shortage of labor occasioned by the war relieved.
- 5 To co-operate during the season so that wood for fuel will be provided in such quantities that the country may be relieved of the necessity of importing so much fuel for household purposes.
- 6 To do everything in my power to prevent waste in food or foodstuffs.
- 7 To limit my purchases as much as possible to articles produced in my neighborhood, or my own country, so as to relieve transportation for national purposes and lessen the debt which my country may owe to foreign nations on account of the war.
- 8 To invest as much as I can spare of my earnings in the bonds and other securities of my country when invited by the Government to subscribe.
- 9 To endeavor in every possible way to inspire friendly relations in my neighborhood, by encouraging social meetings and gatherings of various kinds, so that the work and living conditions on the farm may become more attractive and cheerful than town or city life.
- 10 To encourage others to join this Association, to take the pledge and keep it.

Signature...

*John Smith*  
March 1<sup>st</sup> 1918.

## Greater Production Association of Nottawasaga

NAME Chas Anderson

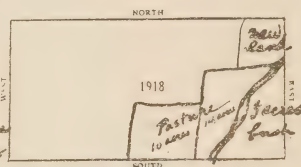
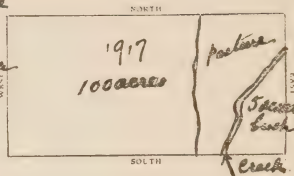
Mar. 19 1918

Con 8

ADDRESS Collingwood Ga. 1 R.R.

Lot 27

CROPS	ACRES 1917	ACRES 1918	Additional Require- ments	REMARKS
Fall Wheat....	8	7		Have 5 acres apple orchard and want a man to prune in April. A threshing gang in the fall would help in labour situation and I would do my own fall work.
Spring Wheat...	0	5	8 bus. manure	
Oats.....	21	16		
Barley.....	7	8		
Rye.....	0	0		
Buckwheat....	6	5		
Corra.....	4	5	3 bus.	Estimated Labor Required:
Turnips.....	1	1		Male 1 man July & Aug. \$15 per month
Mangels.....	1/2	1		Female partly experienced man will do
Potatoes.....	1 1/2	1		
Beans.....	—	—		
Garden.....	1/4	1/4		
Hay.....	20	21		
Pasture.....	25	24		
Horses.....	4	4		
Cattle.....	21	24		
Sheep.....	9	15		Male Help Available 1 man 1 boy 12 yrs
Sows.....	1	2		Female Help Available 14 girl 14 yrs
Hogs.....	14	—		
Poultry.....	65	65		



To be filled in for each Farm and used only by the GREATER PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION.

Since of Country

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Excellent reports are coming in from the Women's Auxiliaries and Committees throughout the Province regarding the work that women are doing towards greater production. From all parts come most encouraging reports of the extra efforts put forth in the garden. In London, the Women's Gardening Association has 16 community gardens under its practical supervision. In all, 206 people are employed on community gardens and about 46 association members have private gardens. These community gardens are situated in all parts of the city. It is the intention of the Gardening Association to secure a cart for the purpose of carrying produce to the market later in the season. The proceeds from the sale of such produce will be devoted to patriotic purposes. At the Western Fair this year as usual, there will again be an exhibit of the Gardening Association's produce and prizes will be given as last year. Miss Carling, President of the Association, feels much encouraged because so many school girls are entering into this scheme to promote greater production.

In Newmarket the Girl Guides have taken up with enthusiasm the question of gardening and special prizes are being offered.

Mrs. Mills, of Kitchener, who is also a member of the Auxiliary, has written to Mrs. Gurnett, the Secretary, telling how splendidly the women of the County are co-operating in the way of producing, conserving and saving. Mrs. Mills finds many enthusiastic gardeners. "I feel sure that the work of the women will do a great deal to augment a bumper crop," she writes.

Miss Farlinger, of Morrisburg, another member, states that the people there are doing everything possible to encourage greater production and are only too ready to take advantage of the opportunity to garden where lots can be secured.

One member from a small place tells of what she is doing. She looks after the garden and is raising four pigs, also attends to her husband's business while he goes out to work on a farm where his help is greatly needed. This lady's only son is in France

where he has been for some time. Added to these many duties, she finds time to act as Red Cross Secretary for the County.

In many places the women members of the Auxiliary have been using windows of vacant stores, or other shop windows to show the needs of conservation. Mrs. Gurnett has been furnishing plans for the decoration of these windows, which have proved great attractions to the passerby. In Brampton, in the window of the Agricultural Representative's office, an excellent display has been arranged. It shows the bread plates of North America piled high, while those of great Britain and her Allies are very much depleted, and Belgium and Serbia's plates are empty. The lesson of wastefulness is pictured by one plate containing crusts, another a small scrap of meat and butter, while considerable sugar is left in the bottom of a teacup.

Mrs. Todd, who had charge of a window display, showed the weekly ration of Great Britain. This arrested the attention of the people and helped them to realize just what it would mean to be on rations. Many other places have had the same exhibits. The Adams Company, in Toronto, put on a very fine exhibit of cookery, showing the possibilities of rye flour, barley flour and corn meal. This helped demonstrate the Order-in-Council applicable to public eating places.

It would appear that everyone is awakening to the fact that there is a world's shortage of food, that conservation is most essential, and that greater production must be undertaken by all.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

### STATEMENT FOR APRIL

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of April, 1918, with that of corresponding month, 1917, results as below:

#### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
April 1st to 7th .....	\$15,465 92	\$12,530 42
April 7th to 14th .....	14,709 30	13,283 97
April 15th to 21st .....	10,815 19	13,096 56
April 21st to 30th .....	15,661 32	16,636 65
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$56,651 73	\$55,547 60

Decrease for April, 1918, \$1,104.13 or 2%.

#### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
April 1st to 7th .....	\$32,836 56	\$62,950 15
April 8th to 14th .....	35,218 23	59,790 78
April 15th to 21st .....	30,489 10	52,686 73
April 22nd to 30th .....	43,782 31	63,188 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$142,326 20	\$238,616 16

Increase for April, 1918, \$96,289 96 or 67.6%.

Total Passenger and Freight Traffic shows increase for April, 1918, of \$95,185.83, or 47.8%.

#### PULPWOOD.

Shipments for month of April, 1918, were made to Iroquois Falls, Thorold, Hawkesbury, Ottawa and Merritton, Ont.; Johnsonburg, York Haven and Tyrone, Pa.; Port Huron, Mich.; Corinth, Brownsville, Watertown, Tonawonda and Carthage, N.Y.

April 1st to 7th .....	3,814 cords
April 8th to 14th .....	3,057 "
April 15th to 21st .....	3,240 "
April 22nd to 30th .....	4,171 "
	<hr/>
	14,282 "



Above represents an increase over March, of 3,393 cords, or 31%.

#### WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
April 1st to 7th .....	982 tons	1,469 tons
April 8th to 14th .....	496 "	1,727 "
April 15th to 21st .....	728 "	1,448 "
April 22nd to 30th .....	1,722 "	2,011 "
Total . . . . .	3,928 "	6,655 "

Above represents increase in woodpulp of 1,726 tons, or 78%, and in paper, 1,233 tons, or 22.7%.

#### WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic for the West routed via T. & N. O. and Cochrane, totalled 548 cars—a daily average of 18.26 cars, which represents decrease over March, 1918, of 34%. Shipments consisted of farm machinery all kinds, automobiles and other vehicles, hardware, dry goods, canned goods, foodstuffs, and practically all kinds of manufactured goods.

#### EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic from the West via Cochrane and T. & N. O., consisted chiefly of wheat, oats, and grain products, meat, hides, copper, fish, butter, shells, pulpwood, lumber and other forest products and general merchandise, and amounted to 2,660 cars—a daily average of 88.67 cars, and a decrease of 6.8%, compared with March, 1918.

#### T. & N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of January 31st, 1918, this Association contributed the sum of \$86,242.11 to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees. Toronto office staff have been members of the 50,000 Club since its inception, and are obligated for duration of the war.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR APRIL, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of April, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	12	86,568	67,073	19,495
Brant .....	13	2,319	2,319	.....
Bruce .....	10	37,004	36,254	750
Carleton .....	16	27,627	18,228	9,399
Ottawa City .....	32	12,186	12,186	.....
Dufferin .....	9	4,327	1,282	3,045
Elgin .....	18	13,995	9,618	4,377
Essex .....	34	23,656	20,443	3,213
Frontenac .....	13	16,173	6,583	9,590
Grey .....	14	3,194	3,134	60
Haldimand .....	8	9,528	5,080	4,448
Halton .....	9	8,704	8,704	.....
Hastings .....	29	99,720	90,488	9,232
Huron .....	8	3,283	2,058	1,225
Kenora .....	7	2,067	1,667	400
Kent .....	15	11,895	7,482	4,413
Lambton .....	15	12,936	10,786	2,150
Lanark .....	5	2,703	1,619	1,084
Leeds and Grenville .....	25	10,374	6,007	4,367
Lennox and Addington .....	5	1,738	894	844
Lincoln .....	6	636	436	200
Manitoulin .....	1	38	38	.....
Middlesex .....	11	12,884	7,997	4,887
London City .....	25	58,515	40,485	18,030
Muskoka .....	7	2,380	405	1,975
Nipissing .....	23	31,931	22,983	8,948
Norfolk .....	13	7,299	3,862	3,437
Northumberland and Durham .....	26	23,568	17,130	6,438
Ontario .....	7	81,207	54,207	27,000
Oxford .....	11	7,371	3,301	4,070
Parry Sound .....	5	10,964	9,264	1,700
Peel .....	9	10,769	5,374	5,395
Perth .....	11	8,787	7,687	1,100
Peterboro' .....	28	8,722	6,006	2,716
Prescott and Russell .....	7	1,513	1,513	.....
Prince Edward .....	6	784	534	250
Rainy River .....	10	48,507	45,307	3,200
Renfrew .....	10	33,666	13,236	20,430
Simcoe .....	25	69,809	65,857	3,952
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	17	5,480	4,082	1,398
Sudbury .....	20	9,210	8,381	829
Temiskaming .....	12	4,396	2,353	2,043
Thunder Bay .....	13	5,312	4,662	650
Victoria and Haliburton .....	15	5,964	4,766	1,198
Waterloo .....	18	7,181	6,971	210
Welland .....	16	13,655	10,384	3,271
Wellington .....	14	10,630	7,003	3,627
Wentworth .....	6	12,982	7,782	5,200
Hamilton City .....	44	71,859	70,574	1,285
York .....	44	16,549	13,484	3,065
Toronto City .....	245	917,896	883,876	34,020
Totals .....	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917				1918			
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	890	\$ 1,386,284	\$ 1,146,629	\$ 239,655
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466
March.....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861
April.....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616
May.....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174				
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194				
July.....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483				
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105				
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355				
October.....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254				
December.....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042				
Total for year.....	9,601	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092				
Total for 4 months .....	3,249	4,178,622	3,219,158	959,464	3,591	4,994,761	4,276,163	808,598



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of April, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	33	\$ 28,844	\$ 19,742	\$ 9,102
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	35	262,556	239,206	23,350
4	Explosions .....	8	3,266	3,266	
5	Exposure .....	127	247,071	227,745	19,326
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	4	80,966	80,966	
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	12	13,139	12,720	419
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	18	12,351	6,661	5,690
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	7	275	275	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	2	652	452	200
12	Incendiarism .....	11	57,770	56,816	954
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	17	15,340	8,966	6,374
15	Matches .....	89	39,282	25,496	13,786
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	10	8,773	3,284	5,089
17	Open Fires .....	13	2,383	2,043	140
18	Open Lights .....	19	991	363	628
19	Petroleum and its products .....	34	50,436	37,289	13,147
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	12	3,175	1,950	1,225
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	44	90,413	69,782	20,631
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	43	40,228	28,270	11,958
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	94	51,705	34,152	17,553
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	2	4,525	2,825	1,700
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	94	47,324	31,984	15,340
27	Unknown .....	109	168,127	121,148	46,979
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	165	661,469	626,444	35,025
	Total .....	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of April, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	2	33	33	
52	Barns (farm only) .....	63	105,496	57,473	48,023
53	Buildings in course of construction .....				
54	Churches .....	3	1,400	1,400	
55	Club Houses .....				
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	2	75	75	
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....				
58	Dwellings .....	646	190,902	142,668	48,234
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	5	55,179	52,842	2,337
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	2	3,306	2,606	700
61	Garages .....	9	44,035	30,365	13,670
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks....	8	2,735	2,580	155

STATEMENT III.—*Continued.*

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of April, 1918.—  
*Continued.*

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	6	\$ 4,958	\$ 3,008	\$ 1,950
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	13	12,319	7,119	5,200
65	" " " (Summer only) ..				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	2	176	176	
67	Mercantile Stores .....	90	187,816	165,342	22,474
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	5	1,355	955	400
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	53	1,210,801	1,116,480	94,321
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums ..				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	19	35,537	35,499	38
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries ..	8	10,591	10,591	
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	2	134	134	
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	56	20,958	11,589	9,369
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	1	100	100	
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	13	2,555	810	1,745
	Total .....	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616

## APRIL FIRE RECORD.

The month of April, 1917, stands out boldly as the worst month since our statistical record commenced to appear.

From the list of principal fires which is hereafter given, it will be observed that thirteen fires have contributed two-thirds of the entire month's fire waste, and in no one month hitherto have we been called upon to record such a large number of individual fires in excess of \$20,000.

Toronto occupies a prominent place in this month's record, this city being responsible for 245 of the 1,002 fires, about 25% of the number, but about 50% of the aggregate amount of the loss for the month. These figures differ very widely from the report of the Chief of the Fire Department, as given to the daily press of May 1st, where the total estimated damage was given at \$596,536, which is manifestly much below the true figure. Our estimate of the Harris Abattoir Co. loss may be larger than the actual loss may turn out to be, or, indeed, it may be the reverse, but the estimate of \$450,000 is the best we can make in the meantime.

We do not pretend to be able to offer any satisfactory reason for the bad experience in the month of April, but most careful investigation has failed to indicate that it has been due to the design of any person or persons, a statement we make only after most diligent enquiry.

## CHIEF FIRES OF THE MONTH.

County.	Risk.	Loss.
Algoma .....	Saw Mill, John Island .....	\$83,000 00
Bruce .....	Munition Factory, Chesley .....	33,000 00
Hastings .....	Grain Elevator, Corbyville .....	80,000 00
Middlesex, London City .....	Garage .....	40,000 00
Ontario .....	Textile Factory, Oshawa .....	79,000 00
Rainy River .....	Stores, Fort Francis .....	45,000 00
Renfrew .....	Planing Mill, Arnprior .....	31,000 00
Simcoe .....	Grain Elevator, Alliston .....	50,000 00

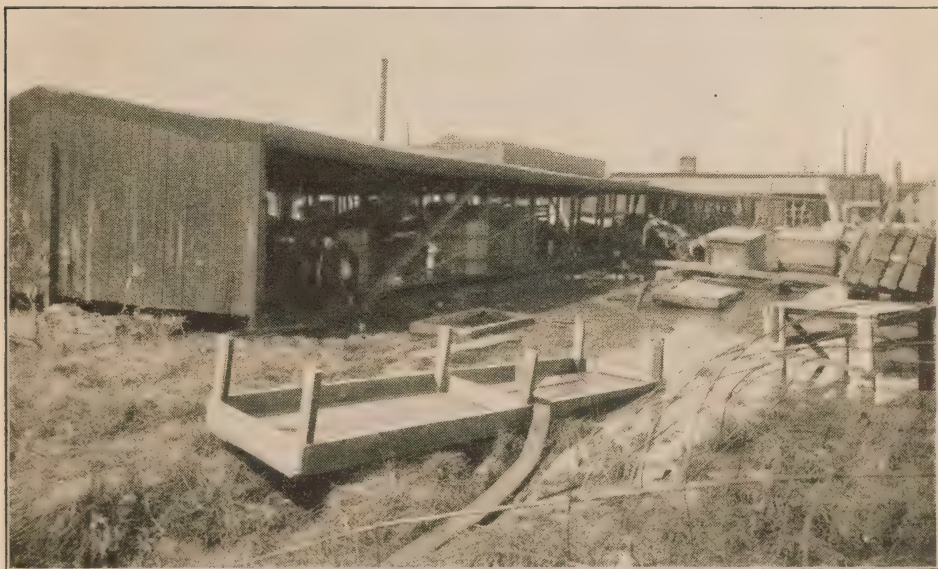
County.	Risk.	Loss.
Wentworth, Hamilton .....	Eagle Spinning Co., Cotton .....	61,400 00
	Thor Iron Works .....	175,000 00
York, Toronto .....	Galena Signal Oil Co. ....	125,000 00
	Harris Abattoir .....	450,000 00
	Clothing Factory, 182 Spadina Ave. ....	22,000 00

## GRASS FIRES.

Owing to the unusually dry spring season, grass fires, mischievously or maliciously set, have been numerous. Though not resulting in many serious fires, the most annoying feature about the whole thing is the burden placed upon the Fire Brigades of answering unnecessary calls. Toronto suffered in this respect in the month of April by having to respond to 319 calls (of which 260 were for grass fires), at which no fire damage occurred. It will be seen from the above resume of the month's chief losses that the Toronto Brigade had serious enough work on hand without the impost of many calls that should not have been necessary.

## COTTON STOREHOUSE FIRE AT HAMILTON.

The most serious fire in Ontario due to spreading grass fires was that in the storehouse of the Eagle Spinning Co. at Hamilton on April 5th, entailing a fire damage now estimated at \$61,400. During the investigation into this fire we had a number of photographs taken, and reproduce three of them herein as a matter of general interest.



Cut No. 1 represents one of the sheds used for the storage of cotton, which was not destroyed. It is inserted expressly for the purpose of showing, first, the nature and extent of the dried grass surrounding the sheds; second, the separation between the property of the owners and the public street, consisting only of a barb wire fence; and third, the ease with which a fire once started in the grass would be communicated to the sheds through the aperture between the ground and the floor of the shed.





Cut No. 2 represents a view after the fire of the two sheds most affected by the fire. Chief TenEyck of the Hamilton fire brigade is shown inspecting the ruins. This fire would have been much more serious but for the admirable work of the brigade under its able chief.



Cut No. 3 is a view of the sheds and the mill of the Eagle Spinning Co. An additional story is being added to the mill, and the cut shows a well constructed factory (it was also thoroughly protected by automatic sprinklers) exposed by sheds poorly built and unprotected by sprinklers.

This fire emphasizes the hazard of storing cotton in poorly constructed buildings without proper automatic sprinkler protection, and further, the risk of allowing dried grass to remain exposed to the antics of mischievous boys. A few dollars would have cut and removed the grass hazard, and in this case, as in many others, an ounce of prevention would have been worth several tons of cure.

### The N. F. P. A. Convention

The twenty-second annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association was held in Chicago on May 7th to 9th inclusive, at which a large and representative gathering of the members was present. The Fire Marshal and the Deputy Fire Marshal were both present at all sessions, representing the Fire Marshal office of Ontario. To properly grasp the international importance of the N. F. P. A. as an Association, it is necessary to consider the wide influence its members have on the creation and working details of the legislation affecting fire prevention and protection in the United States and Canada. It is an association of engineers—fire protection scientists—whose desire is to produce buildings, where, if fire occurs, it will do the least possible damage to life and property. The diversified objects and propaganda of the Association embody the widest field imaginable and include the education of the child and the parent, the workman and the captain of industry and probably most important of all, the legislator—municipal, state and federal.

A meeting of the Committee on "Fire and Accident Prevention Day" was held on Monday, May 6th, extending its labours to the 9th. This Committee, of which Mr. H. B. Weaver of Philadelphia is Chairman, and of which Deputy Fire Marshal George F. Lewis is a member, represents pretty thoroughly the various sections of the United States and Canada.

A comprehensive report of the Committee on "Fire and Accident Prevention Day" was presented to the Convention. Many matters relative to the organization and carrying out of successful celebrations of "Fire and Accident Prevention Day" on October 9th of this year were discussed and adopted. Members of the Committee expressed their hope that this important work would be actively taken up this year throughout Canada. Ways and means with regard to the proper celebration of the day or week were thoroughly discussed, including a publicity campaign, the raising of necessary funds, timely arrangement with speakers, both men and women, as well as the adoption of such "stunts" as would tend to attract public attention and thereby reach the greater number of people.

### PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Many of the cities of the United States have adopted "stunts" of a more or less spectacular character, some of which have proven their worth in a most satisfactory manner. In Chicago last year they had a representation on the water front of how Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lamp and started the great conflagration of October 9th, 1871. Other cities had spectacular attractions and competitive tests, such as:

A float occupied a prominent place in a fire prevention parade on which a person was smoking a cigarette, threw it carelessly in a wastepaper basket, which blazed up, and it was then put out with a fire extinguisher;

In many places tests were arranged between members of fire companies with regard to laying hose, throwing streams, etc. One contest that aroused considerable amusement was a water fight between two fire companies by using a large rubber ball three or four feet in diameter and each company endeavouring to defeat the other by washing this ball into its antagonist's territory. This might be termed "water polo" under modified rules;

Newark, N.J., had a very striking exhibition of hazards and their prevention in the city hall, which was continued, much to the benefit and education of the public, for a couple of weeks;

Burning a barge on the water front was also used as an illustration of the destructiveness of fire as well as the means provided for fighting it;

As an advertising feature a wagon on which were suitable signs was paraded through the city for several nights previous to October 9th, and red fire kept burning on the inside of the wagon behind the signs, which attracted great attention;

A successful means of getting the public interested was by getting them to clip newspaper accounts of fires and then writing articles to the newspapers to show how the fire in the particular instance could have been prevented;

School children were asked to bring a report on the conditions existing in their own home. This resulted in many instances of the mother telling the



child not to bring the report for a day or two so that she could clean up the house, thus showing the effectiveness of the scheme;

Another practical suggestion was to have members of high schools and public schools encouraged in the study of fire prevention by writing essays for which suitable prizes would be donated;

It was found that a piece of fire apparatus taken to the schools and furnished with the latest equipment, as well as signs of a fire preventive character thereon, was very helpful. This to be displayed for two or three days before October 9th;

Fire drills in schools and teaching the children how an alarm should be sent in—showing the prompt manner in which the fire department responds, together with the means adopted not only for putting out fires but also for saving life—proved very attractive and instructive to the children. In some instances exhibitions were given of a person jumping into a life net from a second story window, etc.

#### EDUCATIONAL "MOVIES" AND POSTERS.

The question of a suitable "poster" was also taken up and a design tentatively adopted. The employment of moving pictures was strongly recommended, and it was arranged that the National Safety Council should take charge of this part of the work.

Col. James R. Young, Fire Marshal of North Carolina, spends about \$3,000 for "Fire and Accident Prevention Day." Col. Young has extended this celebration to a "Clean-up Week," and included farming communities. He stated that he had received a great deal of help through the establishment of Safety Leagues in schools—three hundred of which had been organized in his State since January 1st, 1918.

It was pointed out by members of the Committee that Fire Prevention work should be taken up among the universities, colleges and high schools as well as public schools, and that the co-operation of every class of the community should be sought.

#### PLANNING A GREAT CAMPAIGN.

In view of the necessity of conserving the resources and assets of the country, it was decided that the organizations which have been built up by the Government and Red Cross should be taken advantage of; that arrangements be made with the Government so that the four-minute men would be supplied with the necessary literature and talk Fire Prevention in connection with the other Government suggestions as to food conservation, etc.

The distribution of literature through the mail was advocated by supplying merchants, manufacturers, bankers, etc., with copies of folders to be put in the envelopes with their correspondence.

Considering the number of fires that occur shortly after factories are closed, it was suggested as a fire preventive measure that a systematic inspection be made by some person in authority and whose responsibility was unquestioned, within ten or fifteen minutes after all the help had left the shop or factory.

The assistance and co-operation of women's clubs and organizations were also pointed out to be a very great benefit in the spread of fire prevention propaganda.

It was also made clear that while education is necessary that laws must be enacted and enforced before any great results can be expected or any great reduction become apparent in the fire waste of the country.

#### CAREFULNESS MEANS PREVENTION.

Several remarkable instances were given by members from different sections of the country as to concrete results from fire prevention propaganda. One of the most remarkable being that of the case of Indianapolis in 1913 when no fire occurred in the city for four days when there was no water service. The public was notified that there must be no fires, as it would mean a most serious conflagration, possibly the destruction of the city as there was no water to quench them. After the water service was restored fires occurred as usual with their old-time frequency.



## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR MAY

Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases reported by Local Boards of Health for the month of May, 1918.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR MAY.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	67	.....	10	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	324	6	200	2
Diphtheria .....	193	14	198	9
Measles .....	1,935	12	663	3
Whooping Cough .....	251	8	88	1
Typhoid Fever .....	27	4	184	6
Tuberculosis .....	209	124	151	75
Infantile Paralysis .....	6	2	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	13	6	5	5
	3,025	176	1,500	102

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THREE MONTHS—MARCH, APRIL AND MAY.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	153	1	35	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	1,046	31	657	11
Diphtheria .....	789	59	777	56
Measles .....	4,652	38	3,205	10
Whooping Cough .....	777	14	276	7
Typhoid Fever .....	92	13	260	21
Tuberculosis .....	497	317	498	280
Infantile Paralysis .....	8	3	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	47	28	35	24
	8,061	504	5,745	410

### MEASLES PREVALENT.

Reports from Local Boards of Health for May show measles to be very prevalent in some localities. Over 1,900 cases and 11 deaths are returned for the month. Two cities—Toronto and Hamilton—contributed no less than 1,663 cases and 10 deaths; the former 979 cases and 7 deaths, and the latter 684 cases and 3 deaths.

### DECREASE IN SCARLET FEVER.

It is gratifying to know that scarlet fever shows a decrease of 60 cases and 10 deaths compared with April last. Diphtheria also shows a marked reduction from 249 cases and 22 deaths to 190 cases and 14 deaths in May. The Provincial Board of Health distributed to localities where the disease prevailed 6,163,000 units of antitoxin at a cost of \$924.00.

## INCREASE IN MILD SMALLPOX.

Smallpox has increased from 39 cases to 67 over April, but it is more sporadic than epidemic, as the cases are spread over 17 municipalities, extending from Prescott County in the east to Essex in the west, and as far north as Sudbury and Parry Sound districts. The disease is of the same mild type the Province has experienced for the last 25 years. Only one death occurred since the beginning of the year out of 322 cases.

The following places reported the disease: London, 12 cases; Belleville, 7; St. Thomas, Vankleek Hill and Pickerel in Parry Sound district, 6 cases each; Windsor and Hawkesbury, 2 cases each; Blind River, Chatham, Kingsville, Forest and Worthington, 1 case each; French River, 4 cases; Warwick and Dawn Townships, 5 cases each; East and West Hawkesbury Townships, 2 cases each.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS INFREQUENT.

Infantile paralysis caused 2 deaths, one in Woodstock and one in Orillia Township. Keewatin town reported 4 cases.

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VOL. II.

TORONTO, ONT.  
No. 12.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JUNE, 1918



Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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## DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER

### ONTARIO'S GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO BRITISH RED CROSS

*"I am especially proud of the noble generosity displayed by Britons overseas,"* writes King George in graciously expressing his great satisfaction that the Fund of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John has reached the immense total of £10,000,000. His Majesty's message appears in the report of "Our Day," 1917, just issued by the London Headquarters of this great empire-wide organization, which has rendered such inestimable service to the sick and wounded.

The report is an inspiring publication, giving as it does, reports of all the "Our Day" collections held in every part of the far-flung British Empire and wherever loyal Britons are to be found, from Dominion to the Dutch East Indies and from Newfoundland to Natal.

#### LARGEST CONTRIBUTION IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

The total overseas collection on "Our Day," 1917, amounted to £1,868,534. Of this immense sum Canada contributed £486,155. In connection with Canada's contribution the part played by Ontario bears honorable comparison with any other part of the Empire, with a contribution of over £380,982. This was the largest contribution from any part of the Empire. Not only is Ontario's contribution more than three times as large as that of all the other Provinces in the Dominion put together, but it also exceeded the total contribution of the Commonwealth of Australia, which amounted to £312,170.

In his report on the "Our Day" appeal, 1917, Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E., Chairman of the Finance Committee, pays a high tribute to the patriotism and generosity of the Government and people of Ontario.

He writes: "The result of the appeal in Ontario is £380,982, of which immense sum Toronto provided £171,220. In 1916, the Province gave £352,115 and in 1915, £320,528—well over £1,000,000 in three years—an example of patriotism, generosity and practical sympathy with the sick and wounded in the Empire which has not been surpassed by any other part of the world, and all this in addition to the numerous Provincial and Dominion calls on the resources of the Province."

## ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

### TO INVESTIGATE HOUSING CONDITIONS

In compliance with the request made by a deputation that waited on the Government a few days ago, the following sub-committee of the Resources Committee has been appointed to investigate the housing conditions in the Province:

Sir John Willison.  
G. Frank Beer.  
Rev. Peter Bryce.  
Ald. J. Gibbons.  
Capt. S. H. Marini.  
Thos. Roden.

H. H. Williams.  
M. J. Haney.  
H. V. S. Jones.  
H. C. Schofield.  
J. H. McKnight.  
E. J. B. Duncan.

#### ESSENTIALLY A MUNICIPAL PROBLEM.

The subject is essentially a municipal one and some municipalities have already active committees dealing with the question. Therefore, for the present, no representatives from outside cities and towns have been appointed on the Committee. It is expected that the Committee will get in touch with municipal councils and other organizations interested in the subject throughout the Province and that they will give to

these bodies all information and assistance in their power and should it be felt wise later on, that representatives from municipal councils or other organizations in the Province could be added with advantage to the work of the Committee this will be done.

Sir John Willison, who was Chairman of the Unemployment Commission, appointed a few years ago, and then gave some consideration to this subject, has been appointed Chairman. Some of the other members of the Committee were also members of the Unemployment Commission and are already familiar with some phases of the subject.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX, REPORT FOR MAY

The reports of the Employment Bureaux for May show an increase in placings of 233% over those of the same month last year.

In the Men's Department a special effort has been put forth to secure men for farm work. So far it has been possible to meet the demand for boys and inexperienced men. The demand, however, for experienced men has been slightly in excess of the supply.

#### WESTERN ONTARIO BOY FARMERS' CAMPS.

Owing to the partial failure of the wheat crop in the Chatham district considerably more land became available for the growing of sugar beets. The taking advantage of this available acreage was only possible providing considerable labourers could be supplied. The Employment Bureaux undertook to furnish this labour and already have in camps in and around Chatham over 250 boys. Dr. W. A. Riddell visited these camps this week, and reports that the work is very satisfactory, both from the standpoint of the farmers, the sugar beet company and the boys. In offering this work to the boys of the Province, it was desired to take up at once what seemed to be an over-supply of the younger and inexperienced boys. The work of the S.O.S. boys was so highly appreciated that in almost all districts of the Province their services were quickly engaged by the farmers and some boys had to be recruited through various other organizations. The camps were organized along the same line as camps for women and girls, their direction being under the control of the Superintendent of Trades and Labour, and the catering under the immediate supervision of the Y.M.C.A. and other organizations interested in the welfare of boys. Five camps have been opened. Each camp has a supervisor, who is under the direction of the general supervisor. These are more than mere work camps; attention is paid to the social, moral and physical welfare of the boys. Board is furnished at cost. The wage agreement is as follows: A minimum wage of \$1.00 per day is guaranteed, rain or shine, six days a week, unless the earnings in any particular week are over \$9.00. Minimum piece rates of \$10.00 an acre for blocking and thinning, and \$2.50 per acre for second hoeing, or the prevailing rates for these operations in the district will be paid. When working on piece rates, if the majority in a group are not earning at the rate of 15c. an hour, the workers will be paid at the flat rate of 15c. an hour. The boys in one of the camps averaged 37c. per hour last week. Much of the success of this camp has been due to the supervision of the Y.M.C.A. and to the generous interest taken by the Dominion Sugar Company.

#### "FARMERETTES" IN DEMAND.

In the Women's Farm Department, eager applicants are still volunteering for service in the fruit camps. So many have applied that we are unable to secure employment for all. The utilizing of this labour will depend on the number of "rush" orders sent in by the growers. So well have the farmerettes (women trained for mixed farming) succeeded that every day brings letters from farmers asking for this labour.



### MALE LABOUR IN DEMAND.

In Toronto, the Men's Department shows that in the building trades the supply of labour is still in excess of the demand. The report from our Hamilton Bureau, however, shows this to be the reverse in Hamilton. All bureaux, with the exception of the Hamilton Bureau, report that it is almost impossible to obtain labourers. The orders for munition workers have fallen off in Toronto, while the London Bureau reports an increase in the demand. The Hamilton and Fort William Bureaux show a demand for machine workers. The supply in Hamilton is less than 9%, and in Fort William it is less than 50% of the demand.

The work in the new Bureau at Kingston is meeting with considerable encouragement, and has been fairly well able to meet the demand.

In the Sub-Zone Bureaux the demand for men and boys for farm work is being well met at the Brantford office. There is, however, a great shortage of general labourers.

At the St. Thomas office there are six times as many labourers called for as are obtainable. An order for a number of machinists to go to Brantford has not yet been filled. The total placings for the month are less than one-third of the applications for help.

### FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Apart from the daily routine inspection and work incidental thereto, this department has been interesting itself about questions of lighting and improved sanitation in composing rooms in printing establishments, and at the Typographical Union Conference, held at Brantford recently, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. J. T. Burke, conferred with the delegates on these subjects. The problem of lighting has been under consideration for some time and it is expected that before long a solution will be found and methods adopted which will establish a proper standard.

The attention of the department has also been directed to the injurious effects of bronze powder to employees in printing establishments, and although it is not extensively used in Ontario, investigations are being made to remedy any bad effects.

This branch is now engaged in preparing a sanitary code for the benefit of both employees and employer, which, if strictly observed, should minimize the dangers of unsanitary methods.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT

An event of somewhat unusual importance took place in the Legislative Chamber, Parliament Buildings, on the evening of June 11th, 1918. The Children's Protection Act of Ontario was passed by the Legislative Assembly of 1893 and has, therefore, been in active operation for exactly twenty-five years. The occasion was deemed a fitting one for a celebration in honor of Sir John M. Gibson who, as Provincial Secretary, framed the Act and presented it to the Legislature, and to Mr. J. J. Kelso who has continuously been the Superintendent of this important branch of the public service. The Speaker's chair was taken by the Premier, Sir William Hearst, who, with the Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. D. McPherson, highly commended the object of the gathering and complimented both the guests of the evening. Other addresses were made by Hon. E. J. Davis, Hon. T. W. McGarry, W. L. Scott, K.C., Dr. J. T. Gilmour, Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Wm. Proudfoot, M.P.P., and W. H. Wardrope, K.C.

### CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE.

Following the anniversary celebration there was an all-day conference of the active workers in the Children's Aid movement, called under the auspices of the Association of Children's Aid Societies. Mr. W. L. Scott was Chairman, and Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine, Secretary. The usual custom of having written papers or essays was dispensed with and the entire time was occupied in two-minute enquiries and answers on practical features of the work. The gathering was a most successful and harmonious one and the delegates expressed great satisfaction with the outcome of their meeting.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR MAY, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of May, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	16	156,696	149,036	7,660
Brant .....	4	795	735	60
Bruce .....	15	6,571	4,589	1,982
Carleton .....	10	19,553	10,656	8,897
Ottawa City .....	23	5,309	4,657	652
Dufferin .....	3	2,967	1,767	1,200
Elgin .....	13	13,481	10,129	3,352
Essex .....	20	9,849	7,448	2,401
Frontenac .....	12	6,553	4,453	2,100
Grey .....	26	6,678	5,053	1,625
Haldimand .....				
Halton .....	17	17,962	12,420	5,542
Hastings .....	18	15,727	11,916	3,811
Huron .....	8	1,245	1,245	
Kenora .....	4	2,631	2,631	
Kent .....	19	6,296	3,680	2,616
Lambton .....	26	21,416	17,158	4,258
Lanark .....	13	2,122	1,415	707
Leeds and Grenville .....	17	2,889	2,034	855
Lennox and Addington .....	12	11,628	5,403	6,225
Lincoln .....	14	23,862	16,062	7,800
Manitoulin .....	5	3,641	3,330	311
Middlesex .....	28	21,575	14,592	6,983
London City .....	14	2,688	2,688	
Muskoka .....	11	20,413	9,440	10,973
Nipissing .....	11	3,842	3,562	280
Norfolk .....	3	281	281	
Northumberland and Durham .....	19	13,368	7,661	5,707
Ontario .....	12	5,977	2,379	3,600
Oxford .....	11	5,761	3,923	1,838
Parry Sound .....	10	7,904	4,169	3,735
Peel .....	6	156	156	
Perth .....	11	11,281	4,408	6,873
Peterboro' .....	13	1,358	658	700
Prescott and Russell .....	10	7,601	2,651	4,950
Prince Edward .....	3	1,845	795	1,050
Rainy River .....	4	1,674	1,674	
Renfrew .....	15	330,143	205,651	124,492
Simcoe .....	28	72,816	61,059	11,757
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	8	3,479	3,479	
Sudbury .....	11	11,336	8,619	2,717
Temiskaming .....	4	567	567	
Thunder Bay .....	16	42,742	41,342	1,400
Victoria and Haliburton .....	7	4,685	4,106	579
Waterloo .....	14	3,378	1,793	1,585
Welland .....	18	110,471	5,236	105,235
Wellington .....	15	5,574	5,574	
Wentworth .....	11	6,945	4,710	2,235
Hamilton City .....	21	2,416	1,266	1,150
York .....	17	13,791	8,495	5,296
Toronto City .....	205	116,939	114,877	2,062
Totals .....	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917				1918			
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	890	\$ 1,386,284	\$ 1,146,629	\$ 239,655
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194				
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483				
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105				
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355				
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042				
Total for year .....	9,601	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092				
Total for 5 months .....	4,157	5,421,148	4,172,470	1,248,638	4,442	6,253,649	5,077,791	1,175,849



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of May, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	22	\$ 8,126	\$ 6,044	\$ 2,082
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	31	8,576	7,019	1,557
4	Explosions .....	19	7,632	7,128	504
5	Exposure .....	54	13,070	8,487	4,583
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc. ....	8	2,551	2,526	25
7	Friction .....	5	148,800	143,733	5,067
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	20	1,433	941	492
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	8	1,389	1,389	.....
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of ..	7	18,089	18,089	.....
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	1	16	16	.....
12	Incendiarism .....	7	13,518	10,259	3,259
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	151	106,012	89,761	16,251
15	Matches .....	62	15,044	10,768	4,276
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified ..	16	1,563	1,493	70
17	Open Fires .....	3	123	123	.....
18	Open Lights .....	8	4,593	693	3,900
19	Petroleum and its products .....	21	17,784	13,418	4,366
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	3	400	400	.....
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) ....	27	16,468	8,853	7,615
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	54	136,568	21,916	114,652
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	45	31,394	14,519	16,875
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	10	19,867	17,497	2,370
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	1	175	175	.....
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	58	31,031	15,778	15,283
27	Unknown .....	86	318,846	249,024	69,822
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	124	245,811	151,579	94,232
	Totals .....	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of May, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	1	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	102	112,518	80,260	32,258
53	Buildings in course of construction .....				
54	Churches .....	8	12,766	9,570	3,196
55	Club Houses .....	2	60,150	60,150	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	1	55	55	.....
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....	9	170,079	82,454	87,625
58	Dwellings .....	510	159,177	104,741	54,436
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	5	7,337	6,137	1,200
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	3	12,056	5,056	7,000
61	Garages .....	12	9,191	7,524	1,667
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	3	130	130	.....

## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of May, 1918.—  
Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms. Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	2	\$ 1,250	\$ 650	\$ 600
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	3	535	535	.....
65	..... (Summer only) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	1	400	400	.....
67	Mercantile Stores .....	69	78,666	60,238	18,428
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	4	55	55	.....
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	40	384,631	335,988	48,643
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....	1	14	14	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	16	112,678	7,478	105,200
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	10	7,760	6,109	1,651
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....	2	18,010	18,010	.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	36	7,164	4,769	2,395
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	3	534	534	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	8	13,698	10,746	2,952
	Totals .....	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251

## MAY FIRE RECORD.

The record for the month of May this year, is somewhat more favorable than that of the corresponding month of the previous year, but the slight improvement does not alter the conclusive fact that the five months of 1918 continue to be unfavorable under any and all aspects. Lightning, as usual in the month of May, has been the cause of 151 fires, but the most striking fact is that six fires in the month contribute a loss of \$640,271 out of a total of \$1,168,879; in other words, 60 per cent. of the month's total is caused by six fires.

## CHIEF FIRES OF THE MONTH.

The following are the chief fires of the month:

County.	Risk.	Loss.
Algoma.....	Power Plant, Sault Ste. Marie .....	\$114,360
Renfrew.....	Lumber, Arnprior .....	160,000
	Box and Shook Mills, Pembroke .....	126,811
Simcoe.....	Saw Mill, Victoria Harbor .....	40,000
Thunder Bay.....	Car Works, Fort William .....	34,000
Welland.....	Railway Risk, Niagara Falls .....	105,000
Toronto.....	R. C. Yacht Club .....	60,100
		<hr/> \$640,271

## TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR INCENDIARY.

As the result of an investigation by Fire Commissioner Rogers, of Toronto, early in June, into the burning of cottages near Newboro', Leeds County, Hilton Green and Robert Green, both middle-aged men, were sent to the penitentiary for ten years and two years respectively, the former for arson and the latter for theft.

Following the burning of the summer cottages of Messrs. Bilton and Wrathall, of Newboro'; Wright, of Brockville, and Asche, of New York, during the week of May 18th-25th, Inspector A. B. Boyd, of the Provincial Police, visited the scene and secured evidence.

A young man named Zimmerman, on being called to the witness stand at Bedford Mills, where the enquiry was held, asked the protection of the authorities if he would tell the truth. He then stated that the Greens had told him that if he divulged anything they would shoot him. He told of being with Hilton Green on the three nights when the cottages were fired, and of the theft of some bedding and lamps from the Wright cottage. He recounted how Green broke into each building and how he started the fires. He also told of Green shooting a heifer at the Blair farm, later eating the carcass and sinking the hide and head in the lake. Some sheep belonging to another farmer met a similar fate.

Hilton Green, who had denied under oath any knowledge of the crimes, when recalled before the court, confessed to firing all the cottages. He elected to be tried immediately by Mr. Rogers, and pleaded guilty.

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### SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN STACKS OF HAY AND STRAW

An effective contribution to the study of this subject has just come before us.

In the Township of Scarborough, County of York, within a radius of five square miles, the incidents hereafter mentioned took place:

(1) Mr. J——— J——— had on his farm a fine, modern bank barn with implement house, a hog pen and straw shed. In the yard to the south of the barn was a straw stack, containing about eighteen tons of oat, wheat and barley straw, with a mixture of wild buckwheat and blue grass. The oat straw had quite a lot of wild vetches in it.

At about seven o'clock on the morning of the 17th of May, the owner noticed the top of the straw stack was steaming or smoking in two places and he observed a settlement under where this was coming from. He opened up the stack, and apparently about 9.30 the same morning it had cooled off and he considered all danger was passed.

On Saturday the 18th, at about 5.30 p.m., a neighbor ploughing in his field noticed smoke about J. J.'s outbuildings, and ran over; entering the barnyard he noticed that the straw stack was on fire, and that it had communicated to straw shed and hog house. The fire destroyed all the outbuildings and entailed a loss of about \$5,000.00.

May 17th and 18th, were days of almost summer heat, and the wind blew from the southwest.

(2) Mr. M——— R———, owns a farm on which were a fine bank barn and attached to the south end was a straw and hay shed.

In the angle thus formed was a straw stack about 12' x 15' x 14'.

The owner observed white smoke or steam coming out of the centre of the stack and telephoned to his son on an adjoining farm to come home. Together they opened up the stack and the deeper they got the hotter it got, but they worked at it until they had removed all but about eight feet from the bottom.

*The next morning, on resuming it was still so hot that the son and a companion (a nephew of the owner), placed two hen eggs, covered them up, and waited to see what would happen. In less than twenty minutes the eggs were cooked to a turn. The young men removed the balance of the stack, and the barns escaped from a threatened serious fire.*

According to the evidence there were about twelve loads of barley straw at the bottom of the stack, then two or three loads of wheat straw, and above a similar quantity of oat straw; the hottest part of the stack was in the barley straw right down to the bottom.

(3) Mr. A. J. R———'s outbuildings were similar to the last mentioned, but the straw stack was to the west of the shed and ten feet therefrom. The stack contained about twenty-five loads mixed oat and barley straw.

On May 14th, at about three p.m., Mr. R. was working in the fields when his hired man shouted fire. He ran across to the barn and found the stack on fire. With the aid



of neighbors a fruitless effort was made to remove the stack, subsequently some wire fencing was placed around it and horses and men pulled it to a distance from the barn, where it burned up. The outbuildings were thus saved from destruction.

At the investigation into this fire interesting testimony was given by a neighboring farmer in these words:

"We noticed that as we worked at the stack trying to put it out with water that it seemed to have little or no effect and almost immediately the red hot flames would come right out from inside the stack. When a fork full of straw would be pulled out, it would suddenly all go off in a puff of fire."

(4) This incident occurred about the middle of April and is now related in the owner's own words given to a Deputy Fire Marshal:

"Somewhere around the middle of April I got on top of stack to throw down some straw for my cows. I found that water had gone down into it in the middle. Where the straw was clean and bright and where it was real wet there was no heat. Where straw was just a little damp it was fire fanged, blue moulded and quite hot. Since the other stacks in the neighborhood have given trouble, I see how easily I could have had a fire also."

Evidence of R——— J———, at Markham.

Lessons to be learned from these incidents:

1. Stacks should be protected from weather conditions, for in each of these instances the rain had got in and introduced the element of moisture, which in warm weather is a material element in spontaneous combustion.

2. Stacks should preferably be located so that if they burn they will not endanger barns or other buildings on the farm.

### Further Notes of Chicago Convention

The May issue of the ONTARIO PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN contained a brief report of some of the proceedings at the 22nd Annual Meeting of the National Fire Protection Association, held at Chicago, on May 7th-9th, at which Ontario was represented by the Fire Marshal, Mr. E. P. Heaton, and the Deputy Fire Marshal, Mr. G. F. Lewis. This convention of scientific fire protection experts was of such practical importance to Ontario, and the report in the last issue of the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN was read with such keen interest by the public, that some further notes of the proceedings are given herewith.

### REPORT OF CANADIAN COMMITTEE.

The Convention programme consisted of some thirty-two reports of committees and orders of business. The Canadian Committee's report was presented by Mr. John B. Laidlaw, of Toronto, in which he drew attention to the abnormal conditions created as a result of the war and also to the good work performed and contemplated by the Fire Marshal's Department of Ontario.

### PROTECTION OF MUNITION PLANTS.

Mr. W. H. Merrill, President of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Chicago, who has been appointed by the U. S. Government Chairman of the Fire Prevention Section of the War Industries Board, gave a very interesting and instructive address on the organization of the Fire Prevention Section and the conditions existing in factories and munition plants throughout the country. He explained the steps that were being taken to safeguard the war industries, the licensing of various concerns, taking into consideration their loyalty to the country, etc., and identification cards for the employees. A comprehensive inspection system was planned by experienced engineers who would be charged with making suggestions and reports of the most varied character, including the safeguarding of both life and property and in some instances the financing of necessary improvements, etc., which, owing to their extensive character, might of necessity have to be carried out by the Government. These engineers, selected from all parts of the country, would go to Washington where they would be put through a course of

training to fit them properly for the important work which they are to undertake in the Government service. Mr. Merrill pointed out that in the work undertaken by the Fire Prevention Section he had received most cordial support and co-operation from all departments of the Government.

Mr. Merrill explained that the definition of the word "munitions" means, all materials, supplies and machinery used in connection with the war; and the word "plants" embodied all such places as manufactured, handled or stored war supplies.

#### TEXT-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

Considerable discussion ensued with regard to the adoption of State building codes and it was pointed out that the National Fire Protection Association building code was used as a basis for the preparation of State codes and was also used to a large extent as a text-book in technical schools. The National Fire Protection Association school syllabus has a large circulation among schools throughout the country. A "Domestic Hazards" booklet which was prepared by the Chairman of the Fire Prevention Committee, together with a text-book entitled "Safeguarding the home against fire" for use in schools, were found very helpful from an educational standpoint.

#### PAIS AS PRIMARY FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

In the discussion as to the use of primary fire extinguishers, it was pointed out that the use of fire pails should not be discontinued as they were thoroughly effective especially when calcium chloride was mixed with the water. Their thorough practicality was manifest owing to the fact that they could be properly handled even by the most ignorant.

It was further urged that in the placing of fire extinguishers the fire pail should be used as a standard or basis of computation—two pails to a thousand square feet being considered a good rule and one 2½-gal. fire extinguisher to be considered equal to six fire pails as a minimum.

#### CONCERNING SPRINKLER SYSTEMS.

On Wednesday, May 8th, a cablegram was received from the British Fire Prevention Committee sending greetings and best wishes, to which the Secretary, on resolution of the convention, sent a suitable reply.

A discussion on zero weather hazards aroused considerable interest and the necessity for installing a heating system for the protection of sprinklers was urgently recommended. It was suggested that a donkey engine where necessary might be installed for the purpose of providing a direct or auxiliary heating system for warming the gravitation tank and circulating system. Some of the members urged that the assured should instal a separate heating unit for the protection of the sprinkler system so that during nights when the steam in the ordinary heating system might be permitted to get low or during extremely cold weather the sprinklers would be prevented from freezing up. Instances were recited by engineers of the difficulties encountered owing to frozen pipes and tanks and the great danger of possible conflagration as a result of a very cold winter.

The installation of a heating plant necessary for the protection of two 35,000-gal. tanks was said to cost at this time about \$150.00.

Great stress was laid on the necessity of keeping sprinkler system automatic the year round and the use of direct steam circulation in the tanks and not hot water.

The important question of frozen hydrants was also discussed and it was pointed out that very great care should be used by local authorities in keeping hydrants in proper order. Leaking hydrants in summer are likely to be frozen hydrants in winter. Carelessness as a rule is the cause of frozen hydrants.

The occurrence of fires in sprinklered risks in Chicago during the last winter was said to be largely owing to inadequate watchman service. The inefficiency of the class of men employed in this important work was characterized as ranging in some instances from deaf and dumb to idiots.

## DANGER FROM OVER-SPEEDING OF PLANTS.

The conditions resulting from the war as regards the increase of fires was chargeable to a certain extent to the over-speeding of plants. It was pointed out that the U.S. are now producing more munitions than England and France combined; that dyes, which before the war were a negligible product, are now being exported; that the chemical industry has had a most phenomenal growth and is now permanently established. As a result of fire prevention propaganda fencing and guarding industrial properties has increased, especially in connection with those engaged in war industries. It was felt that the example thus set will be followed by others and be a lasting and permanent benefit to the country.

## SAFETY TO LIFE IN FACTORIES AND SCHOOLS.

A most thorough and comprehensive report was made by Mr. H. W. Forster, Philadelphia, as Chairman of the Committee on Safety to Life in Factories. Considerable discussion followed the presentation of the report, which was illustrated by lantern slides. The Committee, which is an extremely representative and strong one, is continuing its research in this all-important matter and the report on "Safety to Life in Factories," including schools, will shortly be presented in its complete form to the Executive of the National Fire Prevention Association. In connection with the Safety to Life in Schools, Col. Jas. R. Young strongly advocated the adoption of the double tower stairway as a safety factor in schools and dormitory buildings.

## VISIT TO THE UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to a visit of inspection to the plant of the Underwriters' Laboratories. Various tests were in operation at the Laboratories in connection with the diversified work, and engineers were ever ready to explain to visitors operations for tests of various devices and materials. A very interesting fire test which was witnessed by the writer was that of a reinforced concrete and brick 8-inch "H" Bethlehem rolled steel column. The furnace in which this column was placed is heated by gas (which incidentally costs about \$7.00 an hour to operate), and on the four quarters of the furnace were mica windows through which the conditions of the heated column could be observed as the test proceeded. Every detail that is possible to record in connection with these tests is scientifically made by the engineers of the laboratory. Various scientific recording instruments are used as well as a number of men employed to make constant observations, diagrams, etc., as to the effect of the fire on the article tested. There was a pressure of fifty-five and a quarter tons on the column and the temperature of the furnace was 1,837 degrees Fahrenheit. The column withstood this extreme test for one hour and fifty minutes before collapsing. It was most interesting to watch the development of the test, the enlarging of cracks caused by the heat and the final disintegration and collapse of the column.

Another very interesting test that was conducted by the officials of the laboratories was in connection with a sprinkler head. A fire was started on the floor under conditions similar to those in a factory and in about a minute the sprinkler head went off and thoroughly quenched the fire.

In connection with the use of fusible links for fire doors, an invention was demonstrated which is part of the regular equipment of the laboratories in the way of an automatic sensitive device for closing fire doors. This release may be used either in a cold storage plant or a dry kiln and yet give quick and reliable action. The device is not in any way complicated and is constructed on the basis of a compensating air chamber which in turn affects a diaphragm if there is a rise of fifteen degrees in the temperature of the room within one minute. A fire may be at some distance from the opening and the fire door will automatically close and thus prevent any chance of sparks or flames reaching an adjoining room. This device will, no doubt, appeal to many as a fire precautionary measure for closing openings in walls in preference to relying upon the fusible link, which needs a temperature of upwards of two hundred degrees Fahrenheit before releasing the fire door.



## FIREPROOF CLOTHING FOR RED CROSS PURPOSES

Serious problems and unlooked for conditions are liable to arise in any big business from time to time. An organization shipping overseas upwards of one hundred thousand cases of goods annually would be a singular illustration of perfection in efficiency and equipment if it did not have its full share of trouble.

One of the perplexing problems confronting the Red Cross Society regarding the use of flannelette for Red Cross garments was recently drawn to our attention through a warning sent out by the Society to its workers against using flannelette unless it had first been well tested and found non-inflammable.

### MENACE OF INFLAMMABLE FLANNELETTE.

Serious accidents have happened to sick and incapacitated soldiers who were wearing flannelette garments owing to ignition from sparks falling on them and enveloping the patient in flames.

Desiring to be of service not only to the injured and convalescent soldiers, but also to the Red Cross Society, Deputy Fire Marshal G. F. Lewis took up the matter of fireproofing the material or garments supplied to the soldiers. He consulted Mr. Dalton, who is in charge of supplies, purchasing and shipping departments of the Dominion Headquarters of the Red Cross. After discussing the matter thoroughly a cotton eider-down garment that was just sent in to the office of the Red Cross Society, but had not been tested, was used for demonstrating purposes—as soon as a lighted match was applied to the garment it blazed up as though saturated with coal oil.

### SCIENCE OVERCOMES THE PERIL.

Realizing the importance of the work, and with a view of getting the best formula known to science which would be absolutely reliable, Mr. Lewis took the matter up with Mr. H. M. Lancaster, Provincial Analyst. A series of experiments and tests were conducted by Mr. A. R. Bonham at the Provincial Laboratories, resulting in the following report, signed by Mr. Bonham:

- "I am pleased to submit the results of investigations and tests to secure an efficacious fireproofing agent for inflammable fabrics such as flannelette.  
 "The report has been delayed on account of the considerable work expended upon it and the shortage of help in our department.  
 "We have some fireproofed samples which we would be pleased to test in your presence if at any time you find it convenient to call at the Laboratories."

### REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS ON FIREPROOFING FLANNELETTE AND EIDERDOWN.

There have been a large number of fireproofing formulæ proposed and many of these have been patented.

The selection of a satisfactory agent for this particular work was based upon the following factors: efficiency, cost of materials and ease of preparation of the solutions.

Of the various formulæ compounded and tested by us the most satisfactory results were obtained from a solution of ammonium phosphate, prepared as follows:

Commercial ammonium phosphate .....	1 lb.
Water . . . . .	1 gallon

Fabrics immersed in this solution, wrung and dried spontaneously, failed to ignite when touched with a flame, and furthermore, when placed directly in the flame the material would only char, and upon removal there would be no smouldering fire. The same was true when the ammonium phosphate solution contained starch and the immersed fabrics after drying were ironed.

To obtain this efficiency care must be exercised to assure that the fabric is completely saturated with the fireproofing solution and that sufficient of the absorbed solution remains in the fabric so that after wringing and upon evaporation of the water

ample ammonium phosphate remains on the fibre to fireproof it. Experiments were conducted to ascertain as nearly as possible the minimum amount necessary to attain this condition.

FABRIC A—

(Heavy cotton eiderdown, napped on both sides), required approximately ..... 1 lb. ammonium phosphate for 18 sq. yds.

FABRIC B—

(Fancy flannelette, hard finish) required approximately . . . . . 1 lb. ammonium phosphate for 32 sq. yds.

FABRIC D AND E—

(Flannelette, soft finish) required approximately . . . . . 1 lb. ammonium phosphate for 22 sq. yds.

These different values are due to the varied absorbing powers of these fabrics. Sample B is the least absorbent and, therefore, takes up the smallest quantity of solution.

*It might be of interest to note that ammonium phosphate in addition to its good fireproofing qualities has the power to render the dye fast.* The dye in fabric A "ran" when washed in water but gave no evidence of this when immersed in the fireproofing solution.

A price of 16 cents a pound has been quoted for commercial ammonium phosphate in small lots. A better price than this could be secured if sufficient quantity was used to buy directly from the manufacturer.

#### MAY BE USED FOR MANY PURPOSES.

To further elaborate on Mr. Bonham's report, it can be stated that the solution may be mixed in larger or smaller quantities, so long as the same proportion of ingredients is used, i.e., one pound of commercial ammonium phosphate to one gallon or ten pounds of water, making it a ten per cent. solution.

The solution is harmless and is not injurious to the skin. It may be used for a variety of fireproofing purposes where cotton, wool or silk materials are worn or used near fire, especially where persons are working near furnaces or open flames.

Curtains, draperies, children's clothes and decorations of all kinds in the home as well as in stores and hotels should be fireproofed.

When the fabric that is to be fireproofed is immersed in this solution, do not wring it out any more than you would wool underwear when washing in the usual way. This is most important, as explained in the report.

When in Chicago, Mr. Lewis discussed the matter of fireproofing flannelette, etc., with Mr. A. H. Nuckolls, Chemical Engineer of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and Mr. Nuckolls suggested the use of ammonium phosphate for the purpose of temporarily fireproofing fabrics, which singularly happens to endorse the formula used by Mr. Bonham.

#### TO MAKE THE PROCESS PERMANENT.

We are further indebted to the courtesy of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., for the following letter under date of May 16th, 1918, from Mr. Garrett B. James, Asst. Chemical Engineer:

"In reference to the fireproofing of cotton goods, Mr. William H. Perkins, of Manchester, England, conducted a number of experiments using various chemicals in order to determine which might be the most efficient for the purpose.

"It was noted that a piece of flannelette which had first been saturated with a solution of sodium stannate and dried, and afterwards similarly treated with a solution of zinc chloride, was quite non-inflammable. This was, however, found to be unsuccessful, as in all the cases the greater part of the fireproofing was lost after repeated washings. A large number of additional experiments along this same line were carried out but the results were not absolutely satisfactory, mainly for the objection as noted above.

"The process that was gradually evolved is as follows: 'The flannelette (or other material) is run through a solution of sodium stannate, having a density of approximately forty-five degrees Tw. in such a manner that it becomes thoroughly impregnated. It is then squeezed to remove the excess of the solution, passed over heated copper drums in order to thoroughly dry it, after which it is run through a solution of ammonium sulphate having a density of about fifteen degrees Tw. and again squeezed and dried.'

"Apart from the stannic oxide which is precipitated, the material also contains sodium sulphate, and this is removed by passage through water. The material is then dried and subjected to the ordinary finishing processes. It has been claimed that material subjected to this process is permanently fireproofed and that no amount of washing with hot water and soap will remove the fireproofing agent.

"We would imagine that one of the difficulties experienced in connection with the general introduction of this process is the fact that the price of tin is high and the supply rather limited. This process could, no doubt, be applied to any cotton fabric and may be used to advantage in connection with lace curtains.

"We trust that the above information is what you desire, and if we can be of any further service in this matter kindly advise us."

This permanent process of fireproofing would, of course, have to be done by the manufacturer before finishing the cloth. If satisfactory arrangement could be made by the Red Cross Society to have flannelette or other materials permanently fireproofed *under a special brand* it would doubtless be the ideal way of overcoming the fire menace and protecting those who are ill or physically incapacitated from serious bodily injury or even death through shock and burns.

## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

The report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies has just been issued and shows that, notwithstanding the heavy drain on the membership of the various societies reporting, there has been not as great a decrease in membership as was anticipated. While the membership has decreased slightly the assets of the Societies has increased very satisfactorily. The number of members of the various societies in Ontario at the 31st December, 1917, as shown under Table I, and which is composed of life insurance or benefits of the nature thereof, is 243,781; while the amount of insurance in force was \$156,788,705.22; the number of certificates in force anywhere by the societies reporting to the Department was 941,682, and the amount of insurance was \$1,103,457,343.98; the number of claims matured in Ontario was 2,449, and the amount of insurance benefits paid to member in Ontario was \$2,556,635.64, and the amount of disability benefits paid was \$163,270.78; the total assets in Ontario was \$27,341,592.47 and the total liabilities for death claims unpaid at the 31st December, 1917, was \$402,797.46; the total assets anywhere at the same date was \$66,958,740.75.

## GOOD WORK OF BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

In Table No. II, which consists of sick and funeral benefits only, there is a very large number of small societies, principally in shops and factories throughout the Province. The number of members in this section was 172,020; the number of deaths among the members was 3,500; the amount paid for funeral benefits was \$189,658.20; the number of members who were sick during the year was 33,468, and the number of weeks' sickness experienced was 166,811 6-7; the amount paid for sick benefits was \$811,774.32 and the amount paid for medical attendance was \$90,621.60; the amount paid for special relief was \$61,229.58, and the assets at the 31st December, 1917, was \$3,923,377.57, while the liabilities at the end of the year was \$108,754.74. The liabilities, however, are principally for claims that were not due at the 31st December, but were subsequently discharged by the societies.

The weekly benefit paid to the members while sick and unable to work, is of very great benefit to them and relieves a large amount of distress at a time when the bread winner is laid low.



# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR MAY

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of May, 1918, with that of corresponding month, 1917, results as follows:

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
May 1st to 7th .....	\$12,636 09	\$12,727 70
May 8th to 14th .....	10,336 68	11,800 06
May 15th to 21st .....	11,211 82	13,595 02
May 22nd to 31st .....	19,081 48	16,869 89
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$53,266 07	\$54,992 67

Increase for May, 1918, \$1,726.60 or 3.2%.

### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
May 1st to 7th .....	\$31,916 09	\$50,896 77
May 8th to 14th .....	34,256 45	40,584 91
May 14th to 21st .....	31,605 28	37,083 83
May 22nd to 31st .....	46,194 65	54,079 51
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$143,972 47	\$182,645 02

Increase for May, 1918, \$38,672.55 or 26.8%.

Total increase for passenger and freight for month of May, 1918, \$40,399.15 or 20%.

### PULPWOOD.

Shipments for month of May were made to Iroquois Falls, Thorold, Hawkesbury, Merritton, Toronto and Ottawa, Ontario; Port Huron, Mich.; Johnsonburg, Tyrone and Erie, Pa.; Corinth, Watertown, Suspension Bridge, Fulton, Tonawanda, Brownville, Niagara Falls, Black Rock, N.Y.

May 1st to 7th .....	3,703 cords
May 8th to 14th .....	5,168 "
May 15th to 21st .....	5,061 "
May 22nd to 31st .....	6,377 "
	<hr/>
	20,309 "

Representing an increase of 6,027 cords or 42%.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
May 1st to 7th .....	2,788 tons	1,856 tons
May 8th to 14th .....	1,873 "	1,432 "
May 15th to 21st .....	2,085 "	1,300 "
May 22nd to 31st .....	2,986 "	2,115 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,732 "	6,703 "

Above represents an increase in woodpulp shipments of 5,803 tons or 147%; and in paper shipments an increase of 48 tons or 7%, as compared with April.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Traffic for the West via Cochrane totalled 592 cars for May, a daily average of 19.1 cars and an increase of 8%, as compared with April.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Traffic Eastbound via Cochrane amounted to 936 cars or a daily average of 30.2 cars. This is a decrease of 65%, as compared with April.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of March 31st, 1918, this Association contributed the sum of \$88,397.45 to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees. Toronto office staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception, and are obligated for duration of the war.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JULY, 1918

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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TORONTO:

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1918

FREE ON APPLICATION



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### NOTICE.

Volume II of the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN will be continued from July, 1917, to December, 1918, inclusive, in order that Volume III and successive volumes may begin with the January issue and thereafter form complete volumes for each calendar year. The Index for Volume II will accordingly not be issued until the completion of 1918.

## ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

### COMPANY FARMING AND COMMUNITY GARDENING

The reports on Company Farming have come chiefly from correspondence with branch committees or local organizations that co-operate with the Organization of Resources Committee. No claim is made of reporting all cases of co-operative farming by townspeople. There may be many more that have not been made known to us. In the work being done at Owen Sound, Windsor, Weston, Sarnia, St. Catharines, Oshawa, and other places, it is hoped suggestions may be found for the encouragement of this kind of patriotic work in many other cities, towns and villages throughout Ontario next year, and that steps may be taken early towards a commencement. In order to have an increased acreage in fall wheat, action should be taken forthwith.

The reports on Community Gardening made below have been received by the Organization of Resources Committee in response to a questionnaire that was sent out recently to manufacturers, wholesale houses, financial houses, clubs, lodges, department stores, publishers and churches, in towns of 5,000 or more population. In addition, the inquiry was made amongst hospitals, public institutions, Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations, Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.W.C.A.'s. Limitations of space permit the insertion of only a few of the replies here, those that specially indicate different phases of the work being carried on throughout the Province have been selected. There are many enterprises being carried out throughout the Province deserving of being made known, and it is hoped that records of such may be made subsequently. For the organization of next year's food production activities the public cannot be over-informed concerning the many excellent undertakings carried out co-operatively in scores of places. The Organization of Resources Committee will always be glad to have reports on such activities, so that they may pass on the information for the guidance and stimulation of other communities.

### COMPANY FARMING

#### WINDSOR (BORDER CITIES).

*The Manufacturers' Co-operative Agricultural Association.* So far as known this is the largest town-community farming enterprise being carried on in the Province. Seventeen manufacturing firms organized in the spring to cultivate 500 acres adjoining the city. Shares in the Association were allotted at \$30.00, payable at call. Up to the present, two calls totalling one-half the value of the shares have been made. The work is under the charge of a special executive committee, who have a practical and experienced farmer engaged to supervise the work. A tractor and other equipment is owned by the Association, but men and horses are hired as required, these being secured where possible from the firms interested.

About 250 acres of land are in crop this year to potatoes, corn, beans and flax. Land is being prepared, too, for fall wheat so that for 1919 the prospects are that the fall acreage will be producing foodstuffs or flax. The President is Mr. George Peacock, and the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. J. Neal.

The sale of the crops is in the hands of the executive. Proceeds are to be applied first to cover the costs of operation. Profit is not of primary consideration, but the increase of foodstuffs. The Association expects their activities to be necessary for a period of years.

One of the committee reporting on the development of the work says: "I have never known, in all my years of public life, any scheme which has been taken up more energetically and more enthusiastically, or with a greater degree of public spiritedness than this agricultural undertaking. So far there has not been a single hitch."

#### ST. CATHARINES.

*The Lincoln County Greater Production Company, Limited.* The Company is regularly incorporated with a capitalization of \$25,000 and the shares of \$20 value. There are about 250 shareholders, chiefly amongst the business men of the city. Three-

quarters of the stock has been subscribed in \$100 allotments largely, though there are a few \$200 and \$300 shareholders. With the first instalment paid (\$5.00), a Fordson tractor and complete set of plows, seeder and cultivators were bought. The second and third instalments have been paid and a second Fordson and other cultivating implements purchased.

The Company has a board of Directors and an Advisory Committee composed of practical farmers and the Agricultural Representative of the County acting as Secretary. Mr. W. H. Secord, the working Farm Manager is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee. He is paid \$100 a month and expenses during the working season and provided with a Ford truck. One team has been hired and occasionally two.

The land being cultivated is about three miles east of St. Catharines. It consists of one entire farm and parts of others. There are 175 acres in three adjoining farms. None of the land would have been cropped if the Company had not undertaken it. This year's crop consists of 10 acres of flax and 20 acres of spring wheat. Land is being prepared for 250 acres of fall wheat. The tractors are in charge of two young men of about eighteen who give splendid satisfaction. The first week in which the two tractors were used, 43 acres of land were ploughed and disced.

#### OWEN SOUND.

*The Owen Sound Greater Food Production Association* has through co-operative arrangements increased the grain-crop acreage on nearby farms by 55 acres. This has been done by providing several farmers who wished to increase their production, but who were short handed, with a man and a team for preparing the land and seeding at a charge of \$4.00 a day. The farmer agrees to take off the crop and repay the Association after harvesting.

Twelve acres have been sown with oats on shares. In this case the Association furnished the seed, undertakes to do all the work and returns one-third of the crop to the owner of the land. The men and teams used for the work were let off by firms who belong to the Association, care being taken to send out good, practical ploughmen.

#### WESTON.

*The Weston Agricultural Production Committee* secured a splendid 50-acre farm which had not been worked for two or three years and put about 40 acres of it into oats.

#### OSHAWA.

*The Oshawa Vacant Land Committee* broke up about 100 acres and of this let 50 acres to two men who seeded most of it in peas and the remainder in oats.

#### SARNIA.

*The Indian Lands Co., Limited* has leased 175 acres of Indian Reserve land which may be added to later, for a term of years. This year 50 acres are in grain, flax and potatoes. The work was done by hired teams but the Company plans to buy its own outfit before long. A competent manager is employed. Mr. Geo. C. Gardiner is Secretary of the Company.

#### LONDON.

*The Neal Baking Co., Limited* in addition to working 6 acres in London, operates a 124-acre farm in Essex County. A man and his wife are permanently employed on the farm and other employees of the firm help in their spare time.

#### PETERBOROUGH.

*The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.*, has 5 employees co-operating in growing 5 acres of oats.

#### HAMILTON.

*The International Harvester Co.* has 30 acres of crop including 10 acres of oats and 4 acres of corn about their plant. The vegetable products grown on the remaining 16 acres are used in the restaurant which is run solely for the benefit of the employees and without profit to the Company. The farm is managed by the Company and several men engaged looking after it.



## TORONTO.

*The Maple Sand, Gravel and Brick Company* reports the productive use of considerable land of its holding in connection with its gravel pits. While this is not of the same nature as the other cases of company-farming recorded here, it is suggestive. The manager of the Company and his men, using time not employed in the operations of the pit, have put in 30 acres of oats and 5 acres of rye for providing feed for the horses, and about 3 acres of potatoes and vegetables for families connected with the industry.

## COMMUNITY GARDENING

## LONDON.

*The Women's Gardening Association* has within its organization 14 Community Gardens. With 50 private gardens in addition there are about 250 women and girls organized for production. The annual membership fee is 50 cents. For soldiers' wives the fee is 25 cents and for girls under 15 years 15 cents. District Convenors inspect the gardens once a month. There are sub-convenors in charge of the Community Gardens. Prizes are being offered and the girls' gardens are judged separately from the women's. The Association will exhibit at the Western Fair this year again. The season's plans include the sale on the market twice a week of a cart load of produce, the proceeds to be used for patriotic purposes. The Secretary of the Association is Miss L. M. Carling.

*The London Street Railway Employees' Greater Production Farms* consist of 14 acres in Broughdale, a suburb of the city. There are 50 employees co-operating in the enterprise under a special Management Committee. Potatoes only are grown.

*The McClary Manufacturing Co. Welfare Association* have 30 acres worked by 183 employees in South London. A carload of New Brunswick potatoes was bought for seed. A Garden Committee directs affairs.

*The McCormick Manufacturing Co.* have about 25 acres on the factory site worked by 35 employees.

*The Richards Wilcox Canadian Co.* have 40 employees using 6 acres of their land for production in co-operation with the McClary Manufacturing Co.

## OTTAWA.

*The Ottawa Branch of the Soldiers' Wives' League* cultivates 7 acres located on Holland Avenue. There are 101 plots. The Ottawa Vacant Lot Association prepared the land. There is a tool house, sprayer and caretaker. As the gardens are worked by women with families, prizes are included for the children. Last year the League, under the same convenor as acts this year won the Whitney Cup in the Vacant Lots Association competition.

## TORONTO.

*The Massey Harris Co.* 120 employees are cultivating about 9½ acres, located at the corner of St. Clair and Spadina Road. The land was tractor-ploughed, double-disked and drag-harrowed. The Company meets all expenses connected with the enterprise, apart from the individual's purchase of seed and equipment. A member of the committee visits the garden daily and anything requiring attention is either cared for or drawn to the attention of the holder. Prizes are to be offered and an exhibit is planned.

A tool house was built on the property equipped with lockers in which the men keep tools and their working clothes. A water system was installed with barrels at convenient points. Lavatory accommodation was installed also.

*Woodgreen Methodist Sunday School Boys' Department.* In 1917 this organization worked 4 acres of land at Scarboro Bluffs, on the Kingston Road. \$646.07 was yielded by the crop and the cost of boarding and housing the boys was \$523.00. \$345.00 was donated in cash, a \$100.00 Victory Bond was purchased and \$22.00 remained in the bank at the close of the season. The work was carried on as a Boys' Camp scheme. One leader and four or five boys lived at the farm throughout the season, changing the group every two weeks. Ten leaders and 52 junior boys were in the enterprise.

This year the work is being repeated. A house 14 x 24 has been built for a home at a cost of \$225.00, the boy leaders doing most of the building themselves.

*The Cowan Co., Limited.* Last year the firm's recreation park was broken up for production with excellent results. This year the work is continued. The 2½ acres are in the hands of 40 employees of the factory and office, under the general supervision of Mr. C. S. Swayne, a professional landscape gardener. Blue, red and white ribbons are given weekly to the owners of the best kept plots and at the close of the season prizes will be distributed to the holders of the most ribbons.

NOTE.—This article will be reprinted in a special bulletin by the Organization of Resources Committee, and may be obtained in quantities for distribution to persons likely to be interested in increasing food production in 1919.

*In the reprint many more instances of Community Gardening will be reported.*

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH

#### FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Plans have been completed to demonstrate to workmen in the various industries by means of films or lantern slides; causes of accidents, or what may be dangerous practices. It is conceded that one of the most effectual ways of preventing accidents is by education. Large numbers of accidents occur through lack of knowledge and can be avoided only by the exercise of care on the part of the workman himself.

In this the National Safety League is co-operating with the Department, and plans will be put in operation shortly.

#### ONLY TWO PROSECUTIONS.

Two prosecutions were instituted this month for illegal overtime and working female help after 6.30 p.m., in contravention of Sec. 32 and Sub-Secs. A fine of \$10 on each charge was imposed, as well as costs. One firm was also indicted for employing several minors, for which he was fined \$10 on each charge.

#### EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX STATEMENT FOR JUNE

During the month of June the placings of the Bureaux show an increase of nearly 100% over those of June, 1917.

In the Toronto office, the farm placings are nearly double those of 1917. The demand for builders is higher than a year ago, but the supply is lower. Last June, although the demand for labourers was nearly double that of this month, yet the office was able to fill the orders. Now, however, the placings are one-tenth the number called.

The Domestic Department, Toronto, shows a demand for three times the number available. The placings of casual and day workers are very high. The Industrial Department still has a large number of applicants looking for munition work. Of these not quite 18% are placed on munitions, and less than 16% at other factory work. Over half of the latter are placed on aeroplane repair work and the manufacture of aeroplane engines.

The Women's Farm Department reports 622 workers placed, of which 433 are fruit pickers, 137 general farm hands, 127 cannery, 70 domestics on farms and three in a cheese box factory.

The partial failure of the fruit crop caused many farmers to reduce their orders. Despite this fact, through the opening up of new districts, we are placing more women than last year. In all there are forty groups varying in number from four to forty.

Over 95% of the women sent out to do mixed farming have made good. Every day reports come in of their willingness and conscientiousness and many farmers are expressing their intention of hiring more girls next year.



Three groups of girls have been sent to canning factories. One camp, consisting of ninety girls, hulled American strawberries. Reports show that 88% of these girls did good work and that 50% of them did exceptionally well. Another camp of twenty girls will be increased to forty in August. The canners are well pleased and the girls are well satisfied with the work.

The Department has sent three girls to work in a cheese box factory, where they do all the operations except the bending of the body. A woman is now being sent to run the bending machine.

Although the Ottawa office is concentrating a great deal of effort on the placing of men on the farms, yet there is still a great difficulty in obtaining this help. There are just 18% as many applications for men and boys on the farms, on file now as there were at this time last year. This is due no doubt to the poor hay crop. There is a great deal of activity in the building trades. The scarcity of general labour, however, is so great that many skilled men must be laid off in order to balance the situation.

In Hamilton, we have been able to supply just 3% of the orders for builders and less than 2% of these for munition workers. There has been a large demand for metal and machinery workers' of which over 80% are the factory labourers. The total supply is 12.8%, and the placings are 18% of the help wanted.

The Women's Department in Hamilton, contrary to conditions in Toronto, has neither a demand nor supply for munition workers, but a small demand for other factory workers. 70% of the orders for domestics are supplied. The placings in this department are twice as great as in May, 1918, but are only 77% of those of June, 1917.

The London office reports 56% of the farm-hands called for as being placed. Owing to a strike of teamsters and livery men, the office has received a large number of orders for this kind of help which it is not able to fill.

The Women's Department of this office has a number of orders for clerical workers, of which less than one-third are supplied. There is a demand for domestic help slightly lower than last month, but nearly four times as great as 1917. There were a few girls applying for munitions whom the office was unable to place.

#### SUB-ZONE BUREAUX.

Port Arthur and Fort William Bureaux report a most unsettled condition of labour in that part of the Province. At the pulp and paper mills, Port Arthur and Fort William, went on strike for 40c. an hour. By the 10th of June the men in both cities were back at work on their own terms. On June 13th all carpenters, other than those working on ship building went on strike for a minimum of 72c. per hour. The strike is still on and the firms claim that they can get all the men they require at 50c. an hour; 66% of the number called for have been placed in Port Arthur and 22% in Fort William.

Records of the number of persons applied for at the Brantford office shows an increase of 62% over those of May. The placings have increased by 48%. The demand for farm labourers met with 82% of munition workers but, contrary to the situation in larger offices, the supply falls below the demand.

Walkerville, contrary to all other offices except London, has a supply of labourers and machine workers.

In St. Thomas, the demand for labourers exceeds the supply by 55%, and the positions filled by 48%.

The supply of farm labour at St. Thomas is slightly in excess of the demand, except in the case of a call for men to hoe. In the latter case the Bureau was only able to fill one quarter of the order. In Kitchener, the demand is slightly in excess of the supply and positions filled.

#### ONTARIO GOVERNMENT FISH POLICY

The Ontario Government's fish food policy was born of stern necessity. World food supplies had been steadily decreasing since the beginning of the war, and the necessity of feeding the soldiers was recognized as a first great need, while the scarcity of meats and their correspondingly high cost afforded sufficient reason for Government consideration and action. Beef and bacon were required for our soldiers and their Allies; suitable substitutes for meat were required at home. The only available substitute for meat which could be obtained in large quantities was fish.



The Ontario Government control the most important fresh water fisheries in the world. These are a part of the people's heritage, and the Government felt justified in securing for, and delivering to, the people that which was their own, requiring them to pay for service rendered only.

The Great Lakes have been important sources of supply for a great many years, and if a report made to the Government a few years ago is reliable from 90% to 95% of all fish taken in Provincial waters were exported. If an increased demand is created for patriotic or economic reasons, increased production becomes necessary. A number of important inland lakes were not being fished. These were capable of supplying a large quantity of white fish, trout, pickerel, and other first-class fish.

But the people of Ontario before the war were not fish eaters to any great degree, and accordingly the Government began its fish food policy with an educational publicity campaign, showing the public the necessity of increased fish consumption, and the proper manner of preparing and cooking fish. Advertisements and bulletins were generously used and the public was quick to respond to the patriotic call.

#### SYSTEM OF CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION ESTABLISHED.

The next step was that of distribution. Few dealers outside of the larger cities were handling fish the year round. The people who wanted fish found it difficult to obtain it, and, therefore, a system of co-operative distribution was established.

The Municipal Councils throughout the Province were asked to assist, the Government asking the Councils to name local distributors of Government fish, and those Councils which were anxious to secure for their citizens the benefit of first-class fish at greatly reduced prices acted quickly. Nearly two hundred municipalities have appointed an aggregate of six hundred distributors, who are now serving an appreciative public. Each week applications are being received from other municipalities.

#### HOW THE FISH IS OBTAINED.

The fish required to supply the demand is a story of growth. The first fish obtained came from Lake Nipigon. These fish reached Toronto, September 26th, 1917, the shipment consisting of 1,800 pounds of white fish and trout. Contracts were made with fishermen to fish lakes Nipigon, Nipissing, Abitibi, and other inland lakes, all fish taken in these waters to be available for Government distribution. The amount of fish which might be obtained from these sources was unknown, for this reason the Government placed a clause in every Provincial License issued, which required of the fisherman to deliver to the Government 20% of his entire catch if this amount was required by the public.

#### OVER TEN CAR LOADS A WEEK.

To-day the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River district are supplying fish for the western towns, while Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, together with Georgian Bay, are all sources of Government supply. The quantity required at present is approximately 2,000 boxes weekly, or over ten car loads, Lake Nipigon supplying nearly one-half of this amount.

#### REFRIGERATED SHIPMENTS AND FIXED PRICE.

The fish from Lake Nipigon are shipped in refrigerator express cars, every care being exercised to insure delivery of fish in best possible condition. The price at which Government whitefish, trout, and pickerel, is being sold retail throughout the Province is 15c. per pound. If any municipality is not securing Government fish, the matter is brought to the attention of the Council for prompt remedial action.

Another article will follow dealing with municipal distribution.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### GOOD WORK DONE BY ONTARIO FARMERETTES

In the May issue of the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN, a short description was given of the six-weeks' course taken by thirty farmerettes at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. These farmerettes have all made good despite minor difficulties, and in the face of an occasional reluctant or even prejudiced reception by the employing farmers.

In addition to these there was another class of thirty plucky young women who, unable to take the Guelph course, were given a somewhat similar course on week-ends in Toronto and on nearby farms in practical farm work. These girls also have since made good on farms; and the following letter, dated July 18th, from the Niagara District, written by one of them to Mr. G. A. Putnam, Director of the Farmers' Institute Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, tells how admirably the farmerettes have risen to the occasion.

#### WHAT SIX GIRLS HAVE DONE.

"I thought you would be interested to know how we are getting on. I came here early in May, and have charge of six girls. We have had rather uphill work, as the manager had hitherto been much opposed to women on farms. However, we have altered his opinion as to women's ability in that respect, and he is so pleased with the work we have done that he wishes now that he had twice as many more. So it is very gratifying to know that we have proved our worth.

"We rise at 5 a.m. and begin milking at 5.30; we each milk from 8 to 10 cows night and morning; and are in the fields at 8 a.m. We have set out 9,000 tomato plants, 5,000 strawberries, and 4,000 cabbage. We thinned and hoed over two acres of roots and carrots; cocked up one field of 25 acres of hay, and another of 35 acres. To-morrow we start in a 50-acre lot. We cut and planted 18 bags of potatoes, and hoed 15 acres of corn. That is about 125 acres altogether. The wheat is ready to cut, and we begin stooking next week. On rainy days we have cleaned barns and pig pens, and done a number of other things, cherry picking, etc. We do our own house-work and cooking. We have a very comfortable furnished house."

The writer of the letter also adds that the girls are well treated and contented. It is hardly necessary to add that they are also much benefited in physical health.

## THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

### RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1918

The total number of accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board during the first half of 1918 was 22,702, as compared with 15,954 during the first half of 1917. This was an average of 149 accidents per day. There were 212 fatal cases reported during the first half of 1918, as against 242 fatal cases during the first half of 1917.

#### COMPENSATION DURING HALF YEAR.

The total amount of compensation awarded under the provisions of The Workmen's Compensation Act during the first half of 1918 was \$1,672,362.84, being an average of \$11,002.38 per day. The amount of compensation awarded during the first half of 1917 was \$1,307,386.76.

The increase in wages as well as increased activity in certain lines of industry accounts for the increase in amount of compensation, the compensation being in general based upon the earnings of the workmen.

## MEDICAL AID PAID.

The amount paid out to doctors and hospitals during the first half of 1918 was \$183,429.92, being an average of \$1,206.77 per day. The medical aid provisions of the Act were not in force during the first half of 1917. This in part accounts for the smaller number of accidents reported during 1917.

## THE BENEFIT LIST.

Compensation for temporary disability is usually paid bi-weekly; pensions, monthly. The current benefit list at present averages about 4,500 workmen and dependants receiving compensation, exclusive of workmen who receive medical aid only; and the number of persons receiving compensation during the year is about 28,000, some 10,000 more receiving medical aid only.

During the first year's operation of the Act, 1915, industries generally were inactive. A considerable increase in the total volume of industrial activity occurred in 1916, and a further increase in 1917, the increase being chiefly in industries stimulated by the war, a number of lines of industry, however, falling below the usual average. The same tendency continues in 1918. Broadly speaking, the accident experience of 1916 was the worst of any of the years in proportion to the volume of industry carried on.

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## JUNE STATEMENT

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of June, 1918, with that of corresponding month 1917, results as follows:

## PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
June 1st to 7th .....	\$12,528 41	\$12,390 86
June 8th to 14th .....	12,095 78	11,902 38
June 15th to 21st .....	13,244 86	12,490 51
June 22nd to 30th .....	18,951 41	17,665 89
	\$56,820 46	\$54,449 64

Decrease for June, 1918, \$2,370.82 or 4.2%.

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
June 1st to 7th .....	\$26,121 84	\$34,428 34
June 8th to 14th .....	25,618 27	32,735 89
June 15th to 21st .....	30,746 33	36,779 29
June 22nd to 30th .....	37,933 13	46,113 22
	\$120,419 57	\$150,056 74

Increase for June, 1918, \$29,637.17 or 24.6%.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$27,266.35 or 15.3%.

## PULPWOOD.

Shipments for month of June were made to Thorold, Hawkesbury, Merritton and Toronto, Ont.; Port Huron, Mich.; Johnsonburg, York Haven, Tyrone and Erie, Pa.; Corinth, Suspension Bridge, Fulton, Brownville, Niagara Falls, Norfolk and Black Rock, N.Y.; Appleton and Kautuma, Wis.

June 1st to 7th .....	3,524 cords
June 8th to 14th .....	2,704 "
June 15th to 21st .....	4,395 "
June 22nd to 30th .....	6,250 "
	16,873 "

A decrease of 3,436 cords, compared with May, or 17%.



## WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
June 1st to 7th .....	1,484 tons	1,558 tons
June 8th to 14th .....	3,823 "	1,204 "
June 15th to 21st .....	2,886 "	993 "
June 22nd to 30th .....	4,192 "	1,553 "
	<hr/> 12,385 "	<hr/> 5,308 "

Woodpulp—increase, 2,653 tons or 27%; paper—decrease, 1,395 tons or 21% as compared with May.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound carload traffic routed via North Bay and Cochrane for June, amounted to 408 cars, a daily average of 13.6 cars and a decrease from May of 31%.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic, via Cochrane, for month of June, amounted to 1,032 cars. This is a daily average of 34.4 cars and an increase over May of 10.25%.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of April 30th, 1918, this Association contributed the sum of \$89,436.86 to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees.

Toronto office staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception, and are obligated for duration of the war.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES STATEMENT FOR JUNE

#### SCARLET FEVER.

The report of communicable diseases for the month of June, 1918, is as follows:

It is gratifying to know from reports of Local Boards of Health for the month of June that the prevalence of this disease shows a marked reduction compared with the first five months of the year, when the average monthly cases were 360, but for June, only 196 cases and 4 deaths were reported. The case mortality during this period was very low, the highest being for the month of April, 4.1% and the lowest 2.04%.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

This disease shows a greater decrease when the average monthly cases for the same months were 320, and for June only 136 with 13 deaths. The free distribution of antitoxin amounted to 7,367,000 units, at a cost of \$1,105.00.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping cough prevails to a greater extent than for the same month last year, as may be seen by the Comparative Table. The Provincial Board distributed 281 boxes of 14 c.c. each, and 71 boxes of 10 c.c. of Pertusis Vaccine for the treatment of this disease, and have received several communications acknowledging the beneficial results of this treatment.

#### MEASLES.

Reports of measles show a decrease of 510 cases, compared with May last, when 1,936 cases and 12 deaths were reported, but 1,000 more cases than in June, 1917.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

It will be observed in the Comparative Table that more deaths have been reported than in June last year, but this is partly due to some additional deaths reported by the undertakers that the secretaries of the Local Boards of Health failed to make. It is

to be regretted that so many secretaries make incomplete returns, and in some instances no reports at all, which is a violation of The Public Health Act. Section 24 reads: "The secretary of every Local Board shall report weekly to The Provincial Board the number of cases and deaths from communicable diseases, and the number of deaths from all other causes occurring in the municipality during the preceding week upon a form to be supplied by The Provincial Board."

#### UNDERTAKERS' RETURNS. -

Some of the undertakers are just as negligent in this respect as the secretaries of the Local Boards of Health, and instead of making prompt returns of deaths as required by the regulations, we find that some are so remiss in their duties as to make them from three to six months after the deaths have occurred, and consequently they are of little use for statistical purposes. Undertakers neglecting to make returns will be prosecuted in future.

#### SMALLPOX.

Only 15 cases were reported for the month from the following places: St. Thomas, 2; Dutton, 3; Petrolia, 1; London, 2; Whitney, 1; Tillsonburg, 1; Vankleek Hill, 3; West Hawkesbury, 1, and Springer Township, 1.

#### CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Nine cases and eight deaths were reported from the following places: One death each—Tilbury Village, Warwick Township, Niagara Town, Port Hope, Parry Sound, Wilmot Township, Thorold and Toronto. Mulmur Township, one case.

#### ANTHRAX.

One case from Peel County. Died in Toronto.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR JUNE.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	15	.....	13	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	196	4	173	8
Diphtheria .....	136	13	215	14
Measles .....	1,426	8	488	7
Whooping Cough .....	277	11	56	5
Typhoid Fever .....	24	6	14	3
Tuberculosis .....	172	147	158	96
Infantile Paralysis .....	1	.....	4	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	9	8	12	1
	2,256	197	1,133	134

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THREE MONTHS—APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	125	.....	33	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	903	26	570	13
Diphtheria .....	578	49	636	43
Measles .....	4,822	31	1,993	15
Whooping Cough .....	768	23	220	8
Typhoid Fever .....	89	15	234	15
Tuberculosis .....	568	393	474	267
Infantile Paralysis .....	9	3	6	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	39	26	32	15
	7,901	566	4,198	377

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR JUNE, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of June, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	18	3,225	2,211	1,014
Brant .....	12	9,333	8,361	972
Bruce .....	16	5,862	3,712	2,150
Carleton .....	13	6,023	4,073	1,950
Ottawa City .....	34	14,042	13,632	410
Dufferin .....	4	2,950	1,150	1,800
Elgin .....	19	6,632	6,376	256
Essex .....	41	17,148	16,973	175
Frontenac .....	12	2,613	2,303	310
Grey .....	13	6,371	5,896	475
Haldimand .....	1	4,000	.....	4,000
Halton .....	7	2,892	2,187	705
Hastings .....	35	5,869	4,699	1,170
Huron .....	18	5,528	3,995	1,533
Kenora .....	3	4,012	1,400	2,612
Kent .....	18	8,443	5,443	3,000
Lambton .....	12	677	327	350
Lanark .....	8	6,312	2,762	3,550
Leeds and Grenville .....	23	9,525	9,325	200
Lennox and Addington .....	7	170	170	.....
Lincoln .....	24	13,951	9,151	4,800
Manitoulin .....	3	140	140	.....
Middlesex .....	7	375	325	50
London City .....	19	2,223	2,223	.....
Muskoka .....	4	1,545	1,024	521
Nipissing .....	6	8,784	7,684	1,100
Norfolk .....	13	5,758	3,558	2,200
Northumberland and Durham .....	41	18,916	14,834	4,682
Ontario .....	16	18,975	8,046	10,929
Oxford .....	11	4,152	1,502	2,650
Parry Sound .....	7	2,680	480	2,200
Peel .....	7	16,223	12,578	3,645
Perth .....	11	4,537	4,537	.....
Peterboro' .....	18	8,511	5,786	2,725
Prescott and Russell .....	6	1,043	1,043	.....
Prince Edward .....	7	5,691	2,641	3,050
Rainy River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew .....	15	347,903	287,492	60,411
Simcoe .....	43	89,817	60,887	28,930
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	15	9,581	4,518	5,063
Sudbury .....	9	5,590	5,540	50
Temiskaming .....	13	10,662	5,662	5,000
Thunder Bay .....	19	6,636	4,875	1,761
Victoria and Haliburton .....	17	7,113	4,963	2,150
Waterloo .....	7	6,820	6,645	175
Welland .....	21	23,052	13,746	9,306
Wellington .....	14	4,627	4,582	45
Wentworth .....	8	1,078	1,078	.....
Hamilton City .....	24	18,036	17,746	290
York .....	23	15,848	8,875	6,973
Toronto City .....	212	34,253	32,662	1,591
Totals .....	954	816,147	629,818	186,329



## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917					1918		
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	890	\$ 1,386,284	\$ 1,146,629	\$ 239,655
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	954	816,147	629,818	186,329
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483				
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105				
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355				
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042				
Total for year .....	9,601	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092				
Total for 6 months .....	4,839	5,937,044	4,483,212	1,453,832	5,396	7,069,787	5,707,609	1,362,178

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of June, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	18	\$ 9,374	\$ 5,224	\$ 4,150
2	Conflagration .....	1	327,534	269,059	58,475
3	Electricity .....	37	67,227	44,675	22,552
4	Explosions .....	14	12,566	7,566	5,000
5	Exposure .....	49	21,451	16,688	4,763
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc ....	4	216	216	.....
7	Friction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	18	16,376	10,376	6,000
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	5	150	100	50
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of	10	2,316	2,211	105
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Incendiarism .....	3	2,535	535	2,000
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	2	28	28	.....
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	209	58,299	40,049	18,250
15	Matches .....	73	27,837	27,300	537
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	11	2,803	2,803	.....
17	Open Fires .....	1	5	5	.....
18	Open Lights .....	27	575	545	30
19	Petroleum and its products .....	31	18,576	12,126	6,450
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	7	1,773	973	800
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	30	15,487	14,068	1,419
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	65	42,507	33,079	9,428
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	50	36,847	17,448	19,399
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	4	8,259	8,009	250
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	38	10,982	5,880	5,102
27	Unknown .....	76	54,680	39,675	15,005
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	171	77,744	71,180	6,564
Totals .....		954	816,147	629,818	186,329

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of June, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	3	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,920	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	119	89,054	55,775	33,279
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	200	200	.....
54	Churches .....	8	4,164	4,164	.....
55	Club Houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	4	2,080	1,132	948
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....	1	1,600	1,600	.....
58	Dwellings .....	587	187,131	138,944	48,187
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	7	2,672	2,672	.....
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	2	125	50	75
61	Garages .....	2	15,641	15,641	.....
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	8	541	541	.....

STATEMENT III.—*Continued.*

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of June, 1918. ~  
*Continued.*

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	2	\$ 185	\$ 185	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	9	10,763	8,405	2,358
65	(Summer only) .....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....				
67	Mercantile Stores .....	83	309,146	246,972	62,174
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	12	7,258	6,242	1,016
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	39	133,728	105,387	28,341
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....	3	350	350	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	8	25,873	22,172	3,701
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	7	2,206	1,137	1,069
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....	2	400	200	200
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	36	7,907	7,176	731
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	1	2,303	2,303	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	10	10,900	6,650	4,250
	Totals .....	954	816,147	629,818	186,329

## JUNE FIRE RECORD.

There were only two fires in the month of June exceeding the sum of \$20,000.00. The first was the disastrous Pembroke conflagration, which involved a total fire loss of \$327,534.00. The second was in the Flour and Feed Mill of S. J. Fisher, Barrie, which involved a loss of \$59,000.00.

Still here again in the month of June we have two fires practically responsible for one-half of the entire fire waste.

Lightning has again played an important part in the number of fires, the total number of fires in the month of June, 1914, of which it will be noticed 209 were from the lightning cause.

In the month of July Pembroke has sustained another serious fire, in which a number of buildings were destroyed, originating, however, in Pink's Munition Plant. In neither of the fires have we been able to ascertain the least trace of incendiarism, and we have had the co-operation and assistance of both the Dominion and Provincial Police.

In each of these two serious fires the waterworks failed, and the result has been to convince the Mayor and Corporation that the whole fire-fighting appliances and water protection need immediate and careful revision. Advice is being sought by the town from Chief Graham, of Ottawa, and from Mr. J. Grove Smith, of the Conservation Commission. It is fully to be expected that the advice of these two fire protectionists, both eminent in their line, will result in immediate and protective measures—if not, what may become of the Town of Pembroke?

## FIRE PREVENTION CONVENTION, AUGUST 30TH.

Plans are well under way for the purpose of organizing the Province to carry on Fire Prevention work in a thorough and systematic manner. In his call for a conference, in the Parliament Buildings, on August 30th, the Premier, Sir Wm. Hearst, states:

"It is now generally recognized, by thinking men and women that the fire wastage in the Province of Ontario, as well as throughout the Dominion, is a serious drain on our national wealth and resources.





Freight Yards Fire at Niagara Falls, Ont.



Freight Yards Fire at Niagara Falls, Ont.

"It is conceded with equal candor that something must be done, and done in an efficient and comprehensive way, to check the enormous losses for the payment of which we are all contributing either directly or indirectly.

"Education—of both young and old, in all walks of life—on Fire Prevention lines is of paramount importance. Concerted action is sought so that after full discussion it may be possible to adopt ways and means of preventing the origin and spread of fires, with its accompanying loss of life.

"With these thoughts in mind, I am calling a meeting of representatives of organizations most vitally interested, for the purpose of forming a 'Provincial Fire Prevention League' (which will be affiliated with the Provincial Fire Marshal's Department) to foster and promote such propaganda as shall be decided upon, and arrange for the proper observance of October 9th as Fire Prevention Day, which day has been adopted by general consent for this purpose throughout North America."

With October 9th as the day set on which to commence the "initiative" and "Fire Prevention" as the objective, a great advance should be made by the people of Ontario in endeavouring to reduce the enormous fire wastage which is gradually impoverishing the country.

Over two thousand invitations are being specially mailed for this Conference, but anyone interested in the question of Fire Prevention will be cordially welcome to attend, whether a written invitation has been sent to them or not.

#### LIGHTNING: BUILDINGS RODDED.

We draw attention this month to the report of two fires in buildings protected with lightning rods, and 209 fires in buildings not so protected. The insignificant damage in the case of the buildings that were "rodded," \$28.00, speaks for itself.

#### FIRES CAUSED BY LOCOMOTIVES.

We frequently get reports of fires caused by sparks from locomotives, but the majority of them fortunately are detected and put out before causing very serious loss. There are, however, exceptions, where fires caused through locomotives not being kept in proper repair have resulted in very serious loss.

As we go to press, a case has been reported to us of locomotive No. 2, belonging to the British American Nickel Co., being run from the plant over the tracks of the C.N.R., and on account of the faulty condition of the engine it started a fire and burnt up some 1,500 cords of wood. This engine was subsequently hauled to Capreol shops by the C.N.R., where necessary repairs were made.

The big freight yards fire at Niagara Falls appears to have been caused also by a locomotive being out of repair. It appears that the "hopper bottom" had been torn out of the engine two days before the fire of May 31st, and yet the locomotive was allowed to be operated in the yards, thereby destroying a large barn filled with hay, 36 cattle sheds, 17 freight cars filled with freight, etc., two of the photographs of which are reproduced on another page.

One of the recent serious fires in Toronto, at the Galena Signal Oil Company's plant, also appears to have been caused by a locomotive throwing sparks or hot coals from its ash pan. From the evidence taken at the investigation it appears that the shunting engine that was on the siding at or about twelve noon on Saturday, April 6th, was seen to throw live coals on the track. It also appears from the evidence that there were accumulations of rubbish and inflammable material on or close to the track, as well as grass, all of which were more or less saturated with oil. There were two wooden box cars on the siding in which had been shipped empty oil barrels or drums, and these, no doubt, as well as the wooden platform, were more or less saturated with oil. A spark or live coal falling on the old withered grass or accumulation of debris on or outside the tracks, fanned with a favouring east wind, would quickly reach the freight cars and platform, the latter being supported on wooden posts. There is entirely too much carelessness apparent on the part of those who are charged with the proper inspection and repair of locomotives; the law, as well as the regulations of the railroad companies, appears to cover the requirements thoroughly, and would be ample if lived up to.

It is obvious that as a result of the Galena Signal Oil Company's fire, as well as other cases that have come to our attention, that grass should not be allowed to grow on the sides of railroad tracks where factories or industrial plants are located; and that no grass should be allowed to grow within at least twenty feet of factories, especially where there are wooden buildings in isolated localities, and it goes without saying that no papers, rubbish, wood, etc., should be allowed to accumulate in such places.

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# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

AUGUST, 1918

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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the Government of Ontario.

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FREE ON APPLICATION

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# DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISHERIES

## GOVERNMENT FISH DISTRIBUTION

As intimated in a previous article, the question of distribution of fish is here more fully considered.

### SCRUPULOUS CARE IN SHIPMENT.

Fish is a commodity which requires careful and rapid handling. A few hours of exposure in warm weather greatly affects the quality. Consistent increased demand depended upon the delivery of the fish to the consuming public in as fresh a condition as possible. One bad shipment would affect the demand for a month. The retailer was not an experienced dealer. Fish had been distributed largely by peddlers, few dealers considering fish distribution profitable.

### PACKED IN ICE: SHIPPED IN REFRIGERATOR CARS.

The Government began at place of production at Nipigon. Large ice-houses were erected and filled; ice crushers installed, and packing rooms provided. The fish reach the packing rooms shortly after being taken from the nets. They are dressed, cooled and packed. Covers of the boxes are not nailed until the fish are ready for loading. The Express Companies are assisting in transferring and trains are sometimes held at junction points in order that fish may reach the dealer with as little delay as possible, thus insuring the consumer the delivery of fish in first-class shape. The C. N. R. have Express Refrigerator Cars placed on the siding at Orient Bay that same may be loaded before the arrival of the through Express trains, thus saving time. It will be seen that every effort is made to obtain for the public the delivery of fish fresh from the waters.

### MODERN EQUIPMENT FOR RETAILERS.

The retailer was encouraged to put in Standard Fish Cases. Several of the manufacturers of refrigerators designed and manufactured suitable cases. The Canada Food Board placed large orders for these cases and same were sold to the retailers at about one-half their value, the retailer receiving a \$20.00 fish case for \$10.00.

We sometimes wonder whether the consumer appreciates the difference in purchasing fish under present conditions as compared with the old way. The up-to-date fish store has as little offensive odor as a greenhouse.

### TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN DEMAND.

We will give a few instances of what has been accomplished by retailers:

One Ontario city without a fish store adopted the Ontario Government plan six months ago. A distributor was named by the council. The fish orders placed by this dealer were for ten boxes of 1,000 pounds weekly. That business has since grown to 8,000 pounds weekly and the city has named three other distributors, this city taking 14,000 pounds of fresh water fish in a single week.

An Ontario town situated a few miles from one of our lakes and depending upon the fish peddler for supplies, appointed a returned soldier as a municipal distributor. The first weekly orders were for 300 pounds. This business has since grown to 1,800 pounds weekly. The dealer is allowed 3½c. per pound for his services. Fish distribution will become a profitable business for many of our returned soldiers.

An inland village, having a progressive council, appointed a Government distributor. Two boxes a week was the initial order. Nine boxes are now being sold weekly.

The Mayor of one of our northern towns stated that their town had found it impossible to obtain fish for the consumer until the Government plan of distribution was adopted.

The demand for fish has kept up remarkably well, even during the warm weather, and indications are that October and November will be record months.

# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## JULY STATEMENT

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of July, 1918, with that of corresponding month 1917, results as follows:

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
July 1st to 7th .....	\$14,069 30	\$12,319 91
July 8th to 14th .....	13,314 56	13,405 06
July 15th to 21st .....	12,238 01	11,978 35
July 22nd to 31st .....	16,512 46	21,875 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$56,134 33	\$59,578 42

Increase for July, 1918, \$3,444.09, or 6%.

### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
July 1st to 7th .....	\$24,439 44	\$36,704 66
July 8th to 14th .....	21,800 51	30,277 94
July 15th to 21st .....	26,216 09	33,372 96
July 22nd to 31st .....	38,500 41	50,101 82
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	\$110,956 45	\$150,457 38

Increase for July, 1918, \$39,500.93, or 35%.

Total increase for passenger and freight earnings, \$42,945.02, or 25.7%.

### PULPWOOD.

Shipments for month of July were made to Thorold, Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Merritton and Toronto, Ontario; Port Huron, Mich.; Johnsonburg, Tyrone and Erie, Pa.; Corinth, Suspension Bridge, Fulton, Brownville, Niagara Falls, Norfolk, Black Rock and Fort Edward, N.Y.

July 1st to 7th .....	4,489 cords
July 8th to 14th .....	2,617 "
July 15th to 21st .....	2,503 "
July 22nd to 31st .....	4,988 "
	<hr/>
	14,597 "

Decrease for July compared with June, 2,276 cords, or 14%.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
July 1st to 7th .....	1,260 tons	1,053 tons
July 8th to 14th .....	523 "	1,249 "
July 15th to 21st .....	1,263 "	1,368 "
July 22nd to 31st .....	1,080 "	1,183 "
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	4,126 "	4,853 "

Woodpulp, decrease 8,259 tons and paper, decrease 455 tons as compared with June.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic eastbound via the Cochrane route consisted of woodpulp, pulpwood, lumber, ties and other forest products, grain and grain products, meat, hides, fish, eggs, scrap iron, and various merchandise. Total amount of cars, 743 for July, a daily average of 24 cars, or a decrease of 28% from June.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound carload traffic via the Cochrane route consisted of automobile and other vehicles, stoves and various iron articles, agricultural implements and machinery, furniture, canned goods and food stuffs and various manufactured articles. This amounted to 430 cars, being a daily average of 14 cars and an increase of 5.34% over June.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of May 31st, 1918, this Association contributed the sum of \$90,519.58 to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and Employees.

Toronto Office Staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception, and are obligated for duration of the war.

**PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH****COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR JULY**

The report of communicable diseases for the month of July, 1918, by the Provincial Board of Health, is as follows:

**SMALLPOX.**

Thirty-eight cases of this disease were reported for the month of July, being the lowest of any month but one since the first of the year. The cities of St. Thomas and Windsor reported the most cases, being 16 and 7 cases respectively. All the other municipalities reporting had from 1 to 5 cases each.

Smallpox was reported from the following places: St. Thomas, 16 cases; Windsor, 7 cases; Byng Inlet, 5 cases; Rochester Tp., 4 cases; Nepean, Raleigh Tps., Pembroke, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, and Snider Tp., 1 case each.

**SCARLET FEVER.**

With respect to this disease, which has been prevalent in the Province for the first six months of the year, it is gratifying to know the report shows a marked reduction from nearly 400 cases in the early months to 138 cases and 5 deaths for July, making the death rate only 3.1.

**DIPHTHERIA.**

The reports received of diphtheria show a decided decrease compared with the same months, when the cases averaged 270 monthly with 20 deaths, but for July they dropped to 195 with 10 deaths.

The Provincial Board of Health distributed 9,147,000 units of antitoxin at a cost of \$1,372.00 free to the Medical Health Officers where the disease existed.



## MEASLES.

This disease shows a decrease of 700 cases. In June last nearly 1,500 cases were reported.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

The reports of this disease show a reduction of over 100 cases compared with the month of June. The Provincial Board of Health distributed 237 boxes, 45 bottles 10 cc. and 22 bottles 25 cc. Pertussis Vaccine to physicians and Local Boards of Health who made application for this treatment.

The total number of cases and deaths from all the diseases are greater than for the corresponding month of 1917, yet the case mortality is not much higher, being 1.07 and 1.01 respectively. It will be observed in the Quarterly Comparative Table ending July 31st that the number of cases and deaths for 1918 are greater than in 1917, yet the death rate is slightly lower, being 0.7 and 0.8 respectively.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

The following places reported deaths from this disease: Toronto, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Highgate, Mersea Tp. and Brooke Tp., 1 death each; Ottawa 3, London 2, and Hamilton 2.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The monthly returns of this disease include only deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption, and not other tubercular diseases as of infants and children. The Secretaries of Local Boards of Health fall far short of making complete reports of all the deaths that occur.

## REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR JULY, 1918.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	38	.....	21	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	138	5	98	3
Diphtheria .....	195	10	223	15
Measles .....	748	1	277	1
Whooping Cough .....	169	12	101	1
Typhoid Fever .....	46	16	40	2
Tuberculosis .....	179	110	144	69
Infantile Paralysis .....	1	.....	5	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	15	13	1	1
	1,549	167	910	92

VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH FOR THE  
LAST TWO WEEKS IN JULY.

—	Cases	Deaths	—
Syphilis .....	66	.....	13 Medical Officers of Health reported no cases.
Gonorrhœa .....	108	.....	
Chancroid .....	3	.....	
	177	.....	

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR 3 MONTHS, MAY, JUNE, JULY, 1918.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox.....	114	.....	44	.....
Scarlet Fever.....	678	15	471	13
Diphtheria .....	523	37	646	38
Measles .....	4,109	21	1,428	11
Whooping Cough .....	697	31	245	7
Typhoid Fever.....	93	25	238	11
Tuberculosis .....	559	380	453	220
Infantile Paralysis .....	8	2	10	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	37	27	18	7
	6,818	538	3,553	308

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR AUGUST

## SMALLPOX.

Only twenty-one cases of smallpox were reported for the month, which shows a decided reduction compared to the first few months of the year, when we had as many as 95 cases. The following places reported: St. Thomas, Tilbury, Gloucester, Raleigh, West Williams and Kenora, 1 case; Moore Township, 5 cases; and Nepean, 2 cases; Surgeon Falls, 6 cases; McPherson Township, 2 cases.

## SCARLET FEVER.

It is most gratifying to note the steady decrease of this disease, compared with some of the early months of the year when as many as 385 cases occurred, but a gradual reduction each month brought it down to 101 cases and 1 death for August.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Like scarlet fever, this disease also shows a marked reduction from 400 cases in January to 164 in August.

## MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

It will be observed in the comparative table, these diseases have been more prevalent than in the corresponding month of 1917, and caused 6 more deaths than scarlet fever and diphtheria.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

An outbreak of typhoid in the cities of Chatham and Kingston is largely due to the increased number of cases and deaths reported for August, compared with the corresponding month of 1917. Chatham reported 95 cases and 13 deaths and Kingston 74 cases and 1 death. Several towns and villages in Kent County reported from 2 to 6 cases, but fortunately no deaths occurred.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The extent to which this disease prevails is indicated by the fact that some 56 municipalities reported 116 deaths or 60 more than the other 9 diseases caused. The constant harvest reaped by this disease month after month with little variations shows its remorseless characteristics.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Five cases and 2 deaths were reported for the month in the following places: Brantford, Chesterville, Elderslee, Bayham and Haileybury, 1 case each.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Only one case of this disease was reported, but 10 deaths were reported from "meningitis" and "spinal meningitis" by the undertakers.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Reports of these diseases from the Medical Officers of Health for the month give 108 cases of syphilis, 280 cases of gonorrhœa and 9 cases of chancroid.

In addition to the above, one public institution reports 4 cases of gonorrhœa, 7 cases of gleet and 8 cases of suspected syphilis and gleet.

## CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED BY LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1918.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR AUGUST.

Diseases	August, 1918		August, 1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	21	.....	16	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	100	1	67	2
Diphtheria.....	164	11	227	17
Measles .....	347	6	114	1
Whooping Cough .....	246	12	209	6
Typhoid Fever.....	240	27	71	11
Tuberculosis.....	206	116	174	66
Infantile Paralysis.....	5	2	36	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	1	.....	5	4
	1,330	175	919	110

## COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THREE MONTHS, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox.....	74	.....	50	.....
Scarlet Fever.....	454	10	338	13
Diphtheria.....	495	34	675	46
Measles .....	2,521	15	879	9
Whooping Cough .....	694	35	366	12
Typhoid .....	287	48	125	16
Tuberculosis.....	554	369	476	221
Infantile Paralysis.....	7	2	45	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	25	21	18	6
	5,111	534	2,974	326



## VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Diseases.	August	July (2 weeks)
	Cases	Cases
Syphilis .....	108	66
Gonorrhœa .....	280	108
Chancroid .....	9	3
	397	177

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX STATEMENT

During the month of July, as previously, special emphasis has been laid on the placing of farm labour by the Employment Bureaux. The total farm placings in the Province for the month were: Men, 432; women, 697; boys, 244.

The supply of farm labour was almost equal to the demand. The labour demand in the entire labour field, however, was 2,273 in excess of the supply. This is an increase of 50% over the supply for May. The July figures give a ratio of nearly 200 places open for every 100 workers seeking employment, as compared with 148 and 150 places per 100 workers seeking employment for June and May respectively. A decreasing demand for labour in comparison with the number of workers available is shown in the attached table which summarizes the work of the Employment Bureau for July.

The only fields in which there were more workers than positions were the clerical and professional and munition factories.

From June to July the shortage of workers, as indicated by the excess of employers' requests for labour over those seeking work, was 243 for Toronto and 40 for London. Hamilton shows a decrease of 294.

The total placings for July, 1918, are 2.4 times as great as for July, 1917. The demand is 2.35 and the supply 2.53 times as great for the corresponding month last year.

In Toronto the demand for builders is less than one-third of the May demand, while the supply is proportionately low. In Hamilton the demand for this labour is one-eighth of that of June. Fort William shows a supply slightly in excess of the demand.

Hamilton has had a call for 106 shipbuilders, but so far has been able to supply just six. There is also a large order at this office for labourers for the railroad. At Port Arthur and Fort William lumberers and general labourers are greatly in demand with the placings just 44%.

Brantford has a demand exceeding the supply by 20%. The demand in St. Thomas is one and three-quarters times the supply.

## REPORT OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

	Toronto						Hamilton						London					
	Men			Women			Men			Women			Men			Women		
	W	A	P	W	A	P	W	A	P	W	A	P	W	A	P	W	A	P
Agriculture .....	382	600	515	296	152	488	82	128	73	129	41	105	72	110	89	23	8	62
Building .....	10	8	6	...	...	...	24	11	11	...	...	...	16	6	5	...	...	...
Chemical .....	31	8	6	20	...	14	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	5	...	3	15	15
Clerical .....	1	6	...	59	145	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Factory .....	...	...	...	6	12	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing .....	...	...	...	32	6	12	1	3	1	3	3	4	...	...	...	12	4	4
Food .....	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	28	2	3	...	...	...	2	5	3
Munitions .....	4	4	1	92	278	87	29	...	4	...	9	4	...	...	...	2	7	3
Lumbering .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General labourers ..	379	63	9	...	...	...	62	11	11	...	7	1	3	7	7	...	...	...
Mercantile .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hotel .....	2	1	1	178	77	88	6	...	4	12	7	6	2	1	1	33	12	12
Paper Mills .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestics .....	...	...	...	247	122	127	4	2	2	39	29	16	...	...	...	29	18	11
Transportation and Public Utilities ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	2	3	...	...	...	20	20	20	...	...	...
Casual .....	...	...	...	651	50	867	1	...	...	20	3	24	4	5	4	39	9	109
Woodworkers .....	2	1	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juvenile .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	7	3	15	11	3	4	2	...	...	...
Metal and Machine ..	17	5	3	16	1	8	48	10	1	12	10	13	5	5	4	...	...	...
Glass and Stone ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaming and Livery ..	1	...	3	...	...	...	9	4	4	...	...	...	2	7	4	...	...	...
Leather and Finished Products .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2
Textiles .....	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	2
Wholesale and Retail	1	...	...	28	10	9	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	2
Miscellaneous .....	32	6	6	32	11	14	4	6	3	2	7	4	8	6	2	6	9	6
Total .....	480	702	547	1681	869	176	1444	196	59	253	142	196	135	176	133	152	105	231

## NOTES:—

W. Wanted.  
A. Applied.  
P. Placed.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX, JULY, 1918.

Ottawa						Port Arthur						Fort William						Kingston					
Men			Women			Men			Women			Men			Women			Men			Women		
W	A	P	W	A	P	W	A	P	W	A	P	W	A	P	W	A	P	W	A	P	W	A	P
...	...	215	...	...	18	3	4	2	...	...	...	20	21	8	...	...	...	38	52	73	...	...	...
...	...	235	...	...	...	23	11	9	...	...	...	22	26	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	3	2	...	...	...
...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	...	...	...	84	52	51	...	...	...	56	44	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	351	...	...	...	90	31	31	...	...	...	132	112	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	4	27	8	8	...	...	...	5	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	5	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	14	...	...	...	75	87	53	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	268	175	175	...	...	...	28	26	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	7	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	883	...	...	58	560	336	324	...	...	...	367	349	194	18	13	6	39	60	78	...	...	...



# **FACTORIES, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDINGS BRANCH.**

Industries Inspected in July, 1918.

Class of Industry.	No. Inspected.	Employees.		Recommendations.									
		Males.	Females.	Safety.	Sanitation.	Lavatory accom.	Boiler Inspection.	Birth cert. required.	Ventilation.	Lighting.	Hours.	Other.	Children under 14 years.
Shops .....	35	71	118	....	15	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Bakeshops .....	22	142	7	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Laundries (Chinese) ....	17	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Laundries .....	5	24	66	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tobacco .....	4	136	201	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Rubber Goods .....	4	753	453	2	1	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....
Paper and Paper Trades	16	326	455	28	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Printing .....	8	171	96	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Felt and Felt Footwear.	4	303	134	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....
Leather & Leather Goods	14	337	221	1	1	....	3	21	....	....	....	....	1
Buttons .....	6	192	151	....	1	....	1	11	....	....	....	....	....
Car Shops and Repairs..	3	1,226	55	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Metal Trades.....	64	10,525	2,602	17	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	22
Mfg. and Prep. of Food..	33	276	510	17	1	5	4	....	1	....	....	....	....
Gloves.....	6	45	109	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Hats and Caps .....	5	114	99	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brick, Cement .....	2	161	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grain Elevators.....	2	40	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shipbuilding .....	2	1,500	....	3	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	1	2
Lumber.....	33	490	4	54	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	3	2
Woodworking Trades...	42	2,240	348	15	....	1	3	56	....	....	....	....	13
Textile .....	31	1,135	2,274	7	3	5	1	5	....	....	....	....	14
Wearing Apparel.....	40	578	1,150	6	4	5	1	....	....	1	....	1	10
Conveyances and Parts..	4	189	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Garage and Repairs .....	5	24	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Power Plants .....	9	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glass.....	2	165	21	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Artificial Ice.....	3	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Office Buildings .....	8	128	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unclassified Trades ....	38	737	460	3	3	2	2	4	....	....	....	1	2

Additional inspections or re-visits were made to 67 other places in connection with former recommendations, the investigation of complaints or accidents, and examination of fire-escapes erected.

## **PROSECUTIONS FOR CHILD LABOUR**

Information was laid against the Leaside Munition Co. for the employment of child labor and against the father of the children for permitting them to work. The fines were respectively \$10 and costs, and \$13.

## **PERMITS ISSUED IN JULY.**

Applications were received during the month of July for 22 Overtime Permits, which were issued as follows:

Under Sec. 34 .....	18
Under Sec. 32 (Munitions) .....	2
Under Sec. 70 (War Measures Permit) .....	2

Eight canning companies telegraphed that they were working one night overtime to save raw material, or on account of break in machinery. No permits were issued.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR JULY, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of July, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	7	37,273	35,507	1,766
Brant .....	8	4,512	4,512	.....
Bruce .....	6	181	181	.....
Carleton .....	9	2,505	2,190	315
Ottawa City .....	14	10,442	9,197	1,245
Dufferin .....	2	105	105	.....
Elgin .....	6	2,874	374	2,500
Essex .....	21	8,792	4,924	3,868
Frontenac .....	14	3,868	708	3,160
Grey .....	11	11,359	8,111	3,248
Haldimand .....	3	1,906	1,906	.....
Halton .....	3	481	481	.....
Hastings .....	22	18,535	11,187	7,348
Huron .....	5	35	35	.....
Kenora .....	2	198,231	47,952	150,279
Kent .....	22	6,012	3,912	2,100
Lambton .....	13	4,808	3,400	1,408
Lanark .....	10	3,475	1,625	1,850
Leeds and Grenville .....	19	12,828	7,698	5,130
Lennox and Addington .....	3	64	64	.....
Lincoln .....	16	42,457	24,346	18,111
Manitoulin .....	5	1,440	1,090	350
Middlesex .....	11	5,277	1,566	3,711
London City .....	11	1,822	1,817	5
Muskoka .....	7	7,484	4,258	3,226
Nipissing .....	1	25	.....	25
Norfolk .....	5	6,168	6,016	152
Northumberland and Durham .....	13	9,244	6,944	2,300
Ontario .....	17	9,614	6,128	3,486
Oxford .....	9	25,820	6,520	19,300
Parry Sound .....	7	4,845	3,130	1,715
Peel .....	8	104,709	104,529	180
Perth .....	8	2,651	2,026	625
Peterboro' .....	17	1,207	1,207	.....
Prescott and Russell .....	6	2,068	1,518	550
Prince Edward .....	1	2	2	.....
Rainy River .....	3	500	500	.....
Renfrew .....	18	57,622	40,858	16,764
Simcoe .....	37	17,580	13,786	3,794
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	16	5,532	5,532	.....
Sudbury .....	7	3,887	2,577	1,310
Temiskaming .....	6	5,815	2,615	3,200
Thunder Bay .....	12	7,149	2,514	4,635
Victoria and Haliburton .....	14	21,751	21,736	15
Waterloo .....	7	5,651	4,116	1,535
Welland .....	11	236,087	235,587	500
Wellington .....	10	1,926	938	988
Wentworth .....	3	2,837	2,837	.....
Hamilton City .....	27	3,415	2,590	825
York .....	22	10,221	2,987	7,234
Toronto City .....	153	127,386	125,217	2,169
Totals .....	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917					1918		
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	890	\$ 1,386,284	\$ 1,146,629	\$ 239,655
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	954	816,147	629,818	186,329
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105				
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355				
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042				
Total for year .....	9,601	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092				
Total for 7 months .....	5,691	6,449,435	4,891,120	1,558,315	6,084	8,130,265	6,487,165	1,643,100



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of July, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	6	\$ 145	\$ 135	\$ 10
2	Conflagration .....	1	198,181	47,902	150,279
3	Electricity .....	29	15,525	15,400	125
4	Explosions .....	12	4,973	168	4,805
5	Exposure .....	33	16,422	14,478	1,944
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc ....	2	60	60	.....
7	Friction .....	5	117,574	117,574	.....
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	12	657	647	10
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	1	600	600	.....
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of	3	319	114	205
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	1	25	25	.....
12	Incendiarism .....	5	135,977	128,472	7,505
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	195	65,816	46,614	19,202
15	Matches .....	46	14,752	10,364	4,388
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	3	395	390	5
17	Open Fires .....	1	2,800	2,800	.....
18	Open Lights .....	24	923	898	25
19	Petroleum and its products .....	22	11,204	7,370	3,834
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	7	666	628	38
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)...	28	5,519	4,424	1,095
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	29	103,028	99,088	3,940
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	26	6,732	3,117	3,615
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	8	15,601	10,565	5,036
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	19	48,159	26,987	21,172
27	Unknown .....	69	69,297	55,102	14,195
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	101	225,128	185,634	39,494
Totals .....		688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of July, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	35	\$ 20,976	\$ 16,323	\$ 4,653
52	Barns (farm only) .....	83	71,891	43,632	28,259
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Churches .....	7	4,082	1,482	2,600
55	Club Houses .....	1	10	10	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	2	10,750	10,750	.....
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....	2	675	675	.....
58	Dwellings .....	352	140,036	93,557	46,479
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	3	901	601	300
61	Garages .....	2	42,611	21,000	21,611
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	14	1,121	731	390

STATEMENT III.—*Continued.*

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of June, 1918. -  
*Continued.*

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	\$ 915	\$ 915	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	7	23,870	17,870	6,000
65	“ “ (Summer only) .....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....				
67	Mercantile Stores .....	67	201,855	50,287	151,568
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	3	1,763	1,695	68
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	47	504,926	498,538	6,388
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....	3	5,722	2,717	3,055
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	7	6,938	5,207	1,731
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	4	1,765	725	1,040
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....	1	250	250	.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	42	15,182	8,707	6,475
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	3,384	3,284	100
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	3	805	600	205
	Totals .....	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922

## CHIEF LOSSES OF THE MONTH

County.	Risk.	Loss.
Algoma .....	Box Factory, Collins' Inlet .....	\$36,898
Kenora .....	Store, Graham .....	71,000 Estimated
“ .....	“ “ .....	65,000 “
Lincoln .....	Hotel, Grimsby Beach .....	38,111
Oxford .....	Waterworks, Tillsonburg .....	24,000 “
Peel .....	Starch Factory, Port Credit .....	100,000 “
Welland .....	Pulp Mill, Thorold .....	100,000 “
“ .....	Ontario Paper Co., Thorold .....	128,437 “
York .....	Factory, Toronto .....	90,000 “

### “GOOD INTENTIONS”

The accompanying pictures of the recent conflagration at Sioux Lookout (Graham) illustrate in a more potent manner than words can describe, the terrible holocaust, suffering and loss, that destroyed the business section of a prosperous, self-satisfied, growing town. It exemplifies, we regret to say, the possible fate of any of the towns throughout the Province which are unprotected, or not properly equipped with fire-fighting apparatus.

#### AN INDICTMENT OF CARELESS INDIFFERENCE.

These pictures are an important contribution to those published in the BULLETIN from month to month, illustrating how the fire waste of the Province is being continually augmented by the carelessness and indifference of the people, until the ash



Sioux Lookout Devastated by Fire.

heap, according to statistics, is piled up out of all proportion to other parts of the world. This is an appalling state of affairs, and a terrible indictment against such a progressive and cultured people as we are. The fire fiend's fangs are getting deeper and deeper into the vitals of the nation while those most vitally interested calmly watch the destruction of their substance and the gradual sapping of the resources—the life-blood—of the nation.

It is a regrettable fact, but nevertheless true, that the conditions existing in Sioux Lookout are very similar to those which obtain in many of the municipalities throughout the Province.

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF MUNICIPALITIES.

The story is tragic, although it may read like fiction: if it were not serious it might be called a Comedy of Errors.

Like all such stories, it is long—it runs back over a number of years—it covers the doings and undoing of several administrations—it is prefaced with “good intentions”—its theme is “good intentions”—and it ends in smoke.



A municipal administration cannot do much more than get acquainted with its work during the first year of its existence—its “intentions” may be good, but the time and ability to carry them out may be lacking before “it” is put out. Another set of men come into office, and so things rotate. The town has not got what the people are entitled to and for which they would gladly pay—“protection to life and property.” One year is too short a term for a good strong progressive administration—it is too long for a poor one.

#### MUCH TALK BUT LITTLE ACTION.

The various Mayors, Members of the Councils, of past years, and the business men, realized that the town of Sioux Lookout needed fire protection. They talked about it, they passed resolutions, their intentions were good, but they did not purchase the pump and hose that they talked about. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, July 8th, they needed the pumping engine and hose—they needed them



Sioux Lookout Lacked Fire-fighting Equipment.

badly—but they were in the factory hundreds of miles away—no good to any person. The manufacturer would like to have sold them and made his profit on the transaction: the people of Sioux Lookout wished they had bought them and saved their town from destruction.

#### ACCUMULATIONS OF INFLAMMABLE RUBBISH.

An investigation into the cause, origin, and circumstances of the fire, as well as a general survey of the conditions, was held in the Public Schoolhouse at Sioux Lookout on Wednesday, July 31st. It would appear from the evidence that the fire was the result of carelessness, and once started was liberally fed with accumulations of rubbish, paper, boxes, etc. The buildings were constructed of wood, and that to the west of where the fire originated was not more than two feet distant. The fire started in the centre of the block, burnt its way both ways, east and west, jumped to another block to the east, where among other buildings a large hotel was destroyed, and then continued its ravages to the north, burning itself out. The railroad station and division shops of the Canadian Government Railway were saved. The officials

had the forethought to equip their premises with fire-fighting apparatus, the installation of a pump and water tank, and while it saved their buildings, this equipment is really not sufficient to adequately protect the company's plant.

This conflagration must be classed among the preventable fires. If the town had been kept reasonably clean and free from accumulations of rubbish, the fire would not have started. If in planning the town simple precautionary measures had been taken in regard to building restrictions, by leaving a vacant space of about 25 feet between each structure, so long as they had no fire protection, not even to the organization of a bucket brigade, the enormous loss, amounting to approximately \$200,000.00 would not have been sustained by the community.



How Sioux Lookout Suffered \$200,000 Fire Loss.

It was suggested to the Mayor and Members of the Council, to restrict as a fire area the business section of the town, and prohibit the erection of any buildings except those of brick, stone, or concrete. The matter of organizing immediately a Fire Department and Bucket Brigade, until they were able to install a proper water system for fire protection purposes, was strongly impressed upon the officials. The town is most attractively situated on the shore of Pelican Lake, so that an abundant supply of water is easily available, not only from this source but also from large springs located in the town. There are no engineering difficulties, in the way of rock formation, or other obstacles, to prevent the town installing a proper water system for household purposes as well as fire protection.

If as a people we are highly educated, why do we not learn the lessons that are taught us and so forcibly impressed by the terrible loss of life and property through fires, which continually confront us? When will the municipalities realize that "Self-preservation is the first law of nature?"

### FIRE PREVENTION CONVENTION

As we go to press, preparations are being completed for the Fire Prevention Convention at the Parliament Buildings on Friday, August 30th, which will be opened by the singing of the National Anthem. The meeting will be called to order by the Premier, Sir William Hearst, at ten o'clock a.m., and after the Premier's address of Welcome, the Attorney General, the Hon. I. B. Lucas, K.C., M.P.P., will address the meeting. The election of a Chairman of the meeting will follow, and the work of the Convention be proceeded with, including the appointment of a Nominating Committee, a Committee on Constitution and By-laws, and a Committee on Resolutions.



The Hon. T. Alfred Fleming, State Fire Marshal of Ohio, will give an address on "Ways and Means for the Proper Observance of October 9th as Fire Prevention Day," which will be followed by a paper on the same subject by Deputy Fire Marshal George F. Lewis, member of the Fire Prevention Committee of the N. F. P. A., after which there will be a general discussion.

Re-convening after lunch, the Committees will report to the Convention, and permanent organization will be effected. John B. Laidlaw, Esq., Manager of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, and a director of the N.F.P.A., will give an address on "What Can Women and Children do to Prevent Fire," after which there will be a general discussion. The education of the youth of our country on fire prevention lines will also be discussed, as well as other topics of importance.

The replies received from the invitations sent out by the Premier, Sir William Hearst, to attend this Conference, are of the most satisfactory character, and represent the most important interests of the Province, from an industrial standpoint, as well as the educational, scientific, agricultural, engineering, banking, military, transportation, legislative, and legal organizations, rotary clubs and societies. The women of the Province will be well represented through the National Council of Women, Women's Canadian Clubs, Women's Institutes, and other Societies and professions in which women are taking a leading part. In many cities in the United States the women, through their clubs and other organizations, have done splendid work in connection with the fire prevention propaganda which has been established in the States for many years.

## DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER

### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER FOR ONTARIO APPOINTED

The following announcement is made by the Prime Minister:

In pursuance of the Legislation passed last Session providing for the appointment of a Civil Service Commissioner, the Government has selected Mr. J. M. McCutcheon, B.A., D.Paed., of Toronto, to be Civil Service Commissioner for Ontario at a salary of \$5,000. Mr. McCutcheon was born in the township of Grey, Huron County, forty-three years ago. He attended the Public and High Schools at Listowel and afterwards the Model School at Stratford and the Normal School at Ottawa. He is a graduate of Queen's University in Arts and Pedagogy. Pursuing his vocation as an educationalist, Mr. McCutcheon was Principal of the Public School at St. Thomas for seven or eight years. For the next six and a half years he was English Master at the Normal School in Stratford. At both these places he served on the Library Board and took an active interest in municipal and public affairs generally. On the organization of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in 1914, Mr. McCutcheon was chosen as its Secretary. Mr. McCutcheon is recognized by those who know him well as a man of strong character and marked fairness of mind. He has shown more than ordinary capacity, efficiency and thoroughness in his undertakings as well as zeal and energy in the discharge of his duties. His judicial mind, organizing ability, and general disposition particularly fit him for the important work he has undertaken.

The duties of Civil Service Commissioner, as fixed by the Act, are wide in scope. No appointment can be made in a Department without his certificate that the appointment is necessary, that the salary is not too large for the office, and that the person to be appointed is duly qualified for the position. It is his duty to investigate conditions in the various departments of the Government, to make recommendations for the improvement of the organization and business methods in the departments, and to advise generally in connection with matters concerning the efficiency and economy of the Administration. As soon as possible Mr. McCutcheon will familiarize himself with the work of Public Service Commissions elsewhere, and will undertake a survey of the Departments of the Government with a view to giving full effect to the purpose and intention of the Legislature.



# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
SEPTEMBER, 1918

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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1918

FREE ON APPLICATION

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# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR AUGUST

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of August, 1918, with that of corresponding month 1917, results as follows:

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
August 1st to 7th .....	\$11,513 66	\$12,726 29
August 8th to 14th .....	11,520 99	13,261 64
August 15th to 21st .....	14,129 79	14,709 02
August 22nd to 31st .....	24,790 65	23,601 41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$61,955 09	\$64,298 36

Increase for August, 1918, \$2,343.27, or 3.78%.

### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
August 1st to 7th .....	\$28,436 70	\$33,245 30
August 8th to 14th .....	26,606 79	41,135 25
August 15th to 21st .....	24,533 53	36,758 88
August 22nd to 31st .....	37,842 43	60,736 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$117,419 45	\$171,875 53

Increase for August, 1918, \$54,456.08, or 46.4%.

Total increase for passenger and freight earnings, \$56,799.35, or 31.66%.

### PULPWOOD.

Shipments for month of August were made to Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, Georgetown, Merritton and Toronto, Ontario; Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa.; Corinth, Suspension Bridge, Brownville, Norfolk and Fort Edward, N.Y.

August 1st to 7th .....	3,108 cords
August 8th to 14th .....	3,621 "
August 15th to 21st .....	3,577 "
August 22nd to 31st .....	5,216 "
	<hr/>
	15,522 "

Increase for August compared with July, 925 cords, or 6.3%.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
August 1st to 7th .....	1,568 tons	1,299 tons
August 8th to 14th .....	2,464 "	1,891 "
August 15th to 21st .....	1,247 "	1,040 "
August 22nd to 31st .....	2,617 "	2,052 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,896 "	6,282 "

Woodpulp, increase, 3,770, or 91%; and paper, increase, 1,429, or 30% compared with July.

### EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic, via Cochrane, for month of August amounted to 880 cars. This is a daily average of 28.4 cars and an increase over July of 18.4%.



## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound carload traffic, via Cochrane, for month of August amounted to 347 cars, a daily average of 11.2 cars, and a decrease over July of 19%.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of July 31st, 1918, this Association contributed the sum of \$92,748.41 to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and Employees.

Toronto Office Staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception, and are obligated for duration of the war.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Inspections during the month of August numbered 886, 541 being second inspections or re-visits. Four hundred and fifty-two recommendations were made relating to the various sections of the Act. About 60 per cent. of these were in regard to the safety of employees.

## CHILD LABOUR ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED.

Advantage seems to have been taken of the shortage of adult help to employ child labour. In the factories visited this month 66 children were dismissed, being under 14 years of age and therefore illegally employed. Birth certificates were required from 124 others whose age seemed doubtful. In cases of deliberate violation of this law the courts were resorted to.

## PROSECUTIONS FOR CHILD LABOUR.

Seven prosecutions were instituted during the month for child labour. All were convicted and fines imposed. A sub-contractor of one firm was also indicted, pleaded guilty, and was fined.

## OVERTIME PERMITS GRANTED.

Overtime permits applied for during August were issued as follows:

Under Sec. 34 (Regular) .....	15
Under Sec. 32 (Special) .....	2
Under Sec. 70 (Bakeshop) .....	1
Total .....	18

Word was also received from three canning factories that overtime had been worked one night.

## FOUR FATAL ACCIDENTS IN AUGUST.

Four hundred and thirty-two accidents were reported during August, four fatal. These fatal accidents were due, one to drowning, one to electricity, one to shafting, and one to an elevator.

Cause and extent of accidents reported in August: total, 432.

## EXTENT.

Fatal .....	.46%	Trunk:	
Head and Face:		Chest .....	2.46
Head .....	2.55	Back .....	3.24
Ears .....	.....	Ribs .....	.69
Eyes .....	4.40	Side .....	1.39
Neck .....	.....	Abdomen .....	.46
Face .....	1.39	Hips .....	.....
		Groin .....	.46
		Thigh .....	.69
Upper Extremities:		Lower Extremities:	
Shoulder .....	.93	Leg .....	2.08
Arm .....	5.56	Ankle .....	2.55
Wrist .....	2.78	Foot .....	6.71
Hand .....	8.10	Toes .....	8.80
Thumb .....	5.79	Knee .....	.69
Fingers .....	24.31	General .....	1.39
		Multiple .....	14.12

## CAUSE.

Acid burns .....	1.39%	Electricity .....	2.08
Machinery .....	21.07	Hot metal .....	7.41
Jammed between or against ob-		Hot water .....	.69
jects .....	11.58	Cranes .....	.23
Elevators .....	.46	Trucks .....	1.39
Falling substances .....	16.20	Striking against objects .....	2.08
Foreign substance in eye .....	1.85	Flying missiles .....	3.94
Falls .....	6.94	Chains, blocks, cables, etc. ....	1.62
Hand tools .....	1.62	Other causes .....	15.05
Lifting heavy articles .....	4.40		

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU REPORT

The report of the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux for August, 1918, is as follows:

The number of workers called for by employers shows an increase during the month of August of 12 per cent. over those of July, while the registration by workers decreased by 20 per cent. The Bureaux were able to fill 67 per cent. of the employers' requests for workers. The number of workers seeking employment this month is 22 per cent. more than in August, 1917, while the number of workers called for exceeds the supply by 2168. Three thousand one hundred and seventy-three people have been placed by the Bureaux this month.

## OVER 1,800 FEMALES IN FRUIT AND FARM WORK.

The farm situation continues to be the most interesting and the one requiring the greatest amount of attention. In the Toronto office there was an increase of 150 orders for farm labour over those for July. London also shows an increase, while Hamilton and Kingston show a marked decline in orders. The placings, however, in all offices were much higher than last month. The women's farm departments have sent 1,850 women and girls to assist on the fruit and mixed farms of Ontario.

Orders for munition workers in Toronto men's and women's departments show a marked increase. About 50 per cent. of the orders for men and 66 per cent. of those for women were filled.

## STILL SHORTAGE OF GENERAL LABOUR.

The demand for general labour at all offices except London is far in excess of the supply. The demand for machine workers in Toronto is six times the number supplied. In Hamilton the demand is very high and the supply less than 1/25 of that number. Port Arthur also has a heavy demand but is able to fill 87 per cent. of the orders. There is a very decided increase in the number of women wanted for machine work. In Toronto during the month 200 women were called for, of whom 87 per cent. were required for actual machinist or machinists' helpers. Of these orders 31 per cent. were filled. In Hamilton there was an excess of this kind of woman labour.

The demand for domestic help in Toronto and Hamilton increased, but the registrations remained about the same. The placings in Toronto are 74 per cent., in Hamilton 150 per cent., and in London 191 per cent. of those for July. In the Province 32 per cent. of the orders for permanent domestic help were filled.

An increasing number of employers of clerical workers are taking advantage of the Bureaux. The number applied for by employers was approximately 75 per cent. of the number of workers registered.

Toronto, Hamilton, London and Port Arthur have a very large number of orders for workers on transportation and public utilities positions. At Fort William over 75 per cent. of the orders were filled, the majority being for workers on Great Lakes steamers. Port Arthur had orders for more than twice the number of railroad labourers, marine engineers, firemen and deck hands available. In Toronto more than 50 per cent. of the number required in this group were supplied by the Bureau. One-half of these were railroad linemen. Hamilton placed 50 per cent. of the number called for, and London 35 per cent.

## ZONE BUREAUX

Office	Help Wanted		Registrations		Positions Filled	
	(Workers called for by employers)		(Number of persons applying for work)		(Number applicants securing positions)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Toronto.....	1,332	2,070	810	749	659	1,766
Ottawa.....					648	42
Hamilton.....	399	112	88	122	71	194
London.....	184	131	160	50	143	178
Total.....	1,915	2,313	1,058	921	1,521	2,180

## SUB ZONE BUREAUX

Port Arthur.....	270	18	211	.....	188	.....
Fort William.....	182	23	237	17	167	8
Brantford.....	167	50	132	50	132	50
St. Thomas.....	116	20	84	5	64	7
Walkerville.....	15	1	25	.....	13	.....
Kitchener.....	32	6	22	4	22	4
Total.....	782	118	711	76	586	69
Grand total.....	2,697	2,431	1,769	997	2,107	2,249



## ONTARIO BUREAU OF MINES

### ONTARIO'S METALLIFEROUS PRODUCTION FOR 1918

Returns of Ontario's metalliferous production received by the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the six months ending June 30th, 1918, are tabulated below. For purposes of comparison the quantities and values are given for the corresponding period in 1917.

#### SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION, FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1918.

Product	Quantity		Value	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
Gold.....ounces	228,673	229,421	\$4,586,941	\$4,648,164
Silver....."	10,073,787	8,736,002	7,584,439	8,267,624
Cobalt (metallic).....lbs.	162,250	118,889	237,004	249,045
Nickel....."	45,864	208,802	19,073	83,332
Nickel oxide....."	5,495	21,768	1,648	5,551
Cobalt oxide....."	153,498	259,371	175,308	339,052
Other Cobalt and Nickel Compounds	122,076	222,039	15,879	27,505
Nickel in matte ..... tons.	20,230	21,393	10,115,000	12,385,950
Copper in matte....."	10,381	10,708	4,152,400	4,283,040
Copper Ore....."	1,543	16	45,688	318
Iron Ore....."	69,209	106,196	231,937	424,259
Pig Iron....."	347,190	341,182	6,067,050	9,256,599
Molybdenite, concentrates ..... lbs.	36,777	32,656	47,942	45,845
Lead, pig....."	912,934	776,711	114,953	66,630

Copper in matte was valued at 20 cents, and nickel at 25 cents, per pound in 1917. For 1918 the values have been placed at 20 and 30 cents per pound, respectively.

#### GOLD.

Considering the handicaps under which gold miners are operating, a small increase in production, as compared with the first half of 1917, is a creditable showing. In the Porcupine camp, the Dome, Porcupine Crown, Porcupine V.N.T. and Schumacher have ceased milling operations. The Cæsus, in Munro township, the Tough-Oakes at Kirkland Lake and St. Anthony at Sturgeon Lake are in the same category. This curtailment of output is offset by the new producers of gold, Lake Shore at Kirkland Lake and Davidson at Porcupine. The 40-ton mill of the Patricia Syndicate at Boston Creek started operating the latter part of June. A promising vein carrying gold telluride has been discovered on the Miller Independence at Boston Creek. Shaft sinking is proceeding and arrangements made to increase the milling capacity at this property. Considerable activity at Boston Creek has resulted from these developments. In the new Matachewan camp, from the claims under option to the Nipissing Mining Co., some spectacular samples of gold ore have been secured. Diamond drilling on the Otisse claims is said to be producing satisfactory results. During the period the Porcupine camp produced 207,731 ounces of gold, and Kirkland Lake 17,927. A total of 515,094 tons of ore were milled, with a recovery in gold and silver valued at \$4,692,529.

#### SILVER.

Although shipments for the first half of 1918 were lower by 1,367,785 ounces than for the corresponding period of 1917, the value was \$683,185 greater, the average price of silver per ounce for the two periods being 92.8 as against 75.4 cents. Companies shipping over one-half million ounces are given in order: Nipissing Mining Corporation,

Kerr Lake, O'Brien, Buffalo, Coniagas and Temiskaming. New shippers this year include Edwards & Wright, Ltd., operating the old Green-Meehan mine; the Silver Eagle of Silver Centre; the Keeley mine in South Lorrain, where a high-grade vein has been uncovered. There was also a clean-up by the Lumsden Mining Co. The National Mines, Ltd., recovered and treated tailings from Cross Lake that had been deposited there by the old King Edward and Silver Cliff mines. The Mining Corporation of Canada is now treating a large tonnage of slimes and tailings from Cobalt Lake in the new mill. Silver was recovered from gold ores to the extent of 47,427 ounces.

*Refineries:* There were treated at Deloro, Thorold and Welland 2,659 tons of ore and concentrates, and 1,116 tons of residues, with a recovery of 2,753,701 ounces of silver. In addition, cobalt and nickel were produced in metallic form, also as oxides and sulphates. The Deloro Smelting and Refining Company uses a considerable proportion of its output of metallic cobalt in the manufacture of "stellite," which contains about 55 per cent. of cobalt.

#### COPPER AND NICKEL.

As a result of high mining costs, together with increased freight rates and smelter charges, copper mining has become unprofitable. The only shipper was the Hudson Copper Co. at Havilah. Nickel-copper mining and smelting, however, shows an increase in output. The Canadian Copper Co. is no longer known by that name, having been absorbed by the International Nickel Co. of Canada, Limited, as of August first. The new refinery of the company, located at Port Colborne, began operations in July. From the Creighton mine ore is being raised at the rate of over 100,000 tons per month. During the half-year 804,640 tons of ore were raised from the operating nickel-copper mines. Ore smelted was 717,119 tons, producing 40,178 tons of nickel-copper matte.

#### IRON ORE AND PIG IRON.

During the half-year shipments were made by the Algoma Steel Corporation from the Helen and Magpie mines and by Moose Mountain, Limited, as heretofore. There was also a production of hematite by the Canadian Union Iron Mines Corporation, Limited, from the township of Drummond, twelve miles from Perth. This mine has been lying idle for about 35 years. Another iron mine in Palmerston township, eastern Ontario, known as the Ferguson, is now being operated by the Poe Mining Company. The Helen mine was shut down in April, all merchantable hematite having been mined out. Development work is proceeding on an adjacent property. Of a total of 106,196 tons of ore marketed, 75,497 tons went to Ontario furnaces, and the balance to the United States, with the exception of a 42-ton shipment to Montreal.

Pig iron produced in the half-year shows little change in quantity as compared with the corresponding period in 1917, but in value the increase is over 50 per cent. There were 75,716 tons of Ontario ore and 601,751 tons of foreign ore smelted by the eight furnaces in blast. Steel produced in the period totalled 432,326 tons, worth \$13,739,602.

#### MOLYBDENUM.

The production of molybdenite concentrates for the half-year shows a small decline in quantity, but the value was nearly as great as in 1917. Concentrators were operated by the Mines Branch, Ottawa, and by the Renfrew Molybdenum Mines, Limited, at Mount St. Patrick. The International Molybdenum Mines, Limited, at Orillia, and the Tivani Electric Steel Co., at Belleville, marketed 19,410 pounds of ferro-molybdenum, valued at \$59,153.

#### LEAD.

There was only one producer of lead ore in the Province during the half-year, the James Robertson Estate. Operations, both mining and smelting, are carried on at Galletta. The pig-lead product is used by the Company in Montreal.

Toronto, September 10th, 1918.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Loan Corporations Statements for the year ending December 31st, 1917.
- Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.
- Exhibit of the Ontario Bureau of Mines at the 4th National Exposition of Chemical Industries, New York City, September 23-28, 1918.
- Ontario Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 15, Live Stock Shipping Associations.
- Ontario Library Review for August.
- Eleventh Report of the Feeble-Minded in Ontario, for the year ending October 31, 1916.
- Suggestions *re* Fire Prevention Day, October 9.
- Report of the Ontario Fire Prevention Convention, August 30, 1918.
- Report of Stailion Enrolment Board.
- Fifth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Charities upon Prisons and Reformatories.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE FORMED

The Ontario Fire Prevention League, affiliated with the office of the Ontario Fire Marshal, was formally organized in the course of a convention which opened in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Friday morning, August 30, 1918, presided over by Sir John S. Willison, President of the Canadian Industrial and Reconstruction Association.

There were over three hundred delegates present, representing among other interests Industrial and Labour Organizations, Boards of Trade, Merchants' Associations, Municipal, Agricultural, Fraternal, Transportation, Insurance, Educational and Social Organizations, Fire Chiefs, Boards of Health, and practically all provincial organizations interested in the prevention of fire wastage. The delegates, among whom were a number of ladies, displayed a keen interest and enthusiasm in the objects of the convention: EDUCATION, CAREFULNESS, CLEANLINESS: plus ACTION, CO-OPERATION, LEGISLATION.

Among the chief speakers were Sir William H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario; Hon. I. B. Lucas, Attorney-General, under whose Department comes the office of Fire Marshal; Hon. A. T. Fleming, State Fire Marshal for Ohio; Mr. H. C. Brearly, of the National Board of Underwriters for the United States; Mr. John B. Laidlaw, Canadian Manager for the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; Mr. J. Grove Smith, for Dominion Commission of Conservation; Mr. McEwing, representing the Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association; Fire Chief Frantz, of Woodstock, representing the Dominion Fire Chiefs' Association; Mr. J. C. Martin, representing the Hamilton Board of Trade; Dr. Helen MacMurchy, President Toronto Branch of the Care of the Feeble-Minded Association; Messrs. C. W. Jarvis and Alan Studholme, representing the Ontario Legislature; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, for the National Council of Women; Mr. J. W. Wilson, Inspector C.F.U.A.; Dr. Waugh, from the Ontario Board of Education; and Deputy Fire Marshal G. F. Lewis. Mr. E. F. Heaton, Fire Marshal for Ontario, was unfortunately absent by illness.

The following committees were formed:

**NOMINATING COMMITTEE.**—W. H. Shapley, Chairman, Toronto; C. W. Jarvis, M.P.P., Fort William; Frank Hawkins, Ottawa; J. C. Martin, Hamilton; Mrs. A. M. Huestis, Toronto; Fire Chief Frantz, Woodstock; Mrs. Benj. Kent, Dominion Council Y.W.C.A.

**COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.**—A. R. Kelly, Chairman, Hamilton; Fire Chief Armstrong, Kingston; Frank Cockshutt, Brantford; Mrs. L. McAlister, London; Mrs. H. D. Petrie, Hamilton; Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto; Mrs. V. A. Sinclair, Women's Institute, Tillsonburg.

**COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.**—J. B. Laidlaw, Chairman, Toronto; Fire Chief Ten Eyck, Hamilton; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; Frank Roden, Toronto; H. F. Wise, Ontario Safety League, Toronto; Mrs. George Watt, Brantford; and Miss Marjorie MacMurchy, Canadian Women's Press Club, Toronto.



## CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—OFFICERS ELECTED.

Articles of Association were adopted, a set of resolutions embodying valuable suggestions for Fire Prevention were framed, and the following officers of the new League were elected:

Hon. President .....	Sir William H. Hearst.
President .....	Arthur Hewitt.
First Vice-President .....	H. J. Waddie.
Second Vice-President .....	Mrs. L. A. Hamilton.
Secretary-Treasurer .....	G. F. Lewis.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Frank Cockshutt .....	Brantford.
J. S. Frantz .....	Woodstock (Fire Chief).
J. B. Laidlaw .....	Toronto.
Mrs. A. M. Huestis .....	Toronto.
T. A. Stevenson .....	Toronto (Trades and Labour).
R. Pritchard .....	Chatham (Fire Chief).
James Ross .....	Toronto (President M.F.U.A.).

## LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

William Proudfoot, K.C., M.P.P.....	Goderich.
Hon. Thos. Crawford, M.P.P.....	Toronto.
C. W. Jarvis, M.P.P.....	Fort William.

## NOMINATION COMMITTEE FOR NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

Frank Roden, Toronto.	C. Cook, Brantford.
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An extended report of the Convention and formation of the League has been printed and a limited number of copies are in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of the League, Mr. G. F. Lewis, Deputy Fire Marshal, 153 University Ave., Toronto, for distribution.

## VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR FIRE PREVENTION

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the delegates at the Fire Prevention Convention in Toronto, on August 30th.

The Ontario Fire Prevention League, assembled in Toronto at the invitation of the Premier of the Province, Sir William Hearst, recognizes with him that the fire wastage in the Province of Ontario, as well as throughout the Dominion of Canada, is a serious drain on our national wealth and resources and that something must be done in an efficient and comprehensive way to check the enormous losses for the payment of which we are all contributing either directly or indirectly.

*Therefore be it Resolved:*

That the attention of all loyal citizens be called to the unusual hazards to life and property throughout the country created by the world war.

That these hazards demand the utmost vigilance and initiative, not only from those in authority, but also from the private citizens as well.

That every individual should consider himself, and herself, personally responsible and should equip himself to serve his country by safeguarding to the full extent of his intelligence and ability every form of natural and creative resource, especially food-stuffs. The elimination of waste, at all times the duty of good citizenship, is at this moment the greatest public and private benefit non-combatants can perform.

That in its warfare against the needless sacrifice of human lives and property by fire the League advocates the following measures to the end that the lives and substance of our people shall not continue to be dissipated by a reckless and easily preventable waste:

1. The adoption by municipalities of a standard building code, so that fire-resistive construction may be encouraged, the use of inflammable roof coverings prohibited, adequate exit facilities from buildings secured, and interiors so designed and fire-stopped as to make easy the extinguishment of fires therein.

2. The adoption by the Province of a minimum Building Code for the protection of hospitals, schools, asylums and similar institutions outside city limits and of small communities in which the establishment and enforcement of a building code is impracticable.

3. The adoption by municipalities of the "Suggested By-laws" published by the Fire Marshal's Office, providing for the systematic inspection of all buildings by uniformed firemen where the brigade is composed of men whose whole time is given to fire department duties; and in other cases by some appointed official to enforce the rigorous enforcement of rule for cleanliness, removal of rubbish, and the maintenance of unobstructed exits, fire-fighting apparatus and other protective devices.

4. The careful consideration by this League of the enactment by the Province of a statute applying the principle of common law of personal liability where a fire originates in the premises occupied by any person as a result of his criminal intent, design or wilful negligence, or where said person has failed to comply with any law or ordinance of the Province or of the municipality enacted for the prevention of fire or the spreading thereof.

5. The wider general use of the automatic sprinkler as a fire extinguishing agent and life saver, and the more general adoption of the fire division wall as an important life-saving exit facility.

6. A careful study of the report of the Fire Marshal's Office and of the technical surveys of cities and towns made by the engineers of the C. F. U. A. covering the items of water supplies, their adequacy and reliability, fire department efficiency, fire alarm systems and conflagration hazards, and of the possibility of co-operation among neighbouring cities and towns through mutual aid and utilization of differing hose couplings and the standardization of hose couplings and other fire-fighting appliances requiring the use of screw threads.

7. The universal adoption and use of the safety match which will strike only on the box, and legislation prohibiting smoking in all parts of factories, industrial and mercantile buildings, except in such fire-proof rooms as may be especially approved for the purpose by fire departments. The adoption and enforcement of proper laws and ordinances for Provincial and municipal regulation of the transportation, storage and use of inflammable liquids and explosives.

8. The education of children and the public generally in careful habits regarding the use of fire, use of alarm boxes, and use of simple fire appliances.

9. Consider the placing of statutory obligation upon every incorporated municipality to assess the ratepayers to at least a definite percentage for the purpose of equipping and maintaining a fire brigade to a minimum standard and also provide a system of water supply.

10. To prohibit the laying of water mains in cities and towns less than six inches in diameter when used for fire protection purposes.

11. To urge the equipment of barns, containing farm produce, valued at a specified amount, with standard lightning rods. The installation of such lightning rod equipment to be under license so as to ensure proper inspection and financial responsibility for the protection of the farmer.

The League further advocates the supervision and co-ordination of all these activities through the office of the Provincial Fire Marshal for the purpose of promoting uniformity of action and efficient co-operation.

12. The prohibition of fireworks except by special license from the Fire Marshal.

13. That the Hydro-Electric Commission be commended for their work of inspection of electric wiring and that they be requested to further extend the inspections to cover if possible all wiring in the Province, outside as well inside buildings.

The question of protection and the prevention of Forest Fires in Ontario was taken up. After the subject had been debated at considerable length, Mr. G. C. Martin, of Hamilton, moved the following resolution:

"That the Government take steps through their Forestry Department, to clear land at certain strategic points in Northern Ontario in such a manner as to prevent the spread of fire in the manner in which it has in previous years occurred."

On the motion being put to the meeting by the chairman, it was carried.

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of August, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	17	205,838	202,188	3,650
Brant .....	17	16,887	6,302	10,585
Bruce .....	15	7,671	5,734	1,937
Carleton .....	11	27,696	15,996	11,700
Ottawa City .....	27	122,055	121,331	724
Dufferin .....	7	10,579	5,079	5,500
Elgin .....	8	19,632	10,682	8,950
Essex .....	24	16,521	8,353	8,168
Frontenac .....	21	3,807	3,532	275
Grey .....	21	43,264	39,848	3,416
Haldimand .....	3	6,572	4,962	1,610
Halton .....	3	2,852	1,266	1,586
Hastings .....	24	21,922	17,101	4,821
Huron .....	19	23,509	15,347	8,162
Kenora .....	4	597	147	450
Kent .....	15	6,186	5,611	575
Lambton .....	16	5,695	2,668	3,027
Lanark .....	6	57,654	25,728	31,926
Leeds and Grenville .....	19	13,779	10,419	3,360
Lennox and Addington .....	7	6,960	3,286	3,674
Lincoln .....	15	27,551	21,593	5,958
Manitoulin .....	2	50	50	.....
Middlesex .....	25	24,571	16,070	8,501
London City .....	28	89,325	88,132	1,193
Muskoka .....	9	577	571	6
Nipissing .....	3	800	50	750
Norfolk .....	7	5,285	2,409	2,876
Northumberland and Durham .....	18	31,819	16,834	14,985
Ontario .....	17	19,377	11,178	8,199
Oxford .....	10	27,893	15,207	12,686
Parry Sound .....	1	55	55	.....
Peel .....	16	10,655	7,407	3,248
Perth .....	16	11,232	6,287	4,945
Peterboro' .....	19	1,298	1,298	.....
Prescott and Russell .....	16	15,408	8,208	7,200
Prince Edward .....	10	11,117	6,485	4,632
Rainy River .....	3	2,425	2,425	.....
Renfrew .....	14	1,490	1,490	.....
Simcoe .....	38	31,531	21,123	10,408
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	16	4,589	3,833	756
Sudbury .....	5	7,120	2,320	4,800
Temiskaming .....	15	72,463	26,687	45,776
Thunder Bay .....	16	6,494	5,502	992
Victoria and Haliburton .....	30	24,281	14,862	9,419
Waterloo .....	19	20,801	15,596	5,205
Welland .....	17	3,139	3,099	40
Wellington .....	29	26,090	17,019	9,071
Wentworth .....	5	3,512	2,517	995
Hamilton City .....	38	11,197	9,947	1,250
York .....	37	11,687	8,680	3,007
Toronto City .....	207	31,744	28,317	5,427
Totals .....	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421



## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917					1918				
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance		
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	890	\$ 1,386,284	\$ 1,146,629	\$ 239,655		
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466		
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861		
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616		
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251		
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	954	816,147	629,818	186,329		
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922		
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421		
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355						
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021						
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254						
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042						
Total for year .....	9,601	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092						
Total for 7 months .....	5,691	6,449,435	4,891,120	1,558,315	7,069	9,285,517	7,357,996	1,927,521		

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of August, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	12	\$ 7,335	\$ 5,262	\$ 2,073
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	35	13,099	9,429	3,670
4	Explosions .....	7	1,150	650	500
5	Exposure .....	104	202,092	138,241	63,851
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc. ....	1	15		15
7	Friction .....	4	74,553	37,977	36,576
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	8	167	167	
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	4	57	52	5
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	5	301	301	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	2	3,406	3,406	
12	Incendiarism .....	4	36,364	32,439	3,925
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	341	163,493	110,266	53,227
15	Matches .....	57	13,749	10,484	3,265
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	6	391	391	
17	Open Fires .....	1	10	10	
18	Open Lights .....	29	112,847	112,817	30
19	Petroleum and its products .....	39	33,635	26,558	7,077
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	5	692	686	6
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) ....	38	1,751	1,749	2
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	25	35,251	15,789	19,462
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	27	15,928	11,199	4,729
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	16	30,744	23,747	6,997
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	29	18,165	13,653	4,512
27	Unknown .....	79	117,454	68,375	49,079
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	107	272,603	247,183	25,421
	Totals .....	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of August, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	4	\$ 1,746	\$ 1,558	\$ 188
52	Barns (farm only) .....	210	294,708	176,401	118,307
53	Buildings in course of construction .....				
54	Churches .....	16	4,008	4,008	
55	Club Houses .....	2	25,025	14,025	11,000
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....				
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....				
58	Dwellings .....	514	92,770	68,234	24,536
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	1	7,000	7,000	
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	1	549	549	
61	Garages .....	9	5,269	3,669	1,600
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	6	502	452	50

STATEMENT III.—*Continued.*

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of August, 1918.  
*Continued.*

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	2	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	2	12,057	9,707	2,350
65	" " " (Summer only) ..				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	3	202,478	201,678	800
67	Mercantile Stores .....	80	191,504	129,275	62,229
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	10	1,665	1,165	500
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	41	176,347	123,207	53,140
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums ..				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	8	114,096	113,781	315
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	3	106	106	
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	5	825	825	
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	60	20,661	13,180	7,481
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	1	400	400	
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses. Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	7	3,523	1,598	1,925
	Totals .....	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421

## CHIEF LOSSES OF THE MONTH

County.	Risk.	Loss.
Algoma .....	Eddy Bros. Lumber Co., Blind River ..	\$200,000 Estimated
Carleton .....	Brittania Boat Club, Brittania .....	25,000 "
Ottawa .....	G.T.R. Ry. sheds and cars, Ottawa .....	112,000 "
Grey .....	W. T. Lee & Sons, Owen Sound .....	30,163 "
Lanark .....	Thoburn Woolen Mills, Almonte .....	57,523 "
London .....	Penman's Factory, London .....	72,579 "
Temiskaming .....	Cobalt Stores fire, Cobalt .....	63,590 "

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

## REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1918

## SMALLPOX.

Reports of the Secretaries of Local Boards of Health for the month show a few cases of this disease still exist in the Province, and are confined to four municipalities: Ottawa, 8 cases; St. Thomas, 1 case; Wallaceburg, 2 cases, and Gloucester Township, 1 case. In addition to the above, a small outbreak was reported by our Sanitary Inspector in an Indian Settlement in Nipissing District, where five cases with one death occurred. As the responsibility to look after such outbreaks amongst Indians rests with the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, the report was referred to them.



## SCARLET FEVER.

The returns made of this disease show an increase of 27 cases over August last, and 30 cases in September last year, but the death rate is low, only two being reported.

## DIPHTHERIA.

It is satisfactory to know the number of cases reported are much less than in some former months of the year, and 86 less than in the corresponding month of 1917, as may be seen in a comparative table. With the improved conditions it is most desirable that medical officers of health and physicians should realize the fact that in the first case of communicable diseases are the potentialities of an epidemic—hence the necessity of strict isolation of such first cases.

## MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These diseases did not prevail to the same extent as in the month of August, when we had 348 cases and 6 deaths of measles, as against 88 cases and 1 death for September. The reduction in whooping cough is not so great, but it is pleasing to know there were 70 fewer cases, although the deaths remain the same.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

As usual, this disease is much more prevalent during the months of August and September than other months of the year, and this year is no exception. It is gratifying to know the epidemic in the cities of Chatham and Kingston has subsided, as indicated by the reports for the month.

The cases reported from the Local Boards cover some 60 municipalities, showing its prevalence is not confined to any particular district or locality.

The municipalities reporting more than one case are as follows: Toronto, 21; Chatham, 26; Brantford, 5; Ottawa, 7; Kingston, 8; Sarnia, 9; London, 2; Peterboro, 2; Orillia, 5; Hamilton, 2; Renfrew, 2; Erin Village, 3; Wallaceburg, 7; Cochrane, 7; Cache Bay, 9; Gowganda, 2; Cartwright Township, 8; Whitney, 2; Dresden, 2. Forty-two other places reported one case each.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Seven cases and two deaths were reported from the following places: Toronto, 3 cases; Brantford, Kingston, Welland, Charlotteville Tp., and Caledonia Tp., and Ramsay Tp., 1 case each; Smith's Falls, 2 cases. The cases in Welland and Charlotteville Tp. were fatal.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Only 4 cases occurred: Toronto, 3 cases and 2 deaths; Hamilton, 1 case and 1 death.

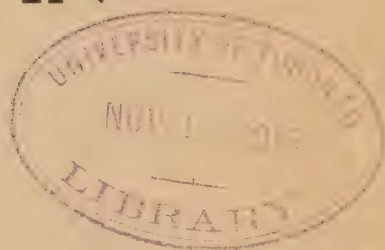
## VENEREAL DISEASES.

The reports made by the medical officers of health give 367 cases, as against 397 for the month of August, as may be seen in a Comparative Table. One death from syphilis occurred. Some 20 health officers reported no cases in their municipalities.

## TETANUS.

Two deaths were reported by the undertakers, 1 in Hamilton and 1 in Vankleek Hill.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

OCTOBER, 1918

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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TORONTO:

Printed and Published by A. T. Wilgress, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
1918

FREE ON APPLICATION

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# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

In the course of inspection during the month of September about 50 towns were visited and inspections made as follows:

1st inspections .....	331
2nd inspections or re-visits .....	472
Total .....	803

Three hundred and twenty recommendations were made relating to the various sections of the Act. Sixty per cent. of these were in connection with the safe-guarding of machinery and other measures of protection for employees.

### OVERTIME PERMITS ISSUED.

Thirty-two overtime permits were applied for and issued.

Under Sec. 34 (Regular) .....	25
Under Sec. 32 (Special) .....	3
Under Sec. 70 (Sunday Work)..... (Bakeshop)	3
Under Sec. 70 (Jewish Holiday)..... (Bakeshop)	1

### PROSECUTIONS UNDER CHILD LABOUR LAW.

Increased vigilance on the part of the district inspectors has resulted in a number of prosecutions being instituted again this month for violation of the child labour law. With one exception—that of the City of Toronto, for failure to provide fire-escapes on the City Hall—all proceedings taken were against firms for employing child labour and in some instances against the parents, for allowing their children to work contrary to the law. Fines amounting in all to \$195 were imposed with added costs.

## REPORT OF ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX FOR SEPTEMBER, 1918

During the month of September the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux placed 1,067 \* men and 2,060 \* women, as compared with 2,016 men and 2,239 women in August and 1,422 men and 1,539 women in September, 1917.

### DEMAND FOR LABOUR CONTINUES.

In September the labour demand exceeded the supply by 1,562 (exclusive of casual labour). This shows a slight falling off of 12 per cent. from August, although it is still 63 per cent. over that of July and 58 per cent. over that of June. These figures do not necessarily indicate that there is a falling off in the demand for labour as the harvest rush would easily account for an increased demand of 12 per cent.

### WOMEN ON FARMS AND IN CANNERIES.

The demand for farm labour is most urgent. Very few men are applying for work. Two hundred and fifty men and boys could have been placed through the Toronto office had they been available.

During the month 189 women were placed on farms and 58 in canneries. Most of those going on farms were for picking late fruits and tomatoes. Apple pickers are now being asked for in considerable numbers from different parts of the Province. Many of the women who have been working on dairy farms are planning to remain for the winter.

\* The Port Arthur figures are not included in this report.

The women's branch of the Toronto office had 1,951 registrations and re-registrations during the month and 1,440 employers' orders for 1,961 workers. One thousand and ninety of these were for casual workers. Eleven hundred and eighty-six of those were placed.

There is still a much larger number of women seeking employment in clerical positions than the demand. The supply exceeds the demand by 108.

There appears to be a considerable labour shortage in Ottawa. Our office was able to fill only 20 per cent. of the orders received.

## ZONE BUREAUX

Bureau	Help Wanted		Registrations		Positions Filled	
	(Workers called for by employers)		(Number of persons applying for work)		(Number of persons placed)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Toronto .....	1,204	1,054	644	776	43	607
{ Perm.	2	1,090	.....	39	.....	1,186
{ Cas...						18
Ottawa .....	561	168	516	79	502	81
Hamilton .....	731	131	215	101	23	167
London .....						
Total .....	2,498	2,443	1,430	995	615	2,059

## SUB ZONE OFFICES

Port Arthur .....	290	2	169	3	97	1
Fort William .....	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Kingston .....	181	53	135	74	101	43
Brantford .....	137	49	53	13	50	18
St. Thomas .....	22	4	24	4	22	4
Walkerville .....	42	12	31	4	31	4
Kitchener .....						
Total .....	678	120	418	98	303	70
Grand total .....	3,176	2,563	1,848	1,093	918	2,129

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## SEPTEMBER STATEMENT

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of September, 1918, with that of corresponding month 1917, results as follows:

## PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918
September 1st to 7th .....	\$19,452 21	\$13,448 26
September 8th to 14th .....	16,431 86	13,475 09
September 15th to 21st .....	17,071 92	12,187 31
September 22nd to 30th .....	17,049 35	15,112 53

\$70,005 34	\$54,223 19
-------------	-------------

Decrease for September, 1918, \$15,782.15, or 22.5%.

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918
September 1st to 7th .....	\$27,001 12	\$35,725 26
September 8th to 14th .....	28,620 37	35,971 62
September 15th to 21st .....	31,831 16	37,072 25
September 22nd to 30th .....	38,242 83	47,097 14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$125,695 48	\$155,866 27

Increase for September, 1918, \$30,170.79, or 24%.

Total increase for passenger and freight earnings, \$14,388.64, or 7.3%.

## PULPWOOD.

Shipments for month of September were made to Cornwall, Ottawa, Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, Georgetown, Merritton and Toronto, Ontario; Johnsonburg and Erie, Pa.; Corinth, Suspension Bridge, Brownville, Norfolk, Fort Edward, Niagara Falls and Ticonderoga, N.Y.

September 1st to 7th .....	2,425½ cords
September 8th to 14th .....	2,496½ "
September 15th to 21st .....	2,421 "
September 22nd to 30th .....	4,278 "
	<hr/>
	11,621 "

Decrease for September compared with August, 3,901 cords, or 25.2%.

## WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp	Paper
September 1st to 7th .....	871 tons	838 tons
September 8th to 14th .....	936 "	1,369 "
September 15th to 21st .....	1,505 "	1,294 "
September 22nd to 30th .....	1,357 "	1,544 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,669 "	5,045 "

Woodpulp, decrease, 3,227 tons, or 40.9%; and paper, decrease, 1,237 tons, or 19.7% compared with August.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic, via Cochrane, for the month of September amounted to 928 cars. This is a daily average of 31 cars and an increase over August of 5.4%.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound carload traffic, via Cochrane, for the month of September amounted to 373 cars, a daily average of 12.43 cars and an increase over August of 7.5%.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of July 31st, 1918, this Association contributed the sum of \$92,749.41 to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and Employees.

Toronto Office Staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception, and are obligated for duration of the War.



## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—COMPARATIVE TABLES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1918.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	17	1	6	1
Scarlet Fever .....	127	2	98	1
Diphtheria .....	230	18	316	15
Measles .....	110	1	104	.....
Whooping Cough .....	179	11	172	7
Typhoid Fever .....	165	24	111	11
Tuberculosis .....	172	95	118	76
Infantile Paralysis .....	11	4	27	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .....	4	3	9	6
	1,015	159	961	118

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THREE MONTHS, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	76	1	43	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	386	8	263	6
Diphtheria .....	589	39	776	47
Measles .....	1,205	8	495	2
Whooping Cough .....	594	35	482	14
Typhoid Fever .....	447	66	222	24
Tuberculosis .....	556	320	436	181
Infantile Paralysis .....	17	6	68	4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .....	30	13	15	5
	3,900	496	2,800	289

The increase in deaths in 1918 over 1917, especially in tuberculosis, is due to undertakers making returns of deaths that secretaries of local boards of health fail to make.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED BY MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICERS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918.

	1918 September	1918 August
Syphilis .....	114	108
Gonorrhœa .....	246	280
Chaneroid .....	7	9
	367	397

The report of communicable diseases for the month of October, 1918, issued by the Provincial Board of Health, is as follows:—

#### SPANISH INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

As the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health do not require the Local Boards of Health to report these diseases (although some have done so) the only means we have of getting anywhere near the deaths caused by the epidemic is from returns made by the undertakers, many of whom comply with the Regulations and report promptly, yet there are quite a number who fail to make returns each month. The deaths reported (3,015) for October will fall far short of the actual number that may have occurred.

The average number of deaths from all causes monthly as given in last report of the Registrar General is 2,900, making a death rate of 12.8 in 1,000. If we add 3,015 from Spanish influenza we have 5,915, making a death rate of 26.1 in 1,000 of the population.

#### SMALLPOX DEATH RATE REMARKABLY LOW IN ONTARIO.

A quarter of a century ago this disease invaded the Province from the State of Michigan and has been with us every year since, but it is satisfactory to know the mortality rate for this period has been remarkably low. During the year 1902 when the epidemic was at the worst, we had 2,800 cases, but the deaths were few in comparison, only 12 occurred, making the death rate 0.4.

In the following year the cases dropped to 820 with 21 deaths, which shows the disease assumed a more virulent form. The lowest number of cases reported in any year was in 1916, only 174 occurred; and September of that year was the only month the Province was entirely free. During 1917, an increase of 51 cases took place, and for 10 months of 1918, 456 cases are reported.

It is most gratifying to know the reports for October show only 6 cases in the Province.

#### DIPHTHERIA OF A MORE VIRULENT TYPE.

The increase in the deaths from this disease shows it is of a more virulent type than in the correspondig month of 1917, as may be seen in the comparative table. Five of the deaths were reported by the undertakers which the Local Boards failed to send in. It is most regrettable that so many Secretaries of Boards of Health are so remiss in their duties. The City of Toronto, which has always been prompt in making their weekly reports, failed to give any deaths in October, but the cases were sent in unsigned by any official from the City Hall.

#### TYPHOID FEVER SHOWS MARKED DECREASE.

There was a marked decrease in the cases of this disease compared with the month of September last, when we had 165 reported, but the deaths are 5 more.

#### NEGLECT IN MAKING REPORTS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The increase in the deaths reported is chiefly due to the undertakers making report of 82 deaths, which the Local Boards neglected to do.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox.....	6	0	17	0
Scarlet Fever.....	187	3	130	2
Diphtheria.....	351	52	375	20
Measles.....	188	4	141	1
Whooping Cough.....	72	31	98	6
Typhoid Fever.....	111	31	69	5
Tuberculosis.....	259	181	160	86
Infantile Paralysis.....	2	0	14	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	6	4	2	0
	1,182	306	1,006	124

## VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

	October 1918	September 1918
Syphilis.....	56	114
Gonorrhœa.....	193	246
Chancroid.....	4	7
	253	367

**THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD**

### ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN DURING NINE MONTHS

The total number of accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board during the first three-quarters of 1918 was 36,602, as compared with 26,723 during the first three-quarters of 1917. This was an average of 156 accidents per day. The number for the first three-quarters of 1918 exceeded the total number reported during the whole of 1917 by 88. The fatal cases, however, showed a falling off, there being only 307 fatal cases during the first three-quarters of 1918 as against 382 fatal cases during the corresponding period of 1917.

The total amount of compensation awarded under the provisions of the Act during the three-quarter year was \$2,470,081.95, being an average of \$10,833.70 per day. The amount of compensation awarded during the first three-quarters of 1917 was \$2,184,814.36.

October 29, 1918.

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Telephone Systems, 1918 (Ontario Railway and Municipal Board).

Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario (Department of Agriculture).



## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of September, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	1	25	25	.....
Brant .....	12	10,280	5,715	4,565
Bruce .....	4	5,015	1,815	3,200
Carleton .....	8	5,262	4,956	306
Ottawa City .....	21	3,462	3,462	.....
Dufferin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin .....	4	36,869	33,169	3,700
Essex .....	23	9,583	7,643	1,940
Frontenac .....	4	108	108	.....
Grey .....	8	6,120	2,620	3,500
Haldimand .....	5	11,572	6,972	4,600
Halton .....	3	486	386	100
Hastings .....	21	9,719	6,419	3,300
Huron .....	6	1,145	945	200
Kenora .....	1	132	132	.....
Kent .....	9	6,980	4,255	2,725
Lambton .....	13	900	698	202
Lanark .....	7	2,450	1,270	1,180
Leeds and Grenville .....	11	12,759	3,086	9,673
Lennox and Addington .....	5	113	113	.....
Lincoln .....	13	1,360	1,291	69
Manitoulin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex .....	12	13,069	5,150	7,919
London City .....	14	4,023	2,163	1,860
Muskoka .....	4	8,888	2,710	6,178
Nipissing .....	5	3,173	3,130	43
Norfolk .....	1	17	17	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	16	3,789	2,064	1,725
Ontario .....	14	28,595	25,795	2,800
Oxford .....	7	617	567	50
Parry Sound .....	2	2,703	803	1,900
Peel .....	5	5,136	2,393	2,743
Perth .....	7	104	101	3
Peterboro' .....	5	855	834	21
Prescott and Russell .....	5	3,880	1,470	2,410
Prince Edward .....	2	602	602	.....
Rainy River .....	4	239	239	.....
Renfrew .....	8	1,613	732	881
Simcoe .....	22	54,415	19,402	35,013
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	10	1,538	594	944
Sudbury .....	4	2,225	875	1,350
Temiskaming .....	7	29,496	27,903	1,593
Thunder Bay .....	10	3,404	904	2,500
Victoria and Haliburton .....	15	5,974	3,239	2,735
Waterloo .....	12	7,287	6,826	461
Welland .....	7	20,120	20,120	.....
Wellington .....	12	5,019	3,152	1,867
Wentworth .....	6	8,729	4,889	3,840
Hamilton City .....	27	9,093	8,824	269
York .....	13	3,051	2,444	607
Toronto City .....	155	76,462	74,597	1,865
Totals .....	590	428,456	307,619	120,837

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917				1918			
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	890	\$ 1,386,284	\$ 1,146,629	\$ 239,655
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	954	816,147	629,818	186,329
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	590	428,456	307,619	120,837
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021				
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042				
Total for year .....	9,601	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092				
Total for 9 months .....	7,389	7,705,688	5,752,913	1,952,775	7,659	9,713,973	7,665,615	2,048,358

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of September, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	14	\$ 21,131	\$ 21,113	\$ 18
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	30	40,775	40,575	200
4	Explosions .....	10	4,732	1,182	3,550
5	Exposure .....	29	34,394	13,598	20,796
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	2	345	305	40
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	11	1,385	926	459
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	1	20	20	
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	8	1,954	1,954	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....				
12	Incendiarism .....	4	30,395	30,100	295
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	88	12,330	7,843	4,487
15	Matches .....	60	37,473	19,346	18,127
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	7	1,115	1,115	
17	Open Fires .....	5	1,035	375	660
18	Open Lights .....	18	521	521	
19	Petroleum and its products .....	20	7,299	2,018	5,281
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	4	480	180	300
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) ....	30	10,503	9,428	1,075
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	38	58,170	40,545	17,625
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	29	9,922	6,622	3,300
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	12	32,886	27,484	5,402
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	32	31,925	30,308	1,627
27	Unknown .....	72	61,451	30,541	30,910
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	66	28,205	21,520	6,685
	Totals .....	590	428,456	307,619	120,837

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of September, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	4	\$ 1,135	\$ 1,095	\$ 40
52	Barns (farm only) .....	86	116,882	66,030	50,852
53	Buildings in course of construction .....				
54	Churches .....	2	110	110	
55	Club Houses .....	1	220	220	
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	2	3,250	3,250	
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....				
58	Dwellings .....	352	69,528	50,313	19,215
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	1	2,992	492	2,500
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				
61	Garages .....	1	50	50	
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	6	876	751	125



## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of September, 1918.  
Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....		\$	\$	\$
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	7	26,882	25,742	1,140
65	(Summer only) .....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	4	6,750	300	6,450
67	Mercantile Stores .....	48	85,128	57,790	27,338
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	6	1,645	1,627	18
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	32	78,258	75,135	3,123
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	4	20,530	20,305	225
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	2	225	225	
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....	1	25	25	
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	26	6,100	3,149	2,951
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	1	7,000	800	6,200
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	4	870	210	660
	Totals .....	590	428,456	307,619	120,837

## SEPTEMBER FIRE RECORD.

It will appear from the statements that September, 1918, marks a record for the smallness of the number of fires and of the aggregate loss of the month throughout the Province. No individual fire, as will be observed by the statement of the chief losses of the month, fortunately, exceeds \$50,000.00. Unfortunately, the month of October will reverse this record and show probably the largest individual loss sustained in Ontario for many years past in the disaster at Trenton, which will be fully referred to next month.

The Fire Marshal has several times used this column to ask the Insurance Companies to be prompt in their reporting. On the whole, we have every reason to be thankful for the service rendered by the Insurance Companies, but some are not doing their duty. This will be evidenced when we say that of the 590 fires recorded as occurring in the month of September, 168 really occurred in the preceding months, which have not, previous to this month, been reported to this office. The total of these 168 reports amounts to \$46,943.00, so that if we had had no fires of previous months to report, we should have had a phenomenally good month as something to not only refer to in the future but to serve as a specimen of a good month to keep our fire losses down to.

The Fire Marshal not only makes this note to ask for prompter returns, but to explain what would otherwise seem to be unwarranted. It will be noticed that the lightning fires for the month numbered 88, and it is usually understood that lightning in the month of September was almost unknown. Of these lightning fires 68 had occurred in previous months.

## CHIEF LOSSES FOR THE MONTH.

County.	Risk.	Amount of Loss	Cause
Elgin .....	Dairy, St. Thomas .....	\$30,000	12
Ontario .....	Fleming barns at Pickering .....	20,500	22
Simcoe .....	Mercantile stores, Victoria Harbor .....	45,427	15
Temiskaming .....	Boarding house, Iroquois Falls .....	26,390	26
Toronto City .....	Arcade Fire, Toronto .....	32,641	3

## FIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Attractive lithographed window cards illustrating a large building being gutted by flames and showing the fire department in action, with a suggestive title, "Why Take a Chance?" were distributed throughout the Province calling attention to Fire Prevention Day activities.

A Proclamation was issued by the Lieutenant-Governor which appeared in the *Ontario Gazette* of September 21st. A copy of the Proclamation was mailed to the principals of the schools and colleges throughout the Province with a request that it be read aloud in all the classes on October 9th. A pamphlet entitled "Suggestions Regarding the Observance of Fire Prevention Day" was also mailed with the Proclamation.

A copy of the Report of the Fire Prevention Convention held in the Parliament Buildings on August 30th, together with other literature, was mailed to members of the Ontario Fire Prevention League and Municipal officials throughout the Province. During the short campaign over 45,000 pieces of literature were distributed.

## VALUABLE AID BY THE PRESS.

Extracts from the Proclamation were printed in the weekly newspapers, as an advertisement, and also in the daily newspapers on October 2nd, 5th and 8th, throughout Ontario. The newspapers co-operated in a most effective manner by giving prominence to the "Clean-up Campaign" and fire prevention propaganda in editorials and reading notices.

The launching of the Fire Prevention Movement in Ontario appears to have been done at the psychological moment, when the public mind was awakened to the seriousness of its responsibility to conserve the resources of the country and the reduction of the enormous waste caused by preventable fires.

## MUNICIPALITIES ACTED WITH VIGOR.

The mayors, municipal officers, boards of education, fire chiefs and other public spirited citizens vied with each other in their efforts to attain thorough and practical results. In some towns the mayors proclaimed a civic holiday in order to properly observe Fire Prevention Day and to give every person an opportunity to "clean-up." Exercises were held throughout the Province in the various public and separate schools; addresses were delivered by municipal officers, fire chiefs and others. Parades were held by fire departments and signs were attached to the apparatus, drawing attention to the fire prevention propaganda. Public meetings were held in the various cities and towns to discuss fire prevention measures and take such other action as was necessary according to the conditions of the community, to reduce the fire waste.

Municipal bodies in some instances took action with regard to enacting by-laws for the prevention of fires. In nearly every community special features were introduced which were calculated to appeal to the public. The result in many municipalities might be summed up in the words of one of the fire chiefs in making his report, in which he said: "We now have a town of which we are justly proud."

## SCHOOLS JOIN IN FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN.

Splendid work was initiated by the principals and teachers in colleges, public and separate schools throughout the Province. Encouragement in the study of fire prevention and "carelessness" was given to the pupils in various ways, not the least effective of which was the writing of essays. The programmes varied according to the ideas and inclinations of the principals and teachers; but that carried out in the Gravenhurst school may be considered as typical of the general rule.

## ACCORDING TO THE "BANNER."

"It had been intended to hold the exercises out of doors, but on account of the damp weather the programme was carried out in the school building. The proceedings opened with the singing of the National Anthem and 'O Canada' by the pupils.

"Principal Williams gave a short address on 'Causes of Fire and How to Avoid Them.'

"Gordon Sloan read Ella Wheeler Wilcox's realistic poem on 'The Fire Brigade.'

"Mayor Sloan's subject was 'The Necessity of Fire Prevention,' and he illustrated his points with stories of local fires which had been nipped in the bud.

"Eugene Murray read a poem entitled 'Vampires Three,' the vampires in question being Wind, Water and Fire, each of which are man's friend when under control, but his enemy when not held in leash.

"The short programme was concluded by an address from Dr. Cook, who spoke of the rareness of fires in the Mother Land. He made the statement that he had never witnessed a fire until he was nineteen years of age.

"There is no doubt that the exercises made a deep impression on the minds of the children, and should be productive of much good in the matter of fire prevention education."

#### RAILWAYS BOOSTED THE "CLEAN-UP" MOVEMENT.

The railways and other large interests took an active part in the Fire Prevention Day movement. The Canadian Pacific Railway distributed fifty of the window cards to their agents. Addresses were read to employees at all large centres and telegrams were sent to every agent in Ontario to assist in the "Clean-up" Campaign.

These are only some of the activities and give only a mere outline of the fire prevention work accomplished in the Province during the short period which has elapsed since the formation of the Ontario Fire Prevention League. The results attained are far greater than the most sanguine would dare have anticipated and should help materially in reducing the fire waste of the Province.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA FOLLOWS SUIT.

The example set by Ontario has already been followed by our Pacific Coast Province, by the formation of the British Columbia Fire Prevention League, on Wednesday, October the 2nd, on lines similar to those on which the Ontario Fire Prevention League was organized. It is hoped that similar Fire Prevention Leagues will be formed in each province and be federated by the formation of a Dominion Fire Prevention Association.

A limited number of copies of the report of the Ontario Fire Prevention Convention are available for distribution by applying to Deputy Fire Marshal George F. Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Fire Prevention League.

*From now on let every day be Fire Prevention Day.*

#### NEWSPAPER CO-OPERATION APPRECIATED

We wish to express to the newspaper fraternity throughout the Province our sincere thanks and appreciation of their broad conception of the work and thorough manner in which they helped to awaken the public mind in connection with the Fire Prevention propaganda and "Clean-up" campaign inaugurated throughout the Province in connection with Fire Prevention Day, October the 9th.

The influence of the local press is quickly felt, and the hearty co-operation in connection with the movement to reduce the fire waste is one of the noticeable characteristics of the newspapers throughout the country.

Many newsy and bright articles were written by the editors, and the following from the *Midland Free Press* illustrates how the "Clean-up" idea has appealed to local communities:

"Some one who knows (and who doesn't?) who lives within a mile, must have told the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario about the condition of the cellars and yards on King Street in Midland. In any event a proclamation has been issued, to be read aloud in all the school classes on October 9th, showing the necessity of cleaning up and keeping clean. Cleanliness may prevent fires, but cleanliness assures health."



The article in the August issue of the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN, entitled "Good Intentions," was largely quoted and created considerable comment. The thought carried out in that article of "Action" rather than "Talk" in municipal councils is forcibly illustrated in an editorial in the *Midland Free Press* as follows:

"The fireman on the motor truck had water pouring into the burning buildings on Sunday night when the fire wagons arrived. Had they not been on hand as promptly as they were, three, if not four, of the important business places might have been destroyed. *The motor truck was good buying.*"

### BURY THE LEAVES ; DON'T BURN THEM

Many fires of a more or less serious character are caused this time of the year by carelessness in burning leaves. Frequently people start to burn leaves on a calm day and towards evening the fire may be only smouldering. If a strong breeze happens to come up during the night it will fan the fire and the wind may spread the burning embers and carry them to shingled roofs or other inflammable material.

### NATURE'S OWN FERTILIZER.

The burning of leaves is not only "wilful waste," but is a serious fire menace to surrounding property. Nature is a good provider, and one of Nature's most liberal provisions is the fertilizing of the soil with autumn leaves. Dig a trench and bury the leaves and next year they will help to produce a still better crop of vegetables in your garden.

### SOFT COAL AS A FIRE MENACE

Many persons are now burning soft coal who formerly burned anthracite or hard coal in stoves and furnaces. The control of a stove or furnace in which soft coal is burned is very different to the conditions of regulating the same heater when burning hard coal. Hard coal will burn with a reasonably steady heat, while under similar conditions soft coal will burn up quickly and emit a most intense heat; consequently a stove that might be safe under the old conditions can easily cause a fire when soft coal is used.

Fires are being reported to us as "caused by burning soft coal" and the stove becoming overheated, on account of being placed too close to the wall, wooden partition, or, in some instances, a pile of wood placed near the stove to dry. Great care should be exercised in protecting woodwork, both the floors and partitions, from overheated stoves and furnaces.

### PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE.

The floor underneath and surrounding the stove should be protected with a metal plate and wooden partitions or other inflammable material near stoves or pipes should be covered with asbestos and with an additional metal guard, leaving an air space of at least two inches between the metal and the woodwork. Where stove pipes run through floors or walls they should be protected with metal, ventilated thimble or collar, so as to leave an air space between the wood or lath and plaster, through which the pipe passes.

Replace all cracked or broken mica windows in stove doors. Examine grates and firepot carefully to see that no parts are cracked, broken or out of place. It is well to have the fewest possible number of elbows, and these should be placed at an angle of forty-five degrees to avoid horizontal runs of pipe which collect soot and shut off draft.

Bear in mind that soft coal ignites faster than hard coal. To prevent over-heated stoves it is necessary to watch the fire and drafts more carefully when burning soft coal.

### PROTECT YOUR WATER PIPES FROM FROST

Thawing frozen water pipes has resulted in some very serious fires every winter and a lot of unnecessary destruction to property. The use of a gasoline torch and fires built around water pipes is a very dangerous practice, that should not call forth any special prohibitory comment. But notwithstanding that fact each winter seems to produce the usual crop of thoughtless, foolhardy, careless people.

As an example of what can happen from this source we need only draw attention to a fire which occurred in Toronto last winter in a mercantile building. The pipes became frozen, and the janitor, with the knowledge of the owner of the building, started to thaw out the water pipes by winding cotton rags around them which were saturated with coal oil, and then set fire to the coal oil. The result was that a very serious fire occurred which resulted in a loss of \$28,952, and affected the business, and no doubt the profits, of five firms in the building. If the owner of this building had taken precautionary measures and properly protected the water pipes at a slight expense, in comparison to the enormous loss caused by the carelessness of his employee, great waste would have been avoided.

The only safe and sane method of thawing out frozen water pipes is by direct application of hot water and cloths to the pipes. If this does not prove effective, a plumber should be called in.

We appeal to owners of property who have had frozen water pipes to protect them before the cold weather sets in and avoid the trouble and inconvenience of having the water frozen and the consequent necessity of having to thaw it out.

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# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

NOVEMBER, 1918

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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TORONTO:

Printed and Published by A. T. Wilgress, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
1918

FREE ON APPLICATION



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# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER

Comparison of revenue derived from passenger and freight traffic for month of October, 1918, with that of corresponding month 1917, results as follows:

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
October 1st to 7th .....	\$14,716 44	\$11,187 66
October 8th to 14th .....	14,992 35	11,807 95
October 15th to 21st .....	13,678 29	10,907 90
October 22nd to 31st .....	21,420 09	14,638 86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$64,807 17	\$48,542 37

Decrease for October, 1918, \$16,264.80, or 25.1%.

### FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	1917.	1918.
October 1st to 7th .....	\$39,090 08	\$45,177 99
October 8th to 14th .....	30,795 06	45,000 40
October 15th to 21st .....	31,758 47	39,127 60
October 22nd to 31st .....	45,281 09	60,726 17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$146,924 70	\$190,032 16

Increase for October, 1918, \$43,107.46, or 29.4%.

Total increase for passenger and freight earnings, \$26,842.66, or 12.67%.

### PULPWOOD.

Shipments for month of October were made to Cornwall, Ottawa, Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, Merritton, St. Catharines, and Toronto, Ont., Johnsonburg, Tyronne and Erie, Pa., Suspension Bridge, Brownville, Cadyville, Fort Edward, Niagara Falls, and Ticonderoga, N.Y., and Dayton, O.

October 1st to 7th .....	3,085 cords
October 8th to 14th .....	2,351 "
October 15th to 21st .....	1,540 "
October 22nd to 31st .....	3,122 "
	<hr/>
	10,098 "

Decrease for October compared with September, 1,523 cords, or 13.1%.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
October 1st to 7th .....	1,221 tons	1,536 tons
October 8th to 14th .....	1,247 "	1,238 "
October 15th to 21st .....	1,752 "	1,287 "
October 22nd to 31st .....	2,316 "	1,948 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,536 "	6,009 "

Woodpulp, increase, 1,868 tons, or 40%; and paper, increase, 964 tons, or 19%, compared with September.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic, via Cochrane, for month of October amounted to 843 cars. This is a daily average of 28.1 cars and a decrease of 6.15% compared with September.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound carload traffic, via Cochrane, for month of October amounted to 461 cars, a daily average of 1,487 cars, and an increase over September of 23.6%.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of September 30th, 1918, this Association contributed the sum of \$94,868.56 to the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and Employees.

Toronto Office Staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception, and are obligated for duration of the war.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

## (TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH)

**ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX FOR  
OCTOBER, 1918**

The figures showing the work done by the Ontario Public Employment Bureaux in October are very satisfactory. They exceed those of September in every instance, except for the placings of women. The total placings for men are 1,895 and for women 1,943, while in September the totals were 1,067 men and 2,060 women. In October, 1917, only 358 men and 1,007 women were placed. The present demand for workers exceeds the supply by almost 50 per cent.

## DROP IN DEMAND FOR FARM HELP.

The farm situation shows a marked decline. There are very few applicants and still fewer people desiring help. The majority of women workers are engaged in the picking of apples, while some are assisting in the gathering in of the potatoes and other vegetables and roots. There are very few men called on to help in these lines. The majority are assisting in fall ploughing and general farm work. It is the intention of a considerable number of the farm labourers to remain on the farm for the winter months.

## URGENT CALL FOR NURSES.

The Women's Branch of the Toronto Office had 1,966 registrations and re-registrations during October and 2,802 orders. Of these 539 and 1,078 were for casual workers. There were 718 casual and 845 permanent applicants placed. The very urgent call for nurses to help in the epidemic made the reports considerably larger than they otherwise might have been. In this connection there were 85 registrations received, 303 calls for help, and the bureau was only able to fill 118 positions.

The Ottawa Office shows a marked decline this month; this is partly due to the farm situation. There are almost 50 per cent. less positions filled than in September, but it has a great increase over the reports of October, 1917. In Hamilton and London the situation remains much the same, the number of positions filled being slightly increased.



## DEMAND FOR RAILWAY AND ELEVATOR LABOUR.

During the month the calls for helpers in metals and machinery have increased. There are more people ready to do this kind of work; men who are returning from working on the farms for the summer seek labour. The munition trade remains about the same. There is little demand for skilled workers, but an urgent call for railway men and elevator labourers. The general labour problem is not as large as usual, although there is a fair supply on hand. The Building Trades have only a few reports to make. In the Women's Department there is a great demand for stenographers, filing clerks, bookkeepers, etc., and a considerable amount of help required in munitions. Outside of these, the demand for help has been normal.

The sub-zone offices, Walkerville, St. Thomas, Kitchener, and Brantford send in very favourable reports, although in Walkerville there is a slight falling off in all parts. St. Thomas shows an increase in help wanted, but a decrease in applications and positions filled. Brantford figures are higher than September in every respect, but Kitchener remains much the same.

## ZONE OFFICES

Offices	Help Wanted		Registrations		Positions Filled	
	(Workers called for by employers)		(Number of persons applying for work)		(Number of persons placed)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Toronto..... { Perm.	1,273	1,724	659	1,231	402	845
{ Cas...	3	1,078	8	38	6	718
Ottawa.....	.....	.....	226	23	227	26
Hamilton.....	548	189	104	114	91	106
London.....	246	131	130	53	113	189
Totals.....	2,070	3,122	1,128	1,459	839	1,884

## SUB-ZONE OFFICES

Port Arthur.....	1,476	.....	669	.....	652	.....
Fort William.....	473	7	247	13	150	3
Kingston.....	24	.....	19	.....	2	.....
Brantford.....	216	71	191	70	154	43
St. Thomas.....	248	32	59	6	52	10
Walkerville.....	17	.....	26	1	16	.....
Kitchener.....	65	15	31	3	30	3
Totals.....	2,519	125	1,242	93	1,056	59
Grand totals.....	4,589	3,247	2,370	1,552	1,895	1,943

## ANNUAL SUMMARY OF FACTORY INSPECTION

The following is a summary of the work of this branch for the year ended October 31st, 1918:

In the course of the year 10,815 inspections were made in 407 cities, towns and villages.

Industries inspected .....	7,165
Second inspections or re-visits .....	3,650

Total ..... 10,815

Employees in the above industries and mercantile establishments numbered 272,917. Out of this number 185 were illegally employed, being under 14 years of age.

Some 5,141 orders were issued covering the requirements of the Act, 60% of which related to the safety of employees.

#### OVERTIME PERMITS GRANTED.

Permission was granted for overtime as follows:

Under Sec. 34 Regular .....	207
" " 32 Special .....	33
" " 70 Bakeshops ...To set sponge .....	9
" " 70 " ...Sunday work .....	58
" " 70 " ...Duration of the war .....	6
" " 70 " ...In account of holidays coming on Mondays .....	41
" " 69 " ...To permit the sale of bread in Ontario from Quebec Province and the United States .....	5
Total .....	359

#### PROSECUTIONS DURING TWELVE MONTHS.

During the year 38 prosecutions were instituted for various breaches of the law. Four cases were dismissed and four convicted but not fined.

Under Sec. 41. Failure to comply with sanitary regulations .....	2
" " 70. Failure to observe regulation regarding Sunday work .....	6
" " 32. Sub. (b). For employing females in excess of prescribed hours...	2
" " 25. For child labour .....	25
" " 49. Failure to provide room to prepare meals in .....	1
" " 55. Failure to provide guard for machine as ordered .....	1
" " 59. Failure to provide fire-escape .....	1

#### NEARLY FIVE THOUSAND ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

Four thousand nine hundred and seven accidents were reported this year, seventy-eight of which were fatal. Injuries and cause are shown in tables attached. All the fatal accidents were investigated.

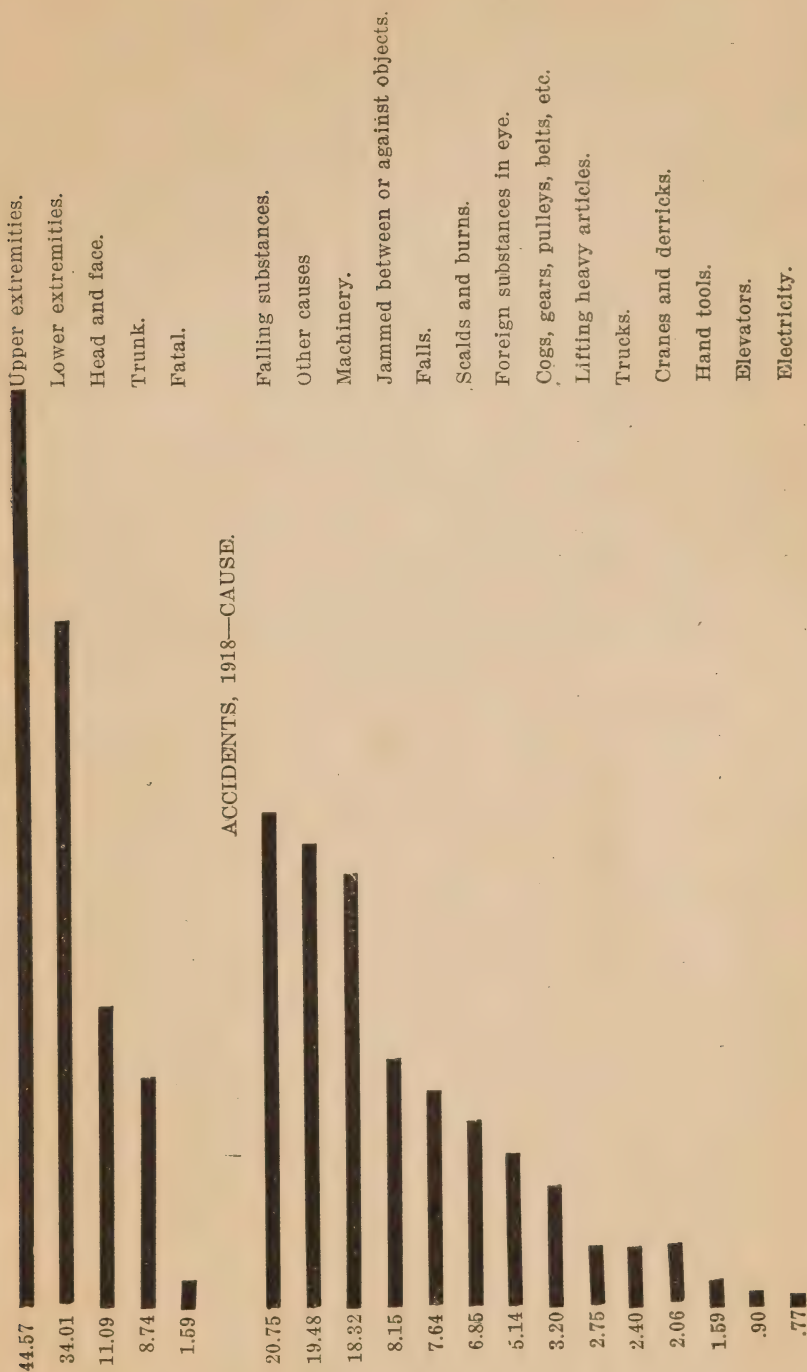
Three of the fatalities reported were from natural causes, three from drowning. The others were due—

To elevators .....	12
" electricity .....	8
" falling substances .....	6
" shafting, belts and pulleys .....	9
" acid and gas burns .....	5
" falls .....	8
" explosion of ammonia receiver .....	3
" explosion of cylinder .....	1
" explosion of gun cotton .....	1
" machines .....	3
" cranes and derricks .....	7
" scalds .....	2
" cars .....	5
" saw .....	1

#### EXTENT OF INJURIES

Loss		Partial Loss	
Fingers .....	30	Fingers .....	83
Thumbs .....	10	Thumbs .....	13
Hand .....	4	Arm .....	2
Foot .....	1	Leg .....	1
Toes .....	5	Eyesight .....	2
Eye .....	1		
Eyesight .....	2		

## ACCIDENTS, 1918—INJURIES.





## ACCIDENTS, 1918

Class of Industry	Head and Face					Upper Extremities					Trunk								Lower Extremities					Total										
	Head	Ears	Eyes	Cheeks	Lips	Forehead	Neck	Face	Shoulder	Arm	Wrist	Hand	Thumb	Fingers	Other Injuries	Chest	Back	Ribs	Abdomen	Hips	Groin	Thigh	Side		Stomach	Leg	Ankle	Foot	Knee	Toes	Heel	Multiple	Fatal	
Metal Trades .....	86	3	297	..	..	..	6	67	43	136	93	299	211	970	48	20	112	35	9	17	14	25	35	6	162	116	420	52	342	16	219	21	3,880	
Woodworking Trades .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5	9	31	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	5	3	67
Paper and Paper Industries.	14	..	8	..	..	..	..	4	3	22	8	26	16	69	6	..	10	2	..	1	1	2	1	..	20	6	24	6	11	..	41	6	307	
Textile .....	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	9	6	28	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	1	..	2	2	73	
Lumber .....	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	11	9	2	9	2	29	9	..	2	2	..	2	..	3	1	..	7	5	15	4	3	..	14	4	133	
Wearing Apparel .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Shipbuilding .....	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	8	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	7	..	6	..	9	5	62	
Processes in C. G. and Stone	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	
Chemicals .....	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	3	12	7	..	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	2	2	..	16	11	79		
Unclassified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	6	5	24	
Rubber .....	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	8	11	8	32	6	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	15	5	11	..	12	2	144	
Transportation .....	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	5	6	4	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	6	2	6	11	..	6	2	75	
Leather .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	
Mfg and Prep. Food .....	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	7	13	39	
Conveyances, etc .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	9	
Total .....	128	6	327	..	..	..	6	77	57	188	120	364	264	1,194	86	26	138	49	13	20	17	27	44	9	213	141	493	77	389	16	340	78	4,907	

## ACCIDENTS, 1917-1918.—CAUSE

[illegible]

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES

### ONTARIO'S METALLIFEROUS PRODUCTION TO SEPTEMBER 30th

Returns received by the Ontario Bureau of Mines from the smelters, refining works and metalliferous mines of the Province for the nine months ending September 30th, 1918, are summarized in the table below, which, for purposes of comparison, gives figures for the corresponding period in 1917.

#### SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1918

Product.	Quantity		Value \$.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
Gold.....			6,754,535	6,875,766
Silver, ounces.....	15,236,002	13,145,596	12,001,875	12,500,980
Cobalt, metallic, lbs.....	295,866	317,291	433,739	702,717
Copper, " ".....		359,713		79,137
Nickel, " ".....	166,921	582,992	67,499	214,507
Nickel oxide " ".....	10,831	5,592	3,025	1,731
Cobalt " ".....	276,769	397,728	323,162	572,845
Other Cobalt and Nickel Com- pound, lbs.....	276,217	367,923	30,025	53,784
Molybdenite, lbs.....	65,827	43,631	83,550	54,671
Lead, pig ".....	1,080,000	1,291,571	139,948	115,117
*Nickel in matte, tons.....	31,064	33,508	15,532,000	20,105,087
*Copper, " ".....	15,923	17,052	6,371,200	6,820,785
Copper Ore, " ".....	2,658	16	33,419	318
Iron Ore " ".....	138,808	154,243	559,099	697,839
Pig Iron " ".....	513,232	541,564	9,841,438	14,728,461

\* In 1917 nickel and copper in the form of matte were valued at 25 and 20 cents per pound respectively. For 1918 the values have been placed at 30 cents for nickel and 20 cents for copper.

#### GOLD PRODUCTION WELL MAINTAINED.

Gold production has been well maintained for the period, considering adverse war conditions which have been aggravated rather than improved during 1918. The signing of the armistice on November 11th will have the effect of releasing men almost immediately from munition plants, and this will tend to relieve the labour shortage from which the mining industry as a whole has suffered. The value of the output, \$6,875,766, exceeds that for the corresponding period in 1917. This was produced from 711,185 tons of ore milled. In addition, 65,939 ounces of silver, worth \$64,029, were recovered. Hollinger and McIntyre continue to be the largest producers, the output respectively being valued at \$4,685,586 and \$1,206,875. New producers this year include Davidson at Porcupine, Patricia at Boston Creek and Lake Shore at Kirkland Lake. From the last mentioned, since milling operations started in March, 11,253 tons of ore were treated with a recovery in gold and silver of \$271,265, or \$24.10 per ton. At Boston Creek a new find of gold telluride on the Miller Independence has attracted a great deal of attention to this camp.

#### SILVER PRODUCTION UP TO THE MARK.

Despite a decline in ounces produced the output of silver for the first nine months of 1918, if maintained for the balance of the year, will probably equal in value that of any other year in the history of the Cobalt camp. The average New York price of the



metal for the period was 95.21 cents per fine ounce, the present price of silver being 1.01½. Mines shipping 750,000 ounces or over are given in order: Nipissing, Mining Corporation of Canada, Kerr Lake, O'Brien. Shippers this year to date include mines that have been idle for some time. Some of these are: Edwards & Wright, Ltd., operating the Green Meehan at North Cobalt; the Silver Eagle and Keeley mines in South Lorrain, and Peterson Lake. Many of the mines are now treating slimes and tailing dumps by flotation methods.

Refineries: The Southern Ontario refineries treated 2,758 tons of ore, 1,208 tons of concentrates, and 1,847 tons of residues, with a recovery of 3,655,975 ounces of silver, in addition to cobalt and nickel in the form of metal, oxides and other compounds of these metals. About one-third of the output of cobalt metal by the Deloro Smelting and Refining Co. was used in the production of "stellite." Nickel metal from silver-cobalt-nickel ores was marketed to the extent of 224,787 lbs. worth \$89,275.

#### NICKEL-COPPER PRODUCTION AFFECTED BY HIGH OPERATING COSTS, FREIGHT RATES, ETC.

The only copper ore shipment was a trial lot by the Hudson Copper Co. of Havilah. High operating costs, increased freight rates and smelter charges, and lack of a customs smelter within the Province contribute to make copper mining unprofitable at the present time. As a result of the operations at the new Port Colborne refinery of the International Nickel Company of Canada, there was a production of metallic nickel and copper from nickel-copper matte. The refinery started last July, and up to the end of September had produced 358,205 lbs. of nickel and 359,713 lbs. of copper. The Copper Cliff and Coniston smelters treated 1,141,089 tons of ore, producing therefrom 64,926 tons of matte containing 33,688 tons of nickel and 17,232 tons of copper.

#### IRON ORE AND PIG IRON.

During the first nine months of this year 154,243 tons of iron ore were shipped. Of this total 84,846 tons were shipped to Ontario points and 69,357 tons outside the Province. In addition to the output of the Algoma Steel Corporation and Moose Mountain, Ltd., shipments were made by the Poe Mining Co. from Palmerston tp., Frontenac county, and by the Canadian Union Iron Mines Corporation from Drummond township, Lanark county.

Pig iron production came from 1,083,456 tons of ore smelted, of which only 87,106 tons were of Ontario origin. Although the tonnage of pig iron produced was only slightly in excess of the 1917 figures, the value shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent. Eight furnaces were in blast, operated by four companies. The steel production was 668,333 tons worth \$21,601,144. As a result of the war's ending, the character of the output will be changed almost immediately from shell steel to structural steel and rails.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Production of pig lead was in excess of the 1917 output, but a decline in price is reported. The only mine and smelter operating is that of the James Robertson Estate at Galetta, on the Ottawa river. The entire product is shipped to the headquarters of the company at Montreal. The output of molybdenite concentrates shows a decrease. Molybdenum is one of the war metals, and as a result of the armistice the demand has declined. Early in the year the International Molybdenum Co. of Orillia and the Tivani Electric Steel Co. of Belleville produced ferro-molybdenum to the extent of 19,410 lbs. worth \$59,153. Electric Foundries, Ltd., of Orillia, produced in experimental work 1,800 lbs. of ferro-manganese. This last mentioned company and the Tivani company are now engaged in the electric furnace production of low phosphorus pig iron.

## ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

### STORIES OF ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATION

The necessity for the increased production of food has been the means of developing new capabilities in organization and co-operation amongst our people. This is one of the valuable by-products of the gardening efforts in many places. More than food has been produced. Ability to "tackle" has been developed. This new power and disposition should stand us in good stead in the days of reconstruction. We cannot have too many people united in groups for worthy ends. The chief work of the world has to be done by individuals or by small groups of individuals.

#### A NEW POWER DEVELOPED.

What the young girls comprising the Currie Club Farmerettes have done, other groups of girls with similar ideals of service have done and hundreds of other groups may do. What the bank manager in Stormont County has done in advancing agricultural



CURRIE CLUB FARMERETTES IN LABOUR DAY PROCESSION.

interests amongst the boys and girls in the schools, scores of other bank managers in other centres may do also if they have the same community backing. The making productive of eight acres of land hitherto only commons is an accomplishment that yielded much more than \$1,500 worth of vegetables.

### THE CURRIE CLUB FARMERETTES

The Secretary of the Currie Club Farmerettes, of Wyoming, Lambton Co., thus describes concisely the valuable results of their activities:

"Our Club, which was organized for patriotic purposes, and is not affiliated with any other society, consists of about twenty-five members, who knit, and help in any social or money-making affairs. Only about ten of this number helped in our garden work, and during a part of the summer we could depend on only seven.



"Last spring Mr. Thomas McKenna offered us an acre of land and ten bags of potatoes if we could look after them. He was to receive half the potatoes. He worked the land for us and scuffled the potatoes twice. The girls had to look after them during the summer. We had to hoe and hill them, look after the bugs and pick the potatoes up in the fall. We harvested about sixty bags of very good potatoes which took 'First Prize' at our Fall Fair. Mr. McKenna got half the potatoes.

"We had a strip of ground left over, so a couple of the store-keepers gave us ten pounds of onions each, which we planted. We harvested about three bushels from them.

"Mr. Duncan Ferguson heard what we were doing in our own garden, and as he was in need of help he asked us if we would help him. Eight girls offered to go, and we succeeded in hoeing five acres of potatoes, also thinned beets and turnips for two afternoons.

"Mr. J. McCorckindale also hired us to hoe four acres of corn for him. We spent one afternoon hoeing corn for Mr. Stonehouse also. During this time in the evening we pulled mustard in a field of oats for a farmer.



SOME MEMBERS MORRISBURG GREATER PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION.

"We picked raspberries during their season for two different farmers, besides looking after our own garden, which took nearly all our spare time.

"The money from the onions and potatoes we raised was given to the Currie Club for patriotic use.

"We have knitted a good deal—over a hundred pairs of socks, and we now have a knitting contest on. We know we have not done what some girls have done to help win the war, but we did what we could.

"We are sending a picture showing our Farmerette wagon in the parade on Labour Day.

"Yours respectfully,

"The Currie Club Farmerettes.

"Helen Lee, Secretary."

### WHAT MORRISBURG, DUNDAS COUNTY, ACCOMPLISHED

The Greater Production Horticultural Association of Morrisburg, Dundas Co., shows some remarkable results from the cultivation of idle land.

This organization had eight acres under its charge, divided into fifty-two plots.



The land represented idle commons situated within the town limits that had previously been waste land. The Association got control of this, ploughed and worked it down ready for planting, subdivided it into plots of approximately one-sixth acre each, and let them out to citizens at cost price, which averaged about \$2.75 per plot. The plots were given excellent care throughout the summer without exception, and so satisfactory were results that each owner has applied for the same plot next year. Arrangements have been completed to handle the project in 1919 under the same auspices.

#### VALUABLE VEGETABLE CROP HARVESTED.

The estimated yields and value of the same are as follows:

Kind of Crop.	Total Yield.	Total Value.
Beets .....	20 bus.	\$10 00
Carrots .....	10 "	7 50
Parsnips .....	10 "	7 50
Beans (white) .....	40 "	240 00
Beans (butter) .....	500 qts.	25 00
Cabbage .....	4,000 heads	200 00
Corn (field) .....	40 bus.	60 00
Corn (sweet) .....	500 doz.	75 00
Potatoes .....	600 bus.	750 00
Turnips .....	150 "	75 00
Squash and pumpkins .....	100 fruit	10 00
Tomatoes .....	50 bus.	25 00
Miscellaneous, lettuce, radish, spinach, etc. ....		15 00
		<hr/> \$1,500 00

#### TWENTY CHILDREN CULTIVATED PLOTS.

In order to encourage interest in gardening among the children the Association gave them free land among the community garden, dividing plots into areas 10 ft. x 12 ft. Seed was supplied children for planting this, including carrots, beets, parsnips, corn and potatoes. Prizes were offered for best kept plots and prizes also given at Horticultural Show in September. About twenty children availed themselves of this opportunity.

#### BOYS' AND GIRLS' PIG CLUB IN EASTERN ONTARIO

In support of the campaign last spring for Greater Pork Production, Mr. H. R. Mimms, manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada at Finch, Stormont Co., organized a local Boys' and Girls' Pig Club, which eventually developed into a striking success, as the following interesting details show:

By way of organization, personal visits were paid to nearby schools and eighteen members enlisted. The plan was to provide each member of the Club with two young pigs at cost. The bank advanced the purchase money and took the pupils' note at 6% interest, with the general understanding that when the pigs were grown to marketable size, one could be sold to pay off the note. The pigs were specially selected for breeding qualities.

#### CASH PRIZES OFFERED.

After organization was under way and the children had got their young pigs, the business men of the village were interested in the scheme and their hearty support secured. To this end they offered cash prizes amounting to over \$40, to be competed for by the members of the Club. This was a great incentive in keeping the Club alive. The Finch Committee managed to keep in touch with the Club members during the summer, and as the time for judging was near was able to promise them a day to be given up to sports, etc. The men of the village entered into the scheme heartily, and a most successful celebration was held on the afternoon of Labour Day.

## BAG-PIPES LED THE PROCESSION.

The weather was ideal. About 2,500 were on the grounds in perfect holiday mood. There was a procession of school children in decorated automobiles, and prizes were given for the schools making the most creditable appearance. A pipe band, a tribute to the Scotch community, led the procession, followed by the autos, then the tastefully decorated wagons with the exhibits of pigs. A wagon of clowns brought up the rear.

## TRACTOR PLOWING, SPORTS, AND JUDGING OF PIGS.

At the grounds races for the children followed. A tractor plowing demonstration and a football match interested the older people, and at one side a representative of the Department of Agriculture attended to the judging of pigs. All the children were admitted free of charge, and after meeting the expenses, the committee had about \$125, which was given to the various local patriotic organizations. The getting of the school children together advertised the scheme widely, and the parents have become interested. The bank has had many requests to continue the Club next year and is assured of hearty support from the citizens of the village and the farmers.



FINCH PIG CLUB PROCESSION ON LABOUR DAY.

## RECORDS OF TWO PRIZE WINNERS.

A brief report on the records of two of the prize winners will be found of interest.

Miss Elta Hutt, of the Finch Continuation School, one of the few girls to enter the contest, won the first prize for the best type of bacon hog, and the second prize for the best sow for breeding purposes. She had her wagon prettily decorated, and drove it in the procession, and was the only girl to do so.

Merritt Campbell had two pigs—a York and Tamworth, which together weighed 40 lbs. and cost him \$12. The animals were born April 1st. In May they reached 100 lbs., in June 190 lbs., in July 290 lbs., and in August 440 lbs. The original cost of feed was \$14.46. The value of pigs on Fair Day at \$18.50 per 100 lbs. was \$81.40. This gave him a net profit of \$66.94.

This boy in showing these pigs at the Ottawa Fair took first prize for the County Exhibit, amounting to \$30, and second prize of \$30 in the sweepstake. He was offered one cent per pound in excess of the prevailing market price for his animals. In addition to the \$60 won at Ottawa, his pigs captured \$20 in prizes at the Finch Show.

## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of October, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	4	2,939	1,464	1,475
Brant .....	8	3,922	1,822	2,100
Bruce .....	8	15,943	9,568	6,375
Carleton .....	12	9,490	8,430	1,060
Ottawa City .....	23	7,604	7,569	35
Dufferin .....	3	216	216	.....
Elgin .....	9	8,179	4,729	3,450
Essex .....	23	10,796	7,731	3,065
Frontenac .....	14	4,658	3,009	16,490
Grey .....	9	21,865	12,790	9,075
Haldimand .....	7	1,004	934	70
Halton .....	5	6,647	4,587	2,060
Hastings .....	20	2,809,292	6,717	2,802,575
Huron .....	11	8,836	6,161	2,675
Kenora .....	1	5	.....	5
Kent .....	10	1,615	1,615	.....
Lambton .....	6	6,342	2,877	3,465
Lanark .....	5	27,800	22,650	5,150
Leeds and Grenville .....	11	502,659	501,765	894
Lennox and Addington .....	3	1,515	1,448	67
Lincoln .....	14	8,492	8,492	.....
Manitoulin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex .....	6	6,005	4,175	1,830
London City .....	15	3,714	3,389	325
Muskoka .....	4	2,650	1,600	1,050
Nipissing .....	5	2,784	2,784	.....
Norfolk .....	2	1,988	1,188	800
Northumberland and Durham .....	7	519	519	.....
Ontario .....	6	5,344	2,174	3,170
Oxford .....	10	8,325	7,125	1,200
Parry Sound .....	3	3,712	1,312	2,400
Peel .....	2	906	606	300
Perth .....	3	47	47	.....
Peterboro' .....	14	5,109	4,684	425
Prescott and Russell .....	3	405	405	.....
Prince Edward .....	5	930	930	.....
Rainy River .....	3	1,300	1,300	.....
Renfrew .....	8	17,318	9,608	7,710
Simcoe .....	16	12,904	9,504	3,400
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	14	5,316	2,676	2,640
Sudbury .....	5	5,595	5,150	445
Temiskaming .....	3	225	225	.....
Thunder Bay .....	8	10,590	10,475	115
Victoria and Haliburton .....	5	4,029	1,530	2,499
Waterloo .....	2	655	305	350
Welland .....	13	11,284	8,751	2,533
Wellington .....	11	18,249	9,024	9,225
Wentworth .....	8	12,283	4,438	7,845
Hamilton City .....	26	15,848	14,748	1,100
York .....	8	3,249	3,249	.....
Toronto City .....	155	73,611	59,521	14,090
Totals .....	576	3,694,713	786,016	2,908,697



SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917				1918			
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	890	\$ 1,386,284	\$ 1,146,629	\$ 239,655
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,891
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	954	816,147	629,818	186,329
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	590	428,456	307,619	120,837
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	576	3,694,713	786,016	2,908,697
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254				
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042				
Total for year .....	9,601	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092				
Total for 10 months .....	8,161	8,527,550	6,382,754	2,144,796	8,235	13,408,686	8,451,631	4,957,055

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of October, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	17	\$ 7,882	\$ 5,167	\$ 2,715
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	25	2,045	2,040	5
4	Explosions .....	16	33,317	33,167	150
5	Exposure .....	18	9,220	7,070	2,150
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	1	118	58	60
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	20	817	797	20
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	6	227	122	105
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of .....	4	590	590	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	1	13	13	
12	Incendiarism .....	1	165	165	
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	52	24,621	15,027	9,594
15	Matches .....	46	22,578	14,637	7,941
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	9	2,818,765	18,753	2,800,012
17	Open Fires .....	3	250	225	25
18	Open Lights .....	24	2,209	1,799	410
19	Petroleum and its products .....	28	16,857	12,107	4,750
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	7	2,295	1,895	400
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	21	2,064	2,004	60
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	42	35,543	23,368	12,175
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	5	382	357	25
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	21	60,624	41,864	18,760
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	39	17,939	13,514	4,425
27	Unknown .....	65	75,736	44,253	31,483
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	105	560,456	547,024	13,432
	Totals .....	576	3,694,713	786,016	2,908,697

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of October, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats ..	4	\$ 206	\$ 186	\$ 20
52	Barns (farm only) .....	66	142,540	80,030	62,510
53	Buildings in course of construction .....				
54	Churches .....	1	125	125	
55	Club Houses .....				
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	2	450	450	
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....	1	100	100	
58	Dwellings .....	313	63,590	51,419	12,171
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....				
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	1	125	125	
61	Garages .....	5	390	390	
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	31	3,867	2,592	1,275

## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of October, 1918.  
Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	10	9,125	8,990	135
65	" " (Summer only) ..				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	2	285	285	.....
67	Mercantile Stores .....	52	43,723	33,613	10,110
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	5	286	146	140
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	31	3,373,095	552,756	2,820,339
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums ..	1	100	100	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	9	20,944	20,789	155
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries ..	4	954	954	.....
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	1	25,000	25,000	.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	28	4,992	3,550	1,442
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	2,075	2,075	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	6	2,711	2,311	400
Totals .....		576	3,694,713	786,016	2,908,697

## October Fire Record

The month of October, 1918, stands out prominently as the month of the heaviest loss and of the smallest number of losses since the commencement of our statistical system. It will be noticed from the statement of the chief losses for the month that 90% of the aggregate comes from two losses, viz., the British Chemical plant at Trenton, which carried no insurance, and the Canada Carriage Co. fire at Brockville, which, at the time of writing, is estimated at half a million dollars.

It is manifest that until some means can be devised of controlling the *extraordinary* losses, that the fire waste of Ontario, in amount, will continue our unenviable reputation as a wasteful people. It is probable that some solution of the difficulty may be found in the development of standard automatic sprinkler systems, and yet we are met with the difficulty that in the two October fires an automatic sprinkler system was impracticable in the Trenton case and ineffective in the second case. The Canada Carriage Co. plant at Brockville was equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, but it was not up to standard, and the fire evidently started in a sub-basement to which the sprinkler system did not extend. Both of these fires have had the careful investigation of the Department.

It is gratifying to observe the decrease in the number of fires in the month, and we think it advisable to draw attention to the fact that in comparison with October, 1917, a much larger number of automobile fires have been reported. In October, 1918, we have 31, but in October, 1917 only 8. We are not yet receiving reports of fires from companies transacting automobile business, although there is increasing evidence that this particular feature of our monthly fire waste will be more pronounced, not because fires are any more numerous, but because companies are beginning to report the same. We quite expect that the increasing number of advices to the office will have some effect upon an increase in the number of fires recorded month by month.

It may be possible to control the number of fires that occur, and it is fervently to be hoped that the effort in the direction of Fire Prevention will achieve this result, but it is an altogether difficult thing to control the amount of loss sustained, as evidenced by the two leading fires of the month.



In the October BULLETIN we drew attention to "Soft Coal as a Fire Menace," and over fifty per cent. of the loss in Cause No. 24 "Spontaneous Combustion" is caused from this particular hazard. The fourth item in the statement of "Chief Losses for the Month" is the largest fire reported from this source.

#### CHIEF LOSSES FOR OCTOBER, 1918

County	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
Hastings .....	British Chemical Co., Trenton .....	\$2,800,000	16
Leeds .....	Canada Carriage Co., Brockville.....	500,000	27
York .....	Canada Steamships Co., Toronto.....	25,000	4
" .....	McAlpine Richardson Co., Toronto .....	32,684	24

#### THE PREVENTION OF FIRES IN DWELLINGS

In last month's issue of the BULLETIN special attention was drawn to the abnormal conditions in many homes and mercantile buildings, caused by the burning of soft coal instead of anthracite as heretofore. People must exercise special care to prevent "overheated stoves" when burning soft coal or wood—the fire menace is greatly increased when using these substitutes for hard coal. Spontaneous combustion in soft coal has also been commented on in connection with the October fires.

It was also pointed out that *now* is the time to protect water pipes from frost so as to avoid the necessity of thawing them out after being frozen, with its attendant risk of fire, when not properly done.

#### HOLIDAY HAZARDS AND THEIR SAFEGUARDS.

The jollifications of the holidays are now at hand. The Christmas season, bringing as it will this year "Peace on Earth," after four years spent by our boys in the trenches, will be celebrated with greater feelings of thankfulness and joy, than it has been since the world war was thrust upon us.

This season of gladness and light-hearted frivolities should not be marred or saddened by accident through fire; and yet we read every year in the newspapers of many homes destroyed and people burned to death from fires that started in Christmas decorations or in a Christmas tree. Many a joyous day has ended in pain and sadness because people have felt free from restriction and have forgotten to be careful.

Santa Claus is associated with snow, and for this reason people decorate Christmas trees with cotton wool, to imitate snow, and hang on them ornaments made of paper, celluloid, etc., which will blaze up from the slightest spark. More hazardous still is the habit of placing lighted candles to illuminate the Christmas tree; and the hanging of dry branches of evergreens, holly or mistletoe upon the gas fixtures. Festoons or ropes of paper are also commonly used, which will quickly carry flames from one part of the room to another. A fire once started in a room thus decorated for Christmas is likely to spread with terrible swiftness.

#### TO MAKE MATERIALS FIREPROOF.

Where decorations are to be used, *it is a simple thing to make them fireproof*, and especially is this necessary, and should be compulsory, in the case of public festivities, where a number of children are gathered together for the annual Christmas fete. The following is a simple and yet absolutely efficient means of making decorations, cotton, wool, etc., non-inflamable:

##### *Fireproofing Solution:*

*Commercial ammonium phosphate, one pound.  
Water, one gallon.*

Fabrics immersed in this solution, wrung and dried spontaneously, will not ignite when touched with flames, and furthermore, when placed directly in flames, the material will only char, and upon removal there will be no smouldering fire. To obtain these effects care must be exercised to see that the fabric is completely saturated with the fireproofing solution and that sufficient of the absorbed solution remains in the fabric, so that after wringing, and upon evaporation of the water, ample ammonium phosphate remains on the fibre to fireproof it. It might be of interest also to note that ammonium phosphate, in addition to its great fireproofing qualities, has the power to render the dye fast.

The solution may be mixed in larger or smaller quantities so long as the same proportion of ingredients is used; that is, one pound of commercial ammonium phosphate to one gallon, or ten pounds, of water, making it a ten per cent. solution. The solution is harmless, and is not injurious to the skin. It may be used for a variety of fireproofing purposes where cotton, wool or silk materials are worn or used near fire, especially where persons are working near furnaces or open flames. Curtains, draperies, childrens' clothes and decorations of all kinds in houses as well as in stores and hotels should be fireproofed.

When a fabric that is fireproofed has been immersed in this solution, do not wring it out any more than you would wool underwear when washing in the usual way.

The Christmas tree should not be lighted with candles. No matter how careful a person may intend to be in looking after the lighting of the tree the least thing will cause an accident, with the result that the tree and the many inflammable things on it will be instantly a mass of flames. The only safe way of illuminating a Christmas tree is with electric lights; and even then, special care must be taken to see that the wiring, lights, etc., are in good condition.

After the Christmas tree is in the house a few days it becomes very dry and highly inflammable. The safest thing to do is to remove the tree and decorations within two or three days after Christmas.

The joyous festivities need in no way be interfered with if simple precautionary measures are taken; and much unnecessary waste and sadness may be avoided.

## TWO OUT OF THREE FIRES OCCUR IN OUR HOMES

The frequent occurrence of fires in dwellings is a matter that must receive more careful attention on the part of householders. Statistics show that sixty-four (64) per cent. of all our fires or practically *two* out of every *three*, occur in the homes of the people. This is a terrible indictment on our mode of life, and is the result of our *careless habits*.

It is also a fact that men, women and children are equally guilty of causing this enormous fire waste. The careless manner in which lighted matches and cigarette butts are thrown around is sufficient evidence to show that our "habits" must be changed.

## POINTERS ON FIRE PREVENTION.

The following suggestions are made to householders so that they may prevent fires:

In case a fire does occur it is well to know where the nearest fire alarm box is located; and learn how to turn in an alarm.

Keep attics and cellars, yards and outbuildings clear of rubbish and inflammable material.

Do not start a bonfire near the house, fence or outbuildings, and never when the wind is blowing.

Do not heap up the grate and then go away and leave the fire. All open fires should be screened.

Never place paper near or over a flue opening.

Be sure the chimney is safe and clean, and that all flue holes not in use are covered with light metal caps.

Replace all broken mica that may be in the stove.

Protect all woodwork around the stove with metal plates, especially the floor.

Watch the drafts so that the stove does not become overheated.

If you smell gas, open the windows and call a plumber. Don't go looking for the leak with an open light.

If you smell smoke, investigate until you find the cause.

If you are using an electric iron and are called away, turn off the current, as otherwise it may become overheated and start a fire.

Do away with swinging gas brackets and rubber tubes from the house.

Never fill a lamp except in daylight. See that the burner is clean and that the wick fits properly.

Use nothing but safety matches and keep them in a metal box out of the reach of children. Caution children against playing with fire or lighted matches.

Keep matches out of the pockets of clothes hung in closets. They may cause a fire by spontaneous combustion.

Use metal cans for ashes. Never put ashes in wooden receptacles nor pile them up against wood.

Get rid of rats and mice. They are disease carriers and their nests are fire traps.

Never use gasoline to clean gloves in the house. Gasoline vapor will carry thirty feet, or more, and explode. One gallon of gasoline has substantially the power equal to eighty-eight (88) pounds of dynamite. So be careful.

Lamps should be set on a heavy base so as to prevent them being easily toppled over.

Use an electric flashlight rather than an open flame in looking for articles, especially in clothes closets.

See that all stove pipes are clean, free from rust holes, and protected from wood by asbestos and metal.

Never light a fire with coal oil or throw coal oil on a fire to quicken it. It may cost you your life.

Never hang clothes to dry near the stove or grate.

Paper shades on electric light globes are a means of starting a fire.

Oily waste or rags used in polishing furniture or cleaning machinery, if left around the house, are liable to cause a fire from spontaneous combustion.

Provide a metal receptacle for cigar and pipe ashes, cigarette butts and matches. Make it a rule that they must not be thrown around the house, but placed in the receptacle provided for them. Never throw a match, cigarette butt or cigar ashes in a waste paper basket.

These are simple precautionary measures, and their observance would do much to change our careless habits. It would tend largely to reduce that terrible record of having two out of every three fires that occur originate in our homes.

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Report of Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Ontario Good Roads Association, 1918.

Annual Reports of Dairymen's Associations of Ontario, 1917.

Filing Rules for Dictionary Catalogues. (For use in Public Libraries.)

Regulations, Courses of Study, and Examinations of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; Extracts from School Education Acts.

Bureau of Industries—Annual Report for 1917. (Agricultural Statistics: Chattel Mortgages.)



## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR NOVEMBER

Following is the Provincial Board of Health Report of Communicable Diseases for November, 1918:—

#### SPANISH INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

The returns made by the undertakers for the month show a decrease in the deaths compared with October, when 3,015 deaths were reported, as against 2,608 for November, but when some later returns are received they may bring the number of deaths close to the figures given for October. While a great number of undertakers are prompt in making returns of deaths, yet quite a number fail to make them for a month or more after the deaths have occurred. The most regrettable feature is the fact that some fail to make any returns. For some months the undertakers for the city of Ottawa have neglected to make reports of deaths, and should they continue to violate the regulations the Department has no other recourse but to prosecute those who refuse to conform with the Act.

#### DEATHS FROM SPANISH INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA FOR NOVEMBER, 1918 (BY AGES).

1 to 8	9 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79
280	160	1,360	508	121	68	59	52

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR NOVEMBER, 1918.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox .....	6	.....	37	.....
Scarlet Fever.....	159	9	188	.....
Diphtheria .....	167	30	432	16
Measles .....	68	8	384	.....
Whooping Cough .....	60	23	142	9
Typhoid Fever .....	46	13	37	6
Tuberculosis.....	159	124	101	52
Infantile Paralysis.....	1	.....	7	.....
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	8	5	14	5
	674	212	1,332	88

#### VENEREAL DISEASES.

	November, 1918.	October, 1918.
Syphilis .....	17	56
Gonorrhœa .....	75	193
Chancroid .....	2	4
	94	253

## DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER

### NEW AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO IN BRITISH ISLES

On December 3rd, 1918, the announcement was made that Brig-General Reginald Frank Manley Sims, a Canadian soldier, had been appointed Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, in London, England, in succession to the late Richard Reid, recently deceased. The following statement was made by Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, regarding the appointment:

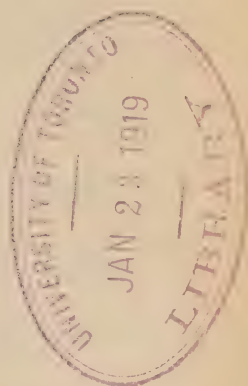
"General Sims has accepted temporarily the position of Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, rendered vacant recently by the death of Colonel Richard Reid. It will be recognized that the General is especially well fitted for useful service in this position under present conditions. He is a thorough soldier, intimately acquainted with military matters and the requirements of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and combines with these qualifications a familiarity with the opportunities and resources of the Province of Ontario as well as a wide knowledge of conditions in Great Britain. These special qualifications for service to our returning men and to the Province generally will, I am confident, prove of great value to our work and organization in the Motherland."

General Sims is in his fortieth year, and is a graduate of the University of Oxford. He has had much war experience, has rendered distinguished service in that capacity, and has had special opportunities of familiarizing himself with the advantages and conditions in the Province of Ontario. When the war in South Africa broke out in 1899 he entered the British Army, being then in his twentieth year. He was attached to Winston Churchill's Battalion, was wounded and mentioned favourably in despatches, received the D.S.O. in 1900, the Queen's Medal with five clasps, and the King's Medal with two clasps. Soon after the war he came to the Province of Ontario and was appointed by the Government of Sir James Whitney as Secretary of the Fish Commission. In that capacity he made an exhaustive study of the fish resources of Ontario and prepared a very complete and useful report on the subject. Subsequently, when this work was completed, he settled at Port Arthur, where his work afforded him special opportunities of familiarizing himself with the problems arising out of the development of Northern Ontario. As soon as the present war broke out he enlisted, and eventually became Canadian Representative in France of the Federal Government. His work in that capacity was marked with efficiency and thoroughness, and subsequently he was attached to the Ministry of Information, and had charge of the Bureau of Information in London. General Sims represented the British Government during the visit of the British Generals to Italy in 1917, when the plans for assisting that country were developed. In recognition of his services during the present war, in addition to the decorations bestowed during the South African War, he was appointed a Companion of St. Michael and St. George in 1917.

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
DECEMBER, 1918



Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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1918

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## DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT PROVINCIAL POLICE

The Superintendent of Provincial Police, Mr. Jos. E. Rogers, has prepared his annual report for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1918, and the facts and figures presented are worthy of note.

#### NEARLY TWO THOUSAND CASES HANDLED.

During the year 1,991 cases were handled by the force, the largest number since its organization, and an increase of 52 over the previous year. Convictions secured amounted to 1,549, making the remarkably high percentage of 78, which will probably rise to 80 per cent. when 86 pending cases are disposed of.

An analysis of the convictions shows that 1,182 persons were fined, 194 sentenced to terms of imprisonment, 173 released on suspended sentence, 222 were discharged, 34 charges withdrawn, and 86 cases awaiting disposal by the courts.

During the year, also, the Provincial Police have acted in 29 cases for other Police Departments. In addition to this, 37 persons have been turned over to the military authorities, 26 being defaulters under the Military Service Act. Furthermore, the Ontario Provincial Police Department has rendered material aid to the Chief of the Dominion Police, the Liquor License Commissioners of Ontario, and the Intelligence Department of the United States.

Under the War Measures Act, Superintendent Rogers handled 160 cases, such as failure to report, failing to register, violating parole, etc., on the part of aliens of enemy nationality, as well as the offence of having in their possession prohibited literature.

It may be pointed out, moreover, that while there is an increase in the total number of cases handled for the year, the greater part of the cases came under the heading of violations of the Ontario Temperance Act, gambling, and various Orders-in-Council of the Dominion Government, including the Idlers' Act.

#### OVER \$20,000 CREDIT BALANCE.

The total amount of fines imposed came to \$78,890, an increase of more than \$14,000 over the preceding year. As the expenses of maintaining the force (salaries, uniforms, contingencies, etc.) only amounted to \$57,886, there is a balance to the credit of the force of \$21,000.

The greater part of the revenue came from fines under the Ontario Temperance Act: For drunkenness, \$3,505; violations of the Act, \$57,925; in all, \$61,430.

Fees received and turned in to the Treasury Department, \$4,296. Expenses repayable by various counties for sundry investigations made at the request of the County Crown Attorneys amounted to rather more than \$2,000.

#### SEIZURES OF LIQUOR.

No beer was seized during the year, but a considerable quantity of spirits was confiscated by the Provincial Police, though on the whole a material decrease as compared with the year preceding. Of whiskey there were confiscated 639 bottles, a decrease of 854, and 67½ gallons, being a decrease of 6¼. Only 3 bottles of brandy, or a decrease of 21. Of high wines there were confiscated 56 bottles and 56½ gallons, being an increase respectively of 34 bottles and 35 gallons. Gin, 17 bottles, or a decrease

of 170. Rum, 1 bottle, a decrease of 4. Alcohol, 18 gallons, or an increase of 12. Wine, 5 gallons, a decrease of 16 gallons and 22 bottles.

#### UNDER THE GAME AND FISHERIES ACT.

Under this Act there were 43 cases (an increase of two), from which 40 convictions and \$1,580 in fines were secured. This is a decrease of \$542 from the year preceding.

#### FIVE FIRE INVESTIGATIONS HELD.

As an indication of the active co-operation of the Provincial Police Force with the Fire Marshal, the report states that five fire investigations were held by the Superintendent and nineteen fires investigated by members of the Force at the request of the Fire Marshal, and reports were sent in to him.

#### OTHER WORK PERFORMED BY THE FORCE.

As the result of visits to 34 bakeries (a decrease of 24) seven convictions against violators of the Bread Sales Act were given. During the year only two persons were turned over to the immigration authorities as undesirables, owing to the vigilance of the officers along the border due to conditions of war. Evidence in two extradition cases was also taken by the Superintendent.

#### COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

The nominal strength of the Force at organization was 38 constables, 4 divisional inspectors, 4 inspectors of criminal investigation, a secretary, superintendent, and messenger, but there are at present only 26 constables. During the year Wm. Wood was appointed a constable at Kenora, W. T. Moore at South Porcupine, and W. H. Loughed at Blind River. Messrs. S. G. Flanagan, J. E. Wilson, and W. S. Ackroyd resigned.

Superintendent Rogers eulogises the work of the inspectors of criminal investigation in connection with various murder and arson cases during the year, as well as the constables in the rural districts, especially in the Cobalt and Port Arthur districts. On behalf of the force he thanks the Attorney-General for his generous response to an appeal for salary increases.



## FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1918

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of November, 1918.

County.	Number of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	10	3,975	3,975	.....
Brant .....	10	6,928	6,928	.....
Bruce .....	12	10,674	7,680	2,994
Carleton .....	7	7,470	6,870	600
Ottawa City .....	26	2,947	2,947	.....
Dufferin .....	2	5,890	3,400	2,490
Elgin .....	8	11,050	9,950	1,100
Essex .....	20	3,915	2,870	1,045
Frontenac .....	8	955	255	700
Grey .....	15	27,304	16,179	11,125
Haldimand .....	2	1,006	1,006	.....
Halton .....	6	41,339	23,915	17,424
Hastings .....	18	15,189	12,862	2,327
Huron .....	13	1,795	1,456	339
Kenora .....	2	1,875	1,875	.....
Kent .....	15	30,660	24,956	5,704
Lambton .....	8	2,739	2,289	450
Lanark .....	6	5,760	2,710	3,050
Leeds and Grenville .....	15	11,775	6,725	5,050
Lennox and Addington .....	2	2,693	1,300	1,393
Lincoln .....	9	851	851	.....
Manitoulin .....	3	3,588	2,870	718
Middlesex .....	7	12,002	4,202	7,800
London City .....	12	9,083	8,968	115
Muskoka .....	4	16,946	7,046	9,900
Nipissing .....	6	1,540	1,090	450
Norfolk .....	7	24,866	16,266	8,600
Northumberland and Durham .....	7	14,808	11,972	2,836
Ontario .....	3	128	128	.....
Oxford .....	9	18,234	9,952	8,282
Parry Sound .....	7	699	566	133
Peel .....	3	2,055	2,055	.....
Perth .....	3	87	87	.....
Peterboro' .....	16	9,668	7,518	2,150
Prescott and Russell .....	34	13,411	10,489	2,922
Prince Edward .....	4	7,263	4,808	2,455
Rainy River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew .....	8	1,982	1,082	900
Simcoe .....	17	19,061	15,511	3,550
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	19	12,083	12,083	.....
Sudbury .....	4	54,217	35,278	18,939
Temiskaming .....	11	10,676	5,886	4,790
Thunder Bay .....	11	22,945	2,302	643
Victoria and Haliburton .....	6	83	83	.....
Waterloo .....	12	4,566	2,406	2,160
Welland .....	14	11,820	6,870	4,950
Wellington .....	12	108,184	104,434	3,750
Wentworth .....	3	6,835	3,305	3,530
Hamilton City .....	28	11,927	10,332	1,595
York .....	14	3,951	3,301	650
Toronto City .....	189	249,629	246,003	3,626
Totals .....	687	829,127	677,892	151,235

## SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.

Month	1917				1918			
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	890	\$ 1,386,284	\$ 1,146,629	\$ 239,655
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	887	956,846	750,380	206,466
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	812	851,170	737,309	113,861
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	1,002	1,890,461	1,641,845	248,616
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	851	1,168,879	801,628	367,251
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	954	816,147	629,818	186,329
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	688	1,060,478	779,556	280,922
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	985	1,155,252	870,831	284,421
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	590	428,456	307,619	120,837
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	576	3,694,713	786,016	2,908,697
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	687	829,127	677,892	151,235
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042				
Total for year .....	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092				
Total for 11 months .....	8,786	9,234,554	6,996,504	2,238,050	8,922	14,237,813	9,129,523	5,108,290

## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for Month of November, 1918.

Cause No.	Cause.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	34	\$ 15,900	\$ 11,699	\$ 4,201
2	Conflagration .....	1	32,574	18,250	14,324
3	Electricity .....	36	24,451	24,256	195
4	Explosions .....	14	3,149	3,149	.....
5	Exposure .....	30	17,068	16,406	662
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc ....	5	56	51	5
7	Friction .....	5	68,689	48,400	20,289
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	14	3,727	2,217	1,510
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	5	124	74	50
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of	8	3,372	3,072	300
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	1	30	30	.....
12	Incendiarism .....	20	45,619	19,558	26,061
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	35	9,167	6,767	2,400
15	Matches .....	82	20,057	14,161	5,896
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	4	1,027	977	50
17	Open Fires .....	10	5,722	3,697	2,025
18	Open Lights .....	32	1,246	1,156	90
19	Petroleum and its products .....	26	9,486	5,429	4,057
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	4	5,946	5,946	.....
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	30	24,287	23,045	1,242
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	41	121,625	113,842	7,783
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	18	31,470	22,770	8,700
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ....	71	45,678	27,006	16,672
27	Unknown .....	75	282,737	258,814	23,923
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	86	57,920	47,120	10,800
Totals .....		687	829,127	677,892	151,235

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of November, 1918.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	6	\$ 2,597	\$ 2,172	\$ 425
52	Barns (farm only) .....	50	101,706	66,170	35,536
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Churches .....	3	140	115	25
55	Club Houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....	3	2,541	2,541	.....
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Dwellings .....	423	154,462	104,428	50,034
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	2	4,455	1,947	2,508
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Garages .....	8	21,680	13,230	8,450
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	27	5,904	5,247	655



## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, Month of October, 1918.  
Continued.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	\$ 1,200	\$ 900	\$ 500
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	9	8,876	8,761	115
65	“(Summer only) ..	1	15,000	6,000	9,000
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	4	22,912	17,195	5,717
67	Mercantile Stores .....	59	47,902	38,655	9,247
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	6	2,357	2,347	10
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	33	342,117	340,060	2,057
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	13	10,830	9,580	1,250
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	5	543	233	310
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....				
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	23	20,191	15,064	5,127
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	1,350	1,350	
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	9	62,366	41,897	20,469
	Totals .....	687	829,127	677,892	151,235

## November Fire Record

The month of November, 1918, is ahead of the corresponding month of 1917 in both the number of fires recorded and the amount of the aggregate loss.

## NUMBER OF FIRES.

The number of fires recorded in November, 1918, is not a true criterion of the actual experience. We have had to include 155 fires with an aggregate loss of \$54,812 which were of other months of the year. Notwithstanding our efforts to secure the prompt reporting of fires by insurance companies, we find an inexcusable neglect in some directions. Four companies sent us, in the early part of December, 522 reports covering the whole year, with the inevitable result that our November figures are exaggerated by fires of other months. Of the four companies three are Farmers' Mutual Companies with 128 reports between them; the fourth delinquent is a leading American company with 394 reports. How can we expect an accurate statistical record when instances of this kind occur?

## WARNING.

It appears to the Fire Marshal that appeals for co-operation in prompt reporting service go unheeded, and that it may be necessary to invoke penalties in the manner provided by the Fire Marshal Act. We hope no legal action will be necessary, but warning is hereby given that we will be compelled to such a course if a few persistent delinquents do not realize the necessity of conforming to the law.

## LIGHTNING FIRES: CAUSE 14.

November is credited with 35 fires, and this record in the last month but one of the year may provoke inquiry. Thunder storms accompanied by lightning have occurred in November, but not in 1918; the entire 35 cases reported were of other months.

## MATCHES: CAUSE 15.

The largest number of fires from any known cause for the month was from the careless use of matches, viz., 82. One report of a loss amounting to \$7.00 contained this pathetic remark—"Child playing with matches—burnt to death."

Surely the time is ripe to ask the Legislature to remove the possibility of such disasters by a sane provision to prevent children, and others, from using the strike-anywhere match.

## SPARKS ARISING FROM COMBUSTION CAUSE 22.

Reference is made to this cause, and the reader is especially invited to consider with it Class No. 52 of properties destroyed or damaged. No less than 50 barns were burned in the month of November, with a loss of over one hundred thousand dollars, primarily from sparks from thresher engines. We are preparing data on this subject, which we hope to distribute before the next threshing season.

## AMOUNT OF LOSS FOR THE MONTH.

Once again the month records an exceptional fire as will be more fully observed by perusing the statement of the chief fires of the month. Once again, too, a few fires (5) are responsible for 50 per cent. of the month's aggregate loss.

## CHIEF LOSSES FOR NOVEMBER, 1918

County	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
Halton .....	Burlington Beach Dwellings .....	32,574	2
Sudbury .....	International Nickel Co., crusher plant..	53,939	7
Wellington ! .....	T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora .....	100,000	22
York .....	British Forgings Co., Toronto .....	200,000	27
" .....	Appleford Counter Check Book Co., Toronto .....	20,000	21

## PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CAUSING FIRES

The public mind is being quickly educated to the point of demanding redress and satisfaction from those who cause fires by carelessness and culpable neglect. A report has reached the Fire Marshal of a fire which occurred in a boarding house in the town of Copper Cliff. The fire started in a bedroom on the third floor and was caused by the party who occupied this room "dropping fire from his pipe." The building and contents were valued at \$7,000, and were insured for \$5,000. Fortunately the fire was put out at its incipency after causing a loss of only \$20. The interesting part of the report is in the last four words—"He paid all damages." It would thus appear that this careless roomer was taught his lesson and in future will be more careful where he throws his matches or drops live fire from his pipe.

### PROGRESS OF FIRE PREVENTION

The following letter has recently been received from Chief A. C. Cameron, of the Oshawa Fire Department, which illustrates in a graphic way the improved conditions already noted in many parts of the Province since the Fire Prevention Propaganda was launched. The suggestions made by Chief Cameron are of such importance that we quote his letter in its entirety, hoping that his enthusiasm may influence the officials in other municipalities to go and do likewise:

"Oshawa, December 6th, 1918.

"In reply to your circular letter of November 18th, will say that the fire prevention work is making great progress in Oshawa and the movement is showing its worthy results. The local press is giving us great assistance in this good work. I can see a marked difference already, as the fire department has only received one fire call since August 19th, and this was due to carelessness on the part of the owner running stovepipes through partitions without proper protection. The loss would be about \$25. In my opinion this looks good as compared with the number of fires in previous years during the same months.

"I may say that the people of Oshawa and the Town Council are behind the movement, and I expect great results in the near future. The officers of the Fire Department will make a general inspection of all buildings in the fire limits on or before December 20th, and I expect to find things greatly improved to what they were on my tour of inspection last year.

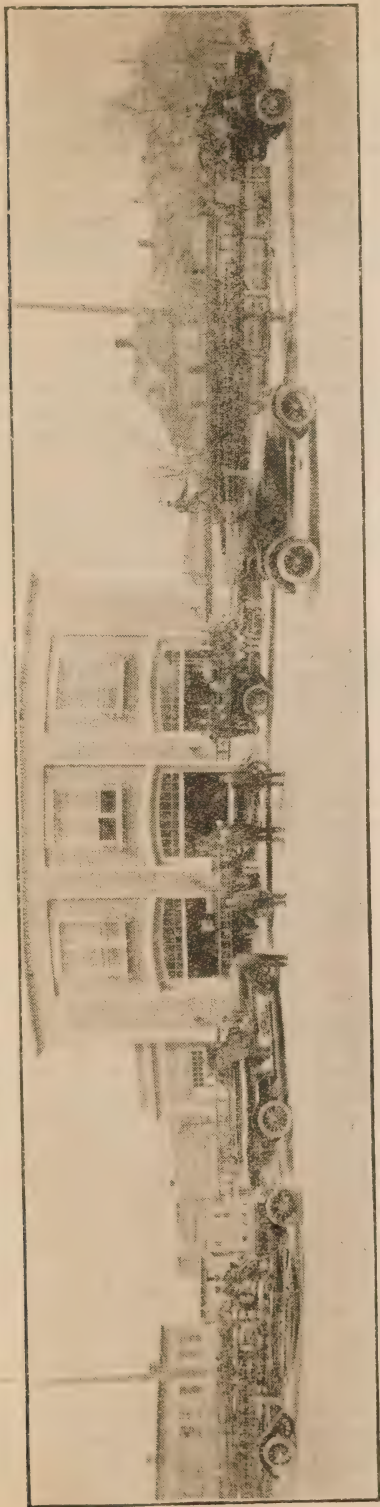
"I note in your letter that you suggest local chapters, and in my humble opinion this is a good idea. I am going to organize one in Oshawa, and on my inspection everyone will be asked to join, and in this way the public will be in a position to show their willingness to help along the good work."

### "FIRE PREVENTION ON THE FARM"

The Ontario Fire Marshal's department will, within the next few weeks, distribute a pamphlet entitled "Fire Prevention on the Farm," which will treat somewhat exhaustively the various farm hazards and how to prevent fire resulting therefrom. This pamphlet will be both interesting and instructive, and should do much toward reducing the fire waste throughout rural Ontario. The great improvement in Ontario rural social conditions—motor cars, cheap electricity, telephones, trolley roads—has increased fire hazards, and the object of the pamphlet is to counteract the careless habits acquired under the old conditions on the farm as well as elsewhere.



## SIOUX FALLS, S.D., AN OBJECT LESSON IN FIRE PROTECTION



Apparatus at Fire Headquarters, Sioux Falls, S.D., a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

When the Deputy Fire Marshal of Ontario, Mr. George F. Lewis, was in South Dakota last September as a delegate to the Convention of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America he was so strongly impressed with the remarkable excellence and efficiency—both as to equipment and personnel—of the Fire Department of Sioux Falls, a prosperous city of 30,000 population in the heart of the rich farming region of South Dakota, that he deems it a duty to present it as a laudable example and object lesson to the officials and citizens of Ontario cities and towns. It cannot be too often or too strongly impressed upon the municipal authorities and people of Ontario that a properly equipped and manned fire department is one of the best investments a municipality can make and one of its most valuable assets.

Unfortunately it was impossible in the picture accompanying this description to include the entire fire-hall building, but one may from the view of the apparatus and the first floor gather a fairly good idea of what the remainder looks like. The fire-hall is built upon a hill, and the rear entrance to the basement is on a level with the street, so that the basement is used for reserve equipment. The fire-hall is made so attractive to the men that it appears to be more a social club than a workshop. For example, should one of the force be ill, there is a special room set apart for convalescents, with a well-stocked library and other home attractions and comforts calculated to restore him to health and peace of mind. A pulmotor forms a part of the Sioux Falls fire-hall equipment.

Mr. Lewis is indebted for the following facts regarding the equipment and personnel of his Department to Fire Chief Wm. A. Sloan, of Sioux Falls, S.D., under whose guidance, it may be added, the moral and physical welfare of the men has made great strides.

### THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF SIOUX FALLS, S.D.

The expansion and general growth of the fire department has been such that the valuation in equipment and other holdings to-day represent an increase of practically 491 per cent. over the figures shown in inventory of this department on the first day of May, 1909, when the commission form of government went into effect. In 1909, with liberal figures in the matter of an absolutely complete inventory, the total shown was \$23,677.15. Included in this inventory were such items as "lumber wagon," "bob-sled," "dray wagon," and other equipment, which in this period of advanced fire-fighting apparatus, would appear extremely incongruous if listed among assets in the department.

To-day the fire department may, in its entirety, be very fairly valued at \$140,000. In this total will be found such equipment as will compare most favourably with that of any city of a population the size of Sioux Falls. Under the regime of the commission plan, the chief feature of advancement was that of the handsome new buildings of the fire department, erected at an expenditure of \$60,000. Herein is concentrated the principal fire-fighting forces of the city, and the apparatus is of strictly modern and efficient design.

The motor-propelled apparatus include an American La France city service truck; a type 12 American La France combination chemical and hose car; one American La France triple combination chemical engine, pumping engine and hose car of 750 gallon capacity per minute; one American La France eighty-five foot automatic aerial truck; one Seagrave pumping engine of 700 gallons capacity, and hose car, and the chief's car, a Franklin roadster.

Included in the horse-drawn apparatus are some splendid pieces of equipment, which represent considerable expenditure. There is a combination chemical and hose wagon, a double tank chemical engine and a second size Silsby steam engine. There are also two adequate hose wagons in reserve and 9,000 feet of 2½ inch cotton, rubber lined hose.

When the commission plan was first inaugurated there were eleven men on the fire-fighting force. To-day, in addition to the chief and assistant chief, there are seventeen members on the force and fifteen members subject to call. The annual pay-roll is \$22,000. While the firemen have never organized in any manner to derive injury or health benefits, there has always been a splendid spirit of co-operation on the part of the city commissioners toward them. In the past nine years, or since the commission plan has been in force, there has not been a single instance wherein a fireman was disabled from any source, but that he received his full pay, as well as having his fees paid for medical service rendered.

Mayor Burnside has for many years promoted a spirit of fellowship among the firemen, and in the year 1912 he realized his great ambition, when the new fire house was erected. This structure houses a fully equipped gymnasium, as well as comfortable living quarters for the members of the force. By the fostering of a spirit of co-operation between the city commissioner and the fire fighters, the efficiency of the department was greatly increased. Every effort has been made, and is still being made, to hold the full attention and interest of the firemen in all matters pertaining to their occupation.

The living quarters of the force are of particular interest. A comfortable parlour and living room represent the main section of this apartment. Convenient tables, comfortable rockers and an abundance of good reading matter add a domestic tone to these living rooms. In the gymnasium the equipment is of the very best. Surrounded by the environment and home-like attractions wisely furnished by the city commissioners, the personal structure of the force has been wonderfully improved.

In addition to the building shown in the accompanying photograph, a branch fire station and library combined has been erected at the corner of Weber Avenue and Seventh Street. This structure cost \$25,000, and has been equipped with new motor-propelled apparatus to serve the east side of the city, which has a population of about 5,000 people.

On a general average the efficiency of the fire department, in its every detail, has without doubt shown an increase in standard of at least 100 per cent. since the powerful effects of good civic government have been felt under the commission plan.



## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

### EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA

The Provincial Board of Health deems it advisable that the following facts relative to the steps taken by the Board in the recent epidemic of influenza should be given to the public.

#### DOCTORS AND HEALTH OFFICERS WARNED.

Before any cases were reported in Ontario, the Board had secured advance information regarding the disease from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and issued to every physician in the Province a circular of information regarding the known facts of the disease. This was succeeded by a circular to every Medical Officer of Health pointing out the law and regulations governing the disease and advising precautions to be taken. This information received wide circulation in the press. Subsequent to this, fuller information was supplied to all physicians practising in Ontario. It was pointed out that the law governing the closing of schools, churches and public assemblages rested with local Boards of Health, with whom the Board did not propose to (and did not in any case) interfere.

#### PLACARDING AND QUARANTINE IMPRACTICABLE.

The law in Ontario does not require placarding or quarantine of influenza, and while this matter received due consideration by the Board and the Government, it was deemed inadvisable to amend the Regulations in this respect. The Board is well aware that such laws are in force in many of the States of the United States and in a number of the Provinces of Canada, but information in the Board's possession shows that in an epidemic of influenza, laws of the kind are impracticable. Four-fifths of the health Officers of Canada and the United States give it as their opinion, that placarding and quarantine of influenza cases in such an outbreak as we have had are incapable of enforcement.

Previous to and in the duration of the epidemic, the Chief Officer of Health was in communication with the Chairman of the Board. Additional funds were provided by the Government to meet emergencies, and every effort was put forward to curb the spread of the disease and mitigate the distress incident to it.

#### WAR CAUSED SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS AND NURSES.

The earliest appeal for help in fighting the epidemic came from Renfrew, and it was then apparent that Ontario had, on account of the war, a very great shortage of physicians and nurses. However, sixteen nurses and several physicians were sent to Renfrew, where they did excellent work. The Board at once began the organization of an Emergency Nursing Auxiliary. Branches of this Auxiliary were formed, and nursing help made available in cities and towns all over Ontario. In Toronto the Board trained about 1,200 V.A.D.'s and supplied nursing help to over 1,000 Toronto families. Similar valuable assistance was provided in a large number of places. Lecturers for the training of nurses were sent to many organizations.

#### MUCH VACCINE SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Appeals began to come from numerous towns for physicians and trained nurses, and dozens of doctors and scores of nurses were sent, and are still being supplied, far and near all over Ontario. In no instance was an appeal for help overlooked. Even members of the staff, both nurses and physicians, voluntarily gave their services to places in distress. In this work, the District Officers of Health were conspicuous. Early in the



course of the outbreak strains of the Influenza Bacillus were secured from Boston and New York, and the Board's Laboratories at Toronto and Kingston and the Connaught Laboratories (University of Toronto) set to work in the preparation of a prophylactic vaccine. As soon as available this vaccine was supplied, first to hospitals for the use of the medical and nursing staffs, and then to Medical Officers of Health, the soldiers, munition and other industrial works. Within a month hundreds of thousands of doses of this vaccine were distributed. Although the staff of the Board has been much depleted, over twenty members being on active service, the remainder worked night and day in the endeavour to meet all demands. How we have succeeded may be judged by the hundreds of congratulatory communications received by the Board upon its work, and by comparing the ravages of the epidemic in Canadian and United States cities, as supplied to the Board by the respective health departments as follows:

*Cities in Canada.*

Cities.	Population.	Deaths from Influenza and Com- plications, chiefly Pneumonia.	Death rate per 100,000 population.
Fort William.....	18,850	45	238
Sault Ste. Marie .....	12,829	41	319
Ottawa.....	104,000	570	548
Port Arthur .....	15,224	20	131
Windsor.....	30,000	32	106
Kingston .....	22,265	145	644
London.....	57,301	187	326
Toronto .....	490,000	1,600	327
St. John, N.B.....	42,511	126	296
Winnipeg.....	183,595	366	744
Montreal .....	640,000	3,128	489
Halifax.....	46,610	163	329
Hamilton.....	104,491	244	233

*Cities in United States.*

Boston .....	670,585	2,084	321
Pittsburg .....	533,905	3,894	721
Philadelphia.....	1,549,008	12,687	819
Washington.....	331,069	1,564	501
Camp Sherman, Ohio.....	33,000	842	2,551
New York .....	5,737,492	22,950	400

LAUDABLE RECORD OF PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board is not accustomed to advertise its work. In fact, one of Canada's most prominent public men has said that this failure is the greatest fault of the Provincial Board of Health, but since the Board's work in the epidemic has been called in question it may properly point out to the public of Ontario a few of its many activities within the last few years.

(1) Establishment of District Officers of Health.

(2) Development of a corps of Sanitary Engineers and of an Experimental Station for the study of problems relative to sewage and water, the latter being said by competent observers to be the best of its kind in America.

(3) The securing for the people of Ontario various sera and antitoxins used in the prevention and cure of such diseases as diphtheria, meningitis, tetanus, rabies, whooping-cough, smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid, babies' sore eyes, *all free of cost to the individual*. Incidentally the action of the Board has made these products available all over Canada at prices below those prevailing in any other place on the continent.

(4) Establishment of a Child Welfare Bureau.

(5) Enactment of a Venereal Diseases law, which is rapidly being taken as a model law for the other Canadian provinces.

(6) Development of an advanced educational movement in public health with health exhibits, film productions, etc.

(7) At the outset of the war the Dominion Government was without facilities for the supply of typhoid vaccine, and Ontario's Board of Health alone, of all the provinces, had such facilities. Since that time the Board has supplied *gratuitously* to the Department of Militia and Defence about \$250,000 worth of typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine, which has proved an invaluable aid in the prevention of enteric fevers among the soldiers.

The Board has no objection to, but welcomes legitimate criticism, but surely criticism should be supported by facts and not (as has been the case in some quarters) by statements that are downright falsehoods.

### PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

The deaths from influenza and pneumonia reported by undertakers for the Province for the last three months are 7,158. The month of October was the highest—3,105—November, 2,608, and December 1,568. It will be observed a marked decrease has taken place in the last month, only a little over one half the number being reported compared with October.

The continued prevalence in some localities would indicate a recurrence of the epidemic.

The cities and towns reporting the greatest number of deaths (including some late returns for November) are as follows: Toronto 232, Hamilton 183, London 26, Sault Ste. Marie 28, Ottawa 15, Windsor 38, Kingston 13, St. Catharines 39, Peterboro 32, Port Arthur 23, Fort William 30, Niagara Falls 11, Guelph 27, Welland 21, Sarnia 11, Sudbury town 77, Kitchener 12, Wallaceburg 43, Uxbridge 19, Huntsville 15, Midland 11, Collingwood 12, Hespeler 11, Fort Frances 16, Rainy River 8, Dunnville 11, Dundas 8, Kenora 9, Trenton 8, Pembroke 8.

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED.

Communicable diseases reported by local Boards of Health for the Province of the month of December, 1918, are as follows:

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	1918		1917	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox.....	5	....	65	....
Scarlet Fever.....	194	4	304	6
Diphtheria.....	278	24	369	29
Measles.....	18	3	667	3
Whooping Cough.....	57	5	357	6
Typhoid Fever.....	18	3	143	11
Tuberculosis.....	161	138	113	76
Infantile Paralysis.....	....	....	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	9	6	7	5
	740	183	2027	137

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal diseases reported by Medical Officers of Health are as follows:

	December, 1918.	November, 1918.
Syphilis .....	64	17
Gonorrhœa .....	110	75
Chancroid .....	4	2
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 94

One death from syphilis.

### DECREASE IN DISEASE.

The reports of local Boards of Health show a very satisfactory decrease in all the diseases excepting tuberculosis, but the increase in this disease for the month is due to deaths reported by the undertakers which the Local Boards failed to make.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

### ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX FOR NOVEMBER, 1918

A summary of the reports from the eleven Government Employment Bureaux in Ontario shows that during the month of November there was a total decrease of 897 in the number of persons applying for work, and 2,228 in the number of persons wanted, as compared with the figures for October.

### EVIDENCES OF READJUSTMENT MOVEMENT.

The report for the Men's Department of the Toronto Bureau shows that 95 per cent. of the men applying for work were previously employed in the manufacture of war munitions. Two hundred and eighty more applications for work were received during November than during October. Of the great majority of these were men and boys who had been operators or lathe hands, but whose experience was so limited that they must now be classed as general labourers. Eighty-eight members of the various builders' trades applied for work, as compared with 32 in October, 1918, and 6 in November, 1917. Seventy clerical workers applied, as compared with 26 in October.

When the armistice was declared a large number of girls left their positions in munition plants and applied for other work. This brought orders for workers from the munition manufacturers, who were in need of help to finish their war contracts. The Domestic Department shows a decrease of 488 in the number wanted..

### REPORTS FROM VARIOUS ONTARIO CITIES.

At the Ottawa Bureau there were 323 applicants for work, as compared with 249 in October. The placings were 385 in November and 253 in October.

At the Hamilton Bureau there is a total decrease of 70 applications for work, but an increase of 271 workers wanted over the figures for October. This latter increase is due to the large number of builders and machine workers called for during the month. Sixty per cent. of the 256 metal and machine workers called for were helpers and handymen.

The report from London shows a slight increase in applications, with the demand remaining practically at the same figure as last month. The heaviest demand was for railroad labourers and car repairmen.



Port Arthur shows a decrease of 1,012 in the number of workers wanted, 447 in the applications for work, and 426 of positions filled in November. This bureau received an order for 641 lumbermen in October, and 96 were asked for during November. There is a decided falling off in the demand for builders, machine workers, railroad men, and workers on the Great Lakes' steamers, the last named decrease being due to the close of the season of navigation.

Fort William reports a scarcity of work. In this bureau the decrease in the number of workers wanted is 71. There is an increase, however, of 26 persons seeking employment as compared with last month.

## NOVEMBER, 1918.

## ZONE BUREAUX.

	Help Wanted.		Applications for Work.				Positions Filled.			
			Re-registra- tions.		Registrations		Referred.		Positions Filled.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Toronto .....	1,273	2,065	.....	630	955	509	597	1,695	93	1,484
Ottawa.....	859	.....	.....	.....	323	.....	.....	.....	332	53
Hamilton .....	809	199	.....	72	82	66	82	108	76	69
London .....	248	132	.....	10	155	69	121	148	.....	191
Totals.....	3,189	2,396	.....	712	1,515	644	800	1,951	501	1,797

## SUB ZONE OFFICES.

Pt. Arthur.....	297	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	197	.....	197	.....
Ft. William....	394	9	.....	.....	273	6	195	5	153	4
Brantford.....	182	36	.....	.....	157	46	.....	.....	129	18
Walkerville....	18	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
St. Thomas ....	57	13	.....	.....	46	5	.....	.....	30	6
Kitchener .....	59	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
Totals.....	1,007	58	.....	.....	745	57	392	5	552	28
Grand totals.	4,196	2,454	.....	712	2,260	701	1,192	1,956	1,053	1,825

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER

Comparison of traffic returns for November, 1918, with that of November, 1917, results as follows:

## PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1917.	1918.
November 1st to 7th .....	\$13,987 81	\$10,173 91
November 8th to 14th .....	13,070 60	8,943 54
November 15th to 21st .....	11,518 04	12,729 96
November 22nd to 30th .....	17,049 04	15,651 53

\$55,625 49

\$47,498 94

Decrease for November, 1918, \$8,126.55, or 14.6%.

## FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1917.	1918.
November 1st to 7th .....	\$24,221 24	\$36,629 17
November 8th to 14th .....	27,433 82	32,457 50
November 15th to 21st .....	27,971 61	37,978 13
November 22nd to 30th .....	36,386 30	47,867 51
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$116,032 97	\$154,932 31

Increase for November, 1918, \$38,899.34, or 33.5%.

Total increase passenger and freight, \$30,772.79, or 17.86%.

## PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

November 1st to 7th .....	1,634 cords.
November 8th to 14th .....	2,053 "
November 15th to 21st .....	1,863 "
November 22nd to 30th .....	1,999 "
	<hr/>
Total .....	7,549 "

This represents a decrease of 2,549 cords, or 25.6%.

Foregoing shipments were destined Cornwall, Ottawa, Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, Merritton, and St. Catharines, Ontario; Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa.; Suspension Bridge, Brownville, Cadyville, Pt. Edward, Newburg, Chillicotte, and Corinth, N.Y.; and Detroit, Mich.

## WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
November 1st to 7th .....	2,359 tons.	1,166 tons.
November 8th to 14th .....	949 "	1,229 "
November 15th to 21st .....	2,520 "	1,302 "
November 22nd to 30th .....	2,985 "	1,958 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,813 "	5,655 "

Decrease 354 tons, or 5.9% in paper, and increase 2,277 tons, or 34.8% in woodpulp.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound carload traffic via Cochrane, T.N.O. route, totalled 573 carloads, an average of 19.1 daily, and a decrease of 32% from October.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Carload traffic, westbound, via Cochrane, amounted to 424 cars, a daily average of 14.13 cars, or a decrease of 5% compared with October.

## T. &amp; N. O. RAILWAYMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Up to date of September 30th, 1918, this Association contributed the sum of ninety-four thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents (\$94,868.56) to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is exclusive of many personal subscriptions made direct by members of Commission and employees.

Toronto office staff have been members of 50,000 Club since its inception, and are obligated for duration of the war.

## CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION

### EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION

The feature of the eighth annual meeting of the Civil Service Association of Ontario, held in the reception room at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Thursday, November 28th, 1918, was the introduction to the members of the Civil Service Commissioner, J. M. McCutcheon, who gave an interesting address on the subject of the Civil Service as an occupation.

Reports of the Literary and Social Committee, Business Committee, Athletic Committee and Hospital Visitation Committee, were adopted.

A membership of 481, 59 of whom were on active service, was reported, while the Treasurer's statement showed a balance in the bank of \$442.69.

The Superannuation Committee reported that the actuary had about concluded his work, and would submit his recommendation at an early date.

Civil servants of the Parliament Buildings and Osgoode Hall have to date subscribed \$85,000 to the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds, while Victory Bonds to the amount of \$197,050 were purchased during the recent campaign.

It was decided that a suitable memorial should be erected to civil servants who had gone on active service.

The tremendous increase in the cost of living was emphasized in a resolution asking the Government to grant each employee a substantial bonus, in addition to salary increases.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

#### OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO. For 1918-19.

As elected at the Eight Annual Meeting, November 28th, 1918.

Past President .....	Dr. D. J. Goggin, Education Dept.
President .....	Albert Grigg, Lands, Forests & Mines Dept.
Vice-President .....	Edmund Harley, Osgoode Hall.
Treasurer .....	G. C. Austin, Highways Dept.
Secretary .....	Norton H. Crow, Treasury Dept.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. J. Vale .....	Insurance Dept.
Harry Lovelock .....	King's Printer Dept.
H. F. McNaughten .....	Public Works Dept.
James Meagher .....	Public Works Dept.
John Houser .....	Lands, Forests & Mines Dept.
D. R. Roberts .....	Audit Office.
S. J. Manchester .....	Provincial Secretary's Dept.
R. A. Croskery .....	Education Dept.
A. B. Gillies .....	Post Office.
J. B. Proctor .....	Lands, Forests & Mines.
Miss T. Doherty .....	Attorney-General's Dept.
Miss A. M. Fox .....	Agricultural Dept.

#### AUDITORS.

A. J. Ratray .....	Audit Office.
C. A. Fitch .....	Attorney-General's Dept.











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